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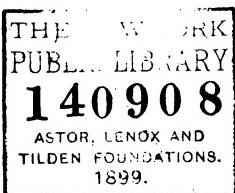
CHARLES S. HALSEY, A.M.



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PREFACE.

THE following work had its origin in a felt want. Many students of the classical languages, all along the early part of their course, use text-books provided with vocabularies. These vocabularies, from the necessity of their limits, are brief and imperfect, and they enter but little into the subject of etymology. Even when afterwards the lexicon is used, the etymology is often studied only for separate words as they occur in reading; and the scattered and fragmentary information given in the lexicons produces a corresponding state of knowledge in the mind even of a diligent student. No connected, systematic, or thorough knowledge of etymology is thus acquired. In the grammar something may be done for historical etymology; but the requirements of other topics in a school grammar must always prevent this subject from receiving there the full treatment which its importance demands.

There remain the larger works expressly devoted to the subject, nearly all of them in German, excellent when one gets to them and is prepared for them, but by their style and fulness, as well as size and cost, not adapted to the wants of an American school-room or of the ordinary student. They will be studied only by the few, and the benefit to be derived from them will generally come only when the student is far advanced in his course, and after years of study of other works.

But historical etymology, that gives the original and central meaning of related words, and, gathering the words themselves together, unites them by the natural bond of their common origin, should not be so long deferred, nor should it be pursued only as a higher range of study. Itself the historical foundation of all the structure of language, certainly it should form a prominent part in the foundation of the course of study. Presented in a simple form, it can be made to furnish a large vocabulary of the most practical words, and these not arranged for comparison in the separate language merely, Greek with Greek, Latin with Latin, but placed side by side, each language throwing light upon the other. A wider comparison enriches with knowledge and enlarges the mind ; a deeper comprehension of the laws of progress in language reveals new and interesting truth, arousing curiosity and stimulating to further investigations.

It has been urged against the study of etymology that we have not within our reach sufficient material to furnish the basis of the science, and that etymologists, proceeding often not upon any well-ascertained general principles, but upon superficial resemblance of words, and even roaming off in wild excursions of fanciful associations, have produced such results as to bring the study into deserved condemnation. We must always bear in mind that historical etymology is not specially concerned with the absolute origin of language. It is concerned to ascertain the early forms, wherever they are traceable. True, there are many words which we cannot trace to their early forms ; but there are also very many words, and these the most important, that we can trace, and of their etymology our knowledge is as reliable as any in the whole range of language. It must be acknowledged, too, that the work

of many professed etymologists did in former times bring discredit upon the study. But the case is now widely different. The general principles and methods according to which all scientific etymological research must proceed, are now thoroughly established and recognized. The application of these principles requires a wide and careful comparison of kindred words. As this comparison is always going on and becoming still wider and more discriminating, the special results attained, relating either to single words or to the rules deduced, must always be held as open to any modification which may be reasonably required by continued investigation.

For a long period of time, extending to the year 1876, the views of etymologists in regard to the rules of Indo-European phonetics were in substantial agreement. Beginning with that year, certain important modifications were proposed in some of the rules of the Indo-European phonetic system; and these modifications are now generally accepted among the German philologists. These views will be found stated and explained in Part I., Chap. VI., and Part IV., Chaps. I.-III. In presenting them I am much indebted to Prof. Maurice Bloomfield, with whose cordial approval I have given the statement of those chapters condensed mainly from his paper on the Greek Ablaut, published in the "American Journal of Philology" for September, 1880. The Preliminary Statement of the same views is condensed from his article in the Journal of December, 1881. The roots, arranged in accordance with this system, are given by themselves near the close of the volume, so that the use of them will not lead to any confusion.

In the preparation of the present work, the author has endeavored to conform to the latest investigations of the highest authorities. In general, doubtful or disputed ety-

mologies have been omitted, or, in the few cases given, they are marked doubtful. The table of vowel-scales is from Schleicher's "Comparative Grammar." It is assumed that any student who may use this Etymology is already provided with a suitable grammar of Latin or Greek; and, therefore, this work does not state in full the prefixes and suffixes which are given in the grammars. Neither does it aim to present in full the processes of inflection, which would require a larger treatise upon comparative grammar.

The object of this work is to present, within the limits of a school-book, the most needful etymological information that is not adequately furnished by the grammar or the lexicon. Even within these limits, some things are stated that are not intended to be learned in the early part of a student's course, *e.g.*, the Sanskrit forms. They are given because they illustrate the subject, and may be used for later reference. Great prominence has been given to the derivation of English words. Many of the cognate words here treated have descended to us through the French, or through the Teutonic family. A complete index is furnished for the Latin, the Greek, and the cognate English words.

The study of etymology, as here presented, may advantageously begin at an early stage in the study of Latin; and it should continue, in some form, throughout the course of classical education. The present work may be used for regular daily lessons in connection with the study of the classical text, and may also, with equal advantage and facility, be employed for reference on individual words.

C. S. HALSEY.

SCHENECTADY: April, 1882.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF INDO-EUROPEAN PHONETICS.

THE changes proposed by the new system have reference chiefly to the vowels. It is held that the European vowels, α , ϵ , δ , are not, as had been previously supposed, later modifications of an original Indo-European α , but are themselves original Indo-European vowels. The theory of vowel-increase has been abandoned; the consequence is roots of the form α^s , α^i , sra^u , bha^r , ma^n , da^ik , da^rk , bha^ndh , ($\acute{\epsilon}\sigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}i$, $\sigma\rho\epsilon\nu$, $\phi\epsilon\rho$, $\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\delta\epsilon\kappa$, $\delta\epsilon\rho\kappa$, $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta$). Formerly the roots were inconsistently set down as $\epsilon\sigma$, $\phi\epsilon\rho$, $\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\delta\epsilon\kappa$, $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta$, but ϵ , $\sigma\rho\nu$, and $\delta\kappa$, thus allowing the e a function in the one case and denying it the same in another which is perfectly parallel. These roots have in addition to the form with ablaut α^o (Greek \circ : α , $\delta\circ\rho\kappa$, $\pi\circ\nu\theta$, etc.) a weak form, which differs from the strong by the lack of this e (\circ): σ , ϵ , $\sigma\rho\nu$, $\phi\rho$, $\mu\nu$, $\delta\kappa$, $\delta\rho\kappa$, $\pi\nu\theta$. This reduced form may safely be assumed to have stood originally only in formations which had the word-tone on some non-radical syllable, —thus naturally bringing about a less distinct pronunciation of the root-syllable. The graphical representation of this weakened utterance is *root minus the e-o vowel*.

The recognition of these weak root-forms leads irresistibly to the assumption of *Indo-European lingual and nasal vowels*; Indo-European r , (l), n , m , represented in Greek by $\alpha\rho$ or $\rho\alpha$ ($\alpha\lambda$ or $\lambda\alpha$) for the lingual, and a and av , α and $a\mu$, for the nasal vowels.

Strange in external appearance are the Indo-European and Greek groundforms or explanatory symbols which are the result: * $\tau\eta\text{-}v\mu\alpha i$ for $\tau\alpha\eta\mu\alpha i$; * $\beta\eta\text{-}\chi\omega$ for $\beta\alpha\eta\chi\omega = v\epsilon n\omega$. The

Greek groundform for *ἴφθαρο* would be **ἴ-φθρ-ντο*. It certainly does not seem as if one of the acquisitions of the grammatical science of to-day were simplicity of method in representing its processes. We will, however, gladly put up with a cumbrous system of symbols, if we are compensated for it by exactness—if such symbols help to convey to the reader the exact meaning of the writer. This quality the signs, which may be gleaned from the examples above, in general possess to a high degree. *ȝ* is the designation for semivocalic or semi-consonantal *y* in distinction from the full consonant (spirant) *y*; the same is true for *ȝ*. When we examine the symbol-group **nsma**, there can be no doubt as to the exact value represented by it: *ns-* is a syllable in which the element that carries the syllable tone is in the main nasal (a nasal vowel). The vocalic color of this nasal vowel the symbol does not undertake to express, and it is indeed unknown. The representations of it in the various languages of the family diverge widely: Greek and Sanskrit *a* and *an*; but German *un*, Latin *en*, Lithuanian *in*. In the same way *r* is an element mainly of a lingual character, bearing the tone of the syllable; in the rendering of it the Sanskrit at least coincides with the symbol (Sanskrit *?*); the other languages again vary greatly: Zend *er*; Greek *ap* and *aλ*; Latin and German *or* (*ur*); Lithuanian *ir*. The remainder *ma** is practically identical with Greek *με*. The symbol does not, however, profess to define the value of the Indo-European vowel, which it renders, quite so closely; *a** expresses a vowel sound lying somewhere between *e* and *a*, but without quite reaching *a*; in the same way *a** is a sound between *o* and *u* which does not quite reach *u*. Nevertheless it is becoming more and more common to write simply *e* and *o* for *a** and *a** even at the expense of perfect exactness; and in the present work the more simple forms are preferred, so that in Indo-European roots and words *e* may be found where *a** could also be written, and *o* where *a** could also be written.

The writers of the new school treat the vowel-phenomena in 'reihen,' 'vocalreihen,' an expression which, like many German grammatical terms, can be rendered but inadequately into English by 'vowel series.' Parallel with the three vocalic forms presented in the α^e -reihe (form with α^e , form with α^o , and form without this α^e - α^o) there appear three other series —the $\bar{\epsilon}$ -series: $\bar{\epsilon}, \delta, \bar{\epsilon}$, the $\bar{\alpha}$ -series: $\bar{\alpha}, \delta, \bar{\alpha}$, and the \bar{o} -series: \bar{o}, δ, δ , justifying the following proportion for the Greek:

TABLE I.

ϵ -series:	$\epsilon : \cdot o : - =$
η -series:	$\eta : \omega : \epsilon =$
$\bar{\alpha}$ -series:	$\bar{\alpha} : \omega : \bar{\alpha} =$
ω -series:	$\omega : \omega : o$

An example of the η -series is presented by: $\tau\acute{e}\theta\eta\mu$, $\theta\omega\mu\delta\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{e}\theta\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$; of the $\bar{\alpha}$ -series by $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$, $\phi\omega\nu\acute{\eta}$, $\phi\alpha\mu\acute{e}\nu$; of the ω -series by $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$, $\delta\omega\tau\acute{\sigma}\varsigma$.

In order to understand the origin of these series, i.e., the method which led to their recognition, it will be necessary to refer to the 'Theory of Sonant Coefficients.' This theory assumes that all Indo-European roots can have but one vowel, α^e (e) varying with α^o (o); all other seemingly vocalic elements are in reality semiconsonants, which assume the function of vowels only when this e - o has for some reason been lost; this semiconsonant is called 'sonant coefficient.' In cases where the root does not possess such a sonant coefficient, it remains vowelless ($\pi\acute{e}\tau\acute{o}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{t}\acute{o}\delta\mu\eta\eta\varsigma$). This agrees incontrovertibly with all the facts in the case of roots of the α^e -series; $\pi\acute{e}\tau$, $\delta\epsilon\iota$, $\chi\epsilon\iota$, $\delta\epsilon\varrho$, $\sigma\tau\acute{\lambda}$, $\mu\epsilon\pi$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\eta\theta$, $\delta\epsilon\kappa$, $\pi\epsilon\eta\theta$, etc., can interchange with $\pi\acute{o}\tau$, $\delta\omega\iota$, etc., but only upon the loss of this e or o do the semiconsonantal elements contained in these roots assume the function of vowels: $\delta\acute{\iota}$, $\chi\omega\acute{\iota}$, $\delta\omega\acute{\varrho}$, $\sigma\tau\acute{\lambda}\acute{\iota}$, $\mu\omega\acute{\pi}$, $\lambda\omega\acute{\pi}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\acute{\eta}\theta$, $\delta\omega\acute{\kappa}$, $\pi\omega\acute{\theta}$, etc. The possible sonant coefficients of roots of the α^e -series are accordingly: i , u , r , (l), n , m ; and if we add these to the

real vowels of the α^e -series, we obtain the following five (or six) series within the α^e -series:

TABLE II.

$\epsilon\alpha : o\alpha : \iota =$	$(\epsilon\lambda : o\lambda : \lambda) =$
$\epsilon\nu : o\nu : \nu =$	$\epsilon\nu : o\nu : \gamma =$
$\epsilon\rho : o\rho : \rho =$	$\epsilon\mu : o\mu : \mu$

In Greek the roots made according to these models are about 250, and it is probable that more than one-half of the roots which occur in verbal formations are of this class. In the other languages also these roots are preponderatingly represented (e.g., Sanskrit and Gothic). The thought, then, that the remaining roots also may be found constructed on the same plan does not lie far removed, and the attempt has been boldly made. As in Table II., ι , ν , ρ , (λ), γ , μ are the sonant coefficients to $\epsilon\text{-}\circ$; as these are forced in the reduced root-form to play the part of vowels (ι , ν , ρ , (λ), γ , μ), so in Table I. ϵ of the η -series is a sonant coefficient (ξ), which is performing the function of a vowel, because the real root-vowel $\epsilon\text{-}\circ$ has been lost; i.e., η stands for $\epsilon\epsilon$; ω for $o\alpha$; in the same way the vocalism of the \bar{a} -series goes back to $\epsilon\bar{a}$ for \bar{a} ; $o\bar{a}$ for ω , and \bar{a} is the sonant coefficient; so also the ω -series is to be resolved into $\epsilon\alpha$, $o\alpha$, and \circ . We could then add to Table II. three perfectly parallel series:

TABLE III.

$\epsilon\epsilon : o\epsilon : \epsilon =$
$\epsilon\alpha : o\alpha : \alpha =$
$\epsilon\circ : o\circ : \circ$

From the standpoint of the phoneticist it is believed that no objection can be urged; ϵ , α , and \circ can be '*consonans*' as well as ι and ν (Sievers, *Phonetik*, p. 123): the contractions with the root-vowels into the vowel-forms actually occurring would

also pass criticism, though it is to be noted that in the first perpendicular column of Table III. the *semiconsonantal* elements impress their vocalic color on the result ($\epsilon\epsilon$, ϵa , $\epsilon o : \eta$, \bar{a} , ω), while in the second perpendicular column the semiconsonantal element succumbs, and the result of the contraction (ω) has the *vocalic color of the real root-vowel* (o).

From the standpoint, however, of the history of the Indo-European languages, we are not at present warranted in accepting these results (shown in immediate connection with Table III.). No one language shows even a single instance in which the elements supposed to underlie the contraction occur uncontracted. This, to be sure, is no final condemnation; we are becoming accustomed more and more to view the immediate historic background of the separate Indo-European languages,—the Indo-European parent language, as a real language devoid of unnatural regularity, presenting in many respects phenomena of a very secondary nature,—phenomena which had a long history before them; and the possibility of these contractions must not be absolutely denied. Practically, however, they cannot *as yet be recognized in that form*. This theory has, nevertheless, yielded one result that we may safely adopt, namely, the recognition of the fact that the η and \bar{a} of the η - and \bar{a} -series vary with ω under the same circumstances under which ϵ varies with o .

It will be interesting now to see what vocalic and semi-vocalic material is furnished for the Indo-European parent speech.

The a^* -series yields two real vowels: a^* and a^o (e and o) and the following sounds wavering between consonantal and vocalic function: y and i ; v and u ; r and \bar{r} (l and \bar{l}); n and \bar{n} , m and \bar{m} ; perhaps also the nasals corresponding to the two Indo-European guttural series, which could be designated by \bar{n} and $\bar{\eta}$, and \bar{n} and $\bar{\eta}$. Its diphthongs would be ei , oi , eu , ou , (in a wider sense of the term also er , or (el , ol); en , on ; em , om , and even $e\bar{n}$, $o\bar{n}$; $e\bar{n}$, $o\bar{n}$).

The \bar{e} -series yields: \bar{e} and \bar{o}^1 (so designated to differentiate it from the \bar{o} 's of the two following series) and e .

The \bar{a} -series yields: \bar{a} and \bar{o}^2 ; and a .

The \bar{o} -series yields: \bar{o}^3 and \bar{o}^4 and o . Of diphthongal material in which the first part is a long vowel there appears certainly at least: $\bar{a}u$ in the stem *nāu-*; Ionic (not pan-hellenic) *νηῦ-s*; Sanskrit *nāu-s*; Latin *nāv-is*.

We subjoin a provisional scheme of Indo-European vowels and semivowels, claiming neither absolute correctness nor scientific symmetry in the symbols employed. It will, however, suffice to give a fair idea of what is supposed to be the material contained by the immediate predecessor of the separate languages of the Indo-European family.

Pure short vowels: \bar{e} — \bar{o} ; \bar{a}

Their diphthongs: ei — oi ; ai

eu — ou ; au

Long vowels: \bar{e} — \bar{o}^1

\bar{a} — \bar{o}^2

\bar{o}^3 — (\bar{o}^4)

Short vowels or semivowels corresponding to these: e , a , o .

One diphthong: $\bar{a}u$

Semiconsonants: $y-i$; $v-u$; $r-\gamma$; $(l-l)$; $m-\eta$;
 $n-\eta$ ($\bar{n}-\bar{\eta}$; $\bar{n}-\bar{\eta}$).

SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO THE STUDY OF ETYMOLOGY.

As this subject, in its systematic form, has not been commonly taught in the schools, it seems appropriate to offer some suggestions, in general for the study of Etymology, and in particular for the use of the present work.

1. We must bear in mind that the most important and practical facts may be clearly ascertained without determining all their theoretical and antecedent conditions. Thus, to establish the important fact that certain words are etymologically related to each other, it is not necessary to establish the roots of the words themselves. E.g., there is an undoubted etymological connection between the verb $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, to bear, and the adjective $\phi\rho\rho\acute{o}s$, bearing; and this connection remains conclusively established whether we assign for the word-group three root-forms, $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho$, $\phi\rho\acute{o}$, $\phi\rho$, or two root-forms, $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho$, $\phi\rho\acute{o}$, or one root-form, $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho$, or even if we say that no root-form can be assigned at all. So, also, the verb *tendo*, to stretch, is to be connected with the noun *tonus*, a stretching, sound, tone; and this connection remains conclusively established whether we assign two root-forms, *ten*, *ton*, or only one root-form, *ten*, or even if we say that no root-form can be assigned at all.

At the present time, there is a great deal of movement of opinion in the etymological field. Various innovations are proposed, prominent among them that of bi-syllabic roots. In view of all the proposed changes, it is well to be cautious about accepting any roots without reserve. From the nature of the case, roots cannot be known by direct or positive evidence. They can be laid down only with various degrees

of probability in their favor; yet, at all events, they may serve a practical purpose as convenient labels to aid us in associating related words.

2. In accordance with this principle, it is held that the word-groups, or sets, numbered in this work 1-528 belong etymologically as thus arranged. These words furnish an orderly and practical vocabulary; and they may become fixed in the memory by the very association that binds the words themselves together, namely, their etymological relation to each other.

3. Careful discrimination is needed in adapting the different parts of this study to the wants of the student in the different stages of his progress. A younger student, in the early part of a classical course, may advantageously learn some roots, and how to form from them stems and words, and may thus acquire a useful vocabulary; but to master fully the principles involved in the theoretical views will require a mind more mature, and a higher and wider range of study. Therefore, at first and with younger pupils, the application should receive the greater attention, and the theory should be presented only in its most prominent and practical features.

4. While it is desirable that the scholar should be acquainted with the leading principles of both the older and the later system, in practice one must be preferred to the other. In general, where the later views conflict with the earlier, the author would recommend the later views, as more likely to prove correct; and especially would advise that the roots should be taken as *arranged in Part IV., Chap. IV.*

5. It is, of course, in itself undesirable to present conflicting views, even if they are only theoretical, in a work designed for school use. One system, uniform, consistent, and commanding the assent of the etymological world, would be a great desideratum. But certainly such a system cannot be presented now. No one can prophesy how far distant the day may be when theoretical views shall be harmonized; and

it is not wise to defer to that uncertain day the acquisition of practical knowledge.

In the present work, an effort is made to avoid as far as possible the confusion liable to arise from a statement of opposing theoretical views. For this purpose, in the body of the work, the principles of the older school are first clearly set forth. As these principles commanded until very recently an assent almost universal, they should be stated fully; and any part of them that may be modified or even overthrown by later investigation deserves to be stated, at least as a part of the history of the progress of the science. The principles of the new school are then given in Part I., Ch. VI., and their application in Part IV., Ch. I.-IV.

It has been thought advisable to present at the very outset of the work a brief statement of the new-school system, with an explanation of the symbols which it employs. This preliminary statement has therefore been given in the preceding pages.

6. This work can be intelligently studied by one who has no knowledge of the Greek language; but it would be advantageous for a Latin scholar to learn the Greek alphabet and the sounds of the letters, as it would require but little time, and the additional benefit would be very great.

7. A simple illustration is here presented to show one method in which the subject may be taught. Let us examine first the Latin words under set No. 142. In all these words we find a common syllable *fug*; and in *fugi*, the perfect of *fugio*, we find the same syllable with a long quantity, *fug*. Here, then, we have a root in its two forms, *fug*, *fug*. We observe in these Latin words one meaning that is general in its character and common to all the words. This meaning is expressed in English by the word 'flee.' The syllable *fug*, *fug*, is a simple, primitive form, expressing only the general meaning of these words. As such, it is called their root.

By joining to this root significant elements, we may render

its meaning more limited, and so form stems and then words. Thus, by adding *a* to the root *fug*, we form *fuga*, the stem of the noun *fuga*, flight. By adding to this stem the various case-suffixes, we may inflect the noun through all its variations of case and number. By adding to the root *fug* the suffix *ā*, we form *fugā*, the stem of the verb *fugāre*, to put to flight. By adding to this stem the various suffixes that make up the verbal endings, we may inflect the verb through all its variations of voice, mood, tense, person, and number. The root *fug*, with the termination *ax*, forms the adjective *fugax*, apt to flee. Strictly speaking, we should say that the suffix added to the root is *only* that which with the root forms the stem of the word; but it is often more simple and convenient, as well as customary in grammars, to state at once for nouns and adjectives the ending of the nominative singular, and for verbs the ending of the first person singular of the present indicative active. The other process, though accurate, may sometimes prove rather complicated. In this instance, in the termination *ax*, *x* is for *c-s*, of which the *s* is the case-suffix of the nominative singular; *c-s* is for *co-s*; and the *ā* was originally the stem-vowel of an *a*-verb; so that the entire process might be represented by *fug-ā-co-s*, *fug-ā-c-s*, *fug-āx*, *fugāx*.

A process similar in general to that illustrated with the Latin words may be applied to the Greek words in set No. 142. We find the root in two forms, *φεύγ*, *φύγ*. From this root stems may be formed, and then words. Thus, by adding the suffix *a* to the root *φύγ*, we form *φύγα*, the (original) stem of the noun *φύγη*, flight.

The various prefixes and suffixes used in word-formation, together with their significations and application, are given in the grammars; and it is not thought best to enlarge the present work by a re-statement of what is already well stated in the grammars.

The following examples illustrate by comparison the formation of words:—

-
- stāre*, to stand.
abstāre, to stand away from.
constāre, to stand together.
distāre, to stand apart.
extāre, to stand out or forth.
instāre, to stand in or upon.
stabilis, that stands firm, steady, stable.
stabilitas, a standing firm, stability.
stabulum, a standing-place, a stable.
status, a standing, position, condition.
stātuere, to cause to stand, to establish.

Comparing these words with one another, we find in them all

1, a common syllable, *sta*.
 2, a common meaning, expressed in English by the word 'stand.' The syllable *sta* is called the root of the words. We observe that its vowel is long in some of the words and short in others. The root has, therefore, two forms, *stā*, *stā*. These are called respectively the strong and the weak form. The syllable *sta*, which appears as a root in the preceding examples, is found with a changed form in some other kindred words. For example, in *solstitium*, the solstice, it appears as *sti*. In this and similar cases, the form which corresponds with the root may conveniently be called the root-equivalent.

Let us now examine words for the purpose of ascertaining the form and meaning of their prefixes and suffixes.

- fragilis*, easily broken, fragile.
docilis, easily taught, docile.
amabilis, worthy to be loved, amiable.
stabilis, that stands firm, steady, stable.

In these examples, *frag* is a root meaning break; *doc* is a root meaning teach; *sta* is a root meaning stand; *ama* is a stem of the verb *amare*, to love. From these and other examples, we find that the suffixes *-ilis* and *-bilis* are used with roots

and verb-stems to form verbal adjectives expressing quality or capability. By a similar method of comparison widely extended and applied to the words of kindred languages, we may determine for each language the form and meaning of its roots and the form and meaning of its prefixes and suffixes.

The following plan of study is recommended in using this Etymology:—

Page xv., 7 to end of Suggestions: Sets 2, 3, 10, 12, 32.
Part I., Chapters I.-IV. (pages 1-14). Sets 33, 69, 99, 104.
Chapter V. (pages 14-20). Sets 112, 120, 142, 175, 225, 234,
236, 256, 344, 348, 440, 459, 493, 496, 509, 525. Sets (including the preceding sets) 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 28, 29, 32, 33, 44,
45, 48, 54, 57, 67, 69, 80, 83, 99, 104, 112, 120, 125, 142, 175,
188, 189, 210, 213, 219, 224, 225, 234, 236, 256, 339, 344,
348, 350, 358, 369, 374, 377, 386, 387, 396, 400, 408, 410,
414, 426, 440, 459, 475, 493, 496, 500, 502, 509, 519, 525.

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EXPLANATIONS.

In Part II. and Part III. the words are arranged in sets, numbered from 1 to 528. In general, at the beginning of each set, five things are stated in the following order: 1. The Indo-European root; 2. The Sanskrit root; 3. The Greek root; 4. The Latin root; 5. The meaning of the roots. Each of the first four particulars is separated from the following by a semicolon, and a dash is used to show that a root is wanting. If a root appears in one language under more than one form, the forms are separated from each other by a comma. In these sets the sign ✓ is not needed and not used; elsewhere it is used to denote a root, and Indo-European roots are printed in capitals. If any form, however placed or marked, contains more than one syllable, it may not be called strictly a root; also, if inclosed in parenthesis, it may not be a root.

At the beginning of each great division of the sets, the corresponding letters of Indo-European, Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, for that division are shown by the same method of representation. A cognate English word is printed in italics; and, if not a definition, it is also enclosed in brackets. In the separate indexes of Greek, Latin, and English, the figures refer to the number of the set of words.

* denotes a theoretical form, i.e., a form which, though not actually occurring, may be supposed to have preceded the existing form to which it is attached. A theoretical form is also sometimes denoted by being enclosed in parenthesis and following the sign =.

† denotes that a word is borrowed from Greek.

‡ denotes that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

Other signs and abbreviations are employed with the significations usual in grammars and lexicons.

PART I.

Principles of Etymology.

CHAPTER I.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

ETYMOLOGY treats of individual words, with reference to their origin and development. Its methods of investigation are historical, aiming to ascertain the forms which were earliest, with their corresponding meanings, and the form and meaning of each subsequent modification.

Nearly all the languages of Europe, and two at least of those of Asia, the Sanskrit and the Zend, are found by comparison to have such resemblances to one another as to prove that they are descended from a common stock. They constitute a very large and important class, and as they have been spoken by nations living throughout a region that extended from India on the east to the western boundaries of Europe, they are called the Indo-European languages. They are also known by other names,—Aryan, Indo-Germanic, Japhetic.

The common stock from which they spring is called the Indo-European original-language. The words of this original language are not known to us by the direct evidence of any records, but from an extended comparison of the later existing forms in the derived languages we infer the forms of the original language. Neither do we know where or when the people lived who spoke this original language. It seems probable that their home was somewhere in south-western Asia, and the time of their dispersion not less than three thousand years

before Christ. From their successive and continued migrations, chiefly toward the west, arose the most important nations and languages of the civilized world.

Indo-European languages may be divided into three principal groups or divisions. These are:—

I. The *Aryan* division, comprising the Indian and the Eranian (or Iranian) family of language. Of the Indian family, that of which we have the oldest record is the Old-Indian, which is the language of the oldest portion of the Vedas. At a later time, when it had become fixed in a more simple form and subject to certain grammatical rules as a written literary language, and thus distinguished from the popular dialects, it was called Sanskrit. The Eranian family includes the Zend, the Old-Persian, and the Armenian.

II. The *South-Western European* division. This includes:—

1. The Greek. The ancient Greek is represented now by the Romaic or modern Greek.

2. The Latin, akin to which were the Oscan and the Umbrian of central Italy. The chief modern representatives of Latin are Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French.

3. The Keltic, the language of the tribes found by the Romans in Spain, Gaul, Britain, and Ireland.

III. The *Northern European* division. This includes:—

1. The Sclavonic family, comprising numerous languages; among them Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, Bohemian, Lithuanian, and Old-Prussian.

2. The Teutonic family. Of this family the oldest member is the Gothic, which became extinct in the ninth century. The modern Teutonic languages are divided into two distinct groups, the Scandinavian and the Germanic. The Scandinavian includes the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic. The Germanic is subdivided into two branches, the High Germanic and the Low Germanic. The Low Germanic includes: (1) The Friesic, (2) The Anglo-Saxon, (3) The Old

Saxon, (4) The Dutch, (5) The Low German. The English language is descended from the Anglo-Saxon; but it has also received large additions from other sources, especially from Latin through the French.

CHAPTER II.

GROWTH OF LANGUAGE.

THE various forms of inflected words have been constructed by joining together elements that were originally independent words. To illustrate the process, let us compare the expression *he did love* with the expression *he loved*. Of the form *loved*, let us examine the suffix *-d*. In Anglo-Saxon it is *-de*, which is derived from *dide*, the imperfect of *dōn*, 'do.' A similar form appears also in Gothic. From the Anglo-Saxon word *dide* comes the English *did*. Thus the suffix *-d* and the auxiliary verb *did* have the same origin; they have also the same effect on the meaning of the verb, so that, in regard to origin and meaning, *loved* = *did love*. The difference between the two expressions lies in the manner of applying the auxiliary. In the form *did love*, the auxiliary appears before the principal verb, not united in one word with the verb, and not abbreviated in its English form. In the word *loved*, the auxiliary appears after the principal verb, joined in one word with it, and abbreviated to *-d*, which we then call a suffix. In the word *godly*, the suffix *ly* is derived from an independent word, the same word from which we get the English *like*; *godly* = *god-like*. This suffix *ly* is the one used in forming most of our English adverbs. So also the French adverbial ending *ment* is derived from the Latin ablative *mente*; *grandement*, 'grandly,' was originally *grandi mente*, 'with great mind.' In the Latin verb *vocabam*, the suffix *bam* was originally an independent word, the imperfect from the root BHU (No. 348).

The process here illustrated is of very great importance and wide application. In the Indo-European languages, *all form-making which we can trace within the historical period is by this same method, namely, by external accretion.* We may logically conclude that this was the only method in the more ancient times, and therefore that it is sufficient to account for the whole structure of Indo-European language. Wherever we find in any word a subordinate part, indicating some modification or relation of the main radical idea, there we find what remains of a formerly independent word, which has ceased to be independent, and has become an affix. The Indo-European original-language in its earliest stage *consisted entirely of mono-syllabic words.*

Entire words in a language may pass out of use, and so be lost. This may occur from various causes, as when the idea is no longer sufficiently important to the community to call for any word as its exponent, or when a given word is crowded out of use by another word coming in to take its place, or when, from no assignable cause other than mere chance, a word becomes obsolete. Still more important in the history of language is the loss of forms of grammatical inflection. Of this, the English language furnishes the most striking illustrations. Many of its suffixes have disappeared from their combination; but their place has been supplied by separate and auxiliary words.



CHAPTER III.

ROOTS.

A ROOT is a simple, primitive form, expressing only the general meaning of a word. Such a form, within the boundaries of any one of the Indo-European languages, we may

properly describe by the name of the language in which it occurs; the corresponding root in the Indo-European original-language we call the Indo-European root. Thus, the Greek ἄκων, a javelin, and the Latin *acus*, a needle, are kindred in etymology. The Indo-European root from which they come is *ak*, the Greek root is ἄκ, the Latin root *ac*. So the Greek φεύγω and the Latin *fugio* are kindred; their Indo-European root is *bhugh*, the Greek root is φυγή, the Latin root *fug*. Of an inflected word the fundamental part, to which the terminations are appended, is called the stem.

By taking from a word everything that is formative or accidental, we obtain the root. In the verb *vocābam*, the last four letters are strictly formative. The root is *vōc*, which means simply ‘call.’ The suffix *a* forms with the root *vōc* the stem *vōca*; the suffix *bam* was originally a separate word, the imperfect from the root BHU (No. 348), containing already the personal ending *m*, which marks the first person singular in the active voice. This *m* is from the pronominal root shown in the pronoun *me* (No. 385). In the word *vocabam*, the suffix *bam* performs the office of an auxiliary; *ba* is called the sign of the imperf. ind., and *m* is called the personal ending. In the verb *ērīθero*, the parts *ē*, *ṛī*, and *θero* are formative, *ē* denoting past time, *ṛī* denoting duration, and *θero* denoting the person, number, and voice. The root is *θē*. In the verb *ēyīvēto*, the parts *ē*, *yī*, *vē*, and *to* are known to be formative, and when they are taken away, the remaining part *yīvē* might seem to be the root; but the root is really the syllable *yēvē*, of which the *ē* has in some forms of the verb been dropped. The full root *yēvē* is seen in other forms of the verb and in the cognate noun *yēvos*.

Neither roots nor stems are to be regarded as mere abstractions obtained by any mechanical process of separating a word into its parts. In the earliest history of the Indo-European original-language, the roots were capable of independent use; they were themselves the monosyllabic words of the lan-

guage. They form, therefore, the groundwork upon which is built the structure of stems and words,—the process of building being one of composition, or joining one root to another. Of an inflected word, the root which conveys the general and principal meaning is called the root of the word, or the principal root. The roots joined to this, and serving to define, restrict, or vary its application, are called affixes. An affix placed before a principal root is called a prefix; placed after a principal root it is called a suffix.

Every root is a monosyllable, and of every unmodified root the vowel is short. A root containing a long vowel is a modified root. A root may sometimes vary in its form, and yet retain its meaning unchanged or but slightly changed. In such case we may place the forms side by side, generally giving that one first which has the widest use. Examples are καλ, κελ; στελ, σταλ; βαλ, βελ; τρεπ, τραπ; ὁκ, ὁπ. Whenever we have evidence that one form of the root existed before another or others, we may call that which was historically first the unmodified root, and every later form a modified root. We find a considerable number of roots existing in double forms, of which one is longer than the other by a final consonant. In such cases, the shorter form is believed to be the original one, and it is called a primary root; the longer form is called a secondary root; and the process of adding is called expansion. Example: primary root (Indo-Eur.), *bha*; secondary root, *bhan*.

Roots are divided according to their signification into two classes: I. *Verbal roots* (called also *predicative* and *notional*); II. *Pronominal roots* (called also *demonstrative* or *relational*, and sometimes called *radicals*).

I. **VERBAL ROOTS.** These express action, condition, or quality. From them are formed verbs, nouns, and adjectives. They constitute by far the more numerous class, being numbered by hundreds. They are also more complicated in their structure.

II. PRONOMINAL Roots. These indicate simply relation, especially the relation of place. From them are formed pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions, and all original prepositions. The pronominal roots are very few in number. They are of the simplest structure. Examples (Indo-Eur.) are *a, i, ma, na, tu, ka*.

—♦—

CHAPTER IV.

ALPHABETIC SOUNDS.

THE sound of *a*, as heard in the word *far*, is the fundamental tone of the human voice, the tone naturally produced when the mouth is most fully open and the current of breath entirely unmodified. It is appropriately called a completely open sound, and the vowel representing it a completely open vowel. The opposite extreme is shown in the sounds of *k* as in *keel*, *t* as in *tan*, *p* as in *pan*. Here, some of the organs of speech having been entirely closed, the sounds are heard only upon the breaking of the contact; they are appropriately called completely close sounds, and are represented by the completely close mutes. Between these two extremes belong all the other alphabetic sounds, and they are properly arranged according to their relative degrees of closure. The principal mute-closures are three: one made by lip against lip, the labial closure, giving the sound represented by *p*; one made by the front of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, near the front teeth, the lingual closure, giving the sound represented by *t*; one, in the back of the mouth, made against the soft palate by the rear upper surface of the tongue, the palatal closure, giving the sound represented by *k*. The other classes of sounds may also be arranged in three corresponding lines of gradual closure, proceeding from the completely open *a* to the completely close mutes, *k, t, p*. This method of arrange-

ment has been applied (Whitney's "Life and Growth of Language," p. 62) in the following scheme to represent the alphabetic sounds of the English language: —

<i>Sonant.</i>	<table border="0"> <tr><td></td><td>a</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td rowspan="2">VOWELS.</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>æ</td><td>A</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>e</td><td>ə</td><td>o</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>i</td><td></td><td></td><td>u</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>y</td><td>r</td><td>l</td><td>w</td><td></td><td>Semivowels.</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>ng</td><td>n</td><td></td><td>m</td><td></td><td>Nasals.</td></tr> </table>							a					VOWELS.		æ	A					e	ə	o					i			u				y	r	l	w		Semivowels.		ng	n		m		Nasals.
	a					VOWELS.																																									
	æ	A																																													
	e	ə	o																																												
	i			u																																											
	y	r	l	w		Semivowels.																																									
	ng	n		m		Nasals.																																									
<i>Surd.</i> h Aspiration.																																															
<i>Sonant.</i> zh		z				Sibilants.																																									
<i>Surd.</i> sh		s																																													
<i>Sonant.</i> dh			v			Spirants.																																									
<i>Surd.</i> th			f																																												
<i>Sonant.</i> g		d		b		Mutes.																																									
<i>Surd.</i> k		t		p																																											
Palatal Series.		Lingual Series.		Labial Series.																																											

As it is very important to observe the exact sound represented by each character in this alphabetic scheme, illustrative words are here given. Beginning with *a*, and going downward at the left, we have *a* as in *far*; *æ*, *pan*; *e*, *fate*, *they*; *i*, *mete*, *pique*; *y*, *yet*; *ng*, *ring*; *zh*, *azure*; *sh*, *shall*; *g*, *get*; *k*, *keel*: going downward centrally, we have *a* as in *far*; *ə* (inverted *e*), *but*; *r*, *ran*; *l*, *land*; *n*, *no*; *z*, *zeal*; *s*, *so*; *dh*, *then*; *th*, *thin*; *d*, *do*; *t*, *tan*: going downward at the right, we have *a* as in *far*; *A*, *war*; *o*, *note*; *u*, *tool*, *rule*; *w*, *wall*; *m*, *may*; *v*, *vain*; *f*, *fame*; *b*, *ban*; *p*, *pan*. *H* is sounded as in *hale*.

Let us first compare *k*, *t*, *p* with *g*, *d*, *b*, their corresponding

sonants. In the former series there is no sound while the organs of speech are closed; in the latter there is, even during the continuance of the closure, a tone produced by the vibration of the vocal chords. Herein lies the fundamental distinction of 'surd' and 'sonant' sounds. The former are produced by unintonated breath; the latter by intonated breath. Surd sounds have sometimes been called by other names, as 'strong,' 'hard,' 'sharp'; and sonant sounds have been called by other corresponding names, as 'weak,' 'soft,' 'flat'; but these names should be rejected, and the terms 'surd' and 'sonant' should be employed, because they express the true distinction. In Greek and Latin the surd aspirated mutes are often, and with sufficient propriety, called simply aspirates. Next to the mutes come the fricatives, divided into two sub-classes, spirants and sibilants. Then come the nasals (sometimes called resonants).

Beginning now at the other extreme with the open vowel *a*, we form by successive degrees of approach of the tongue to the palate the series of palatal sounds represented in the scheme by *a, æ, e, i*. By contraction with the lips, we form the labial series represented by *a, ʌ, o, u*. The semivowels stand nearly on the dividing line between vowels and consonants. The closest of the vowels are *i* and *u*. By abbreviating their sounds sufficiently before another vowel-sound, we should change them into the consonantal sounds of *y* and *w*. With them belong *r* and *l*, which are in many languages used also as vowels. The distinctions of long and short vowel, and the three compound vowel-sounds, or diphthongs, *ai* (*aisle, isle*), *au* (*out, how*), and *Ai* (*oil, boy*), are for the sake of simplicity omitted in the scheme. The method of arrangement thus employed for the English alphabet may with equal advantage be applied to the alphabet of any language, to exhibit its internal relations or to compare it with other alphabets. It is in this work employed to illustrate the alphabetic sounds of Indo-European, Greek, and Latin.

Sounds of the Indo-European Alphabet.

		a			}
<i>Sonant.</i>		i	u		
	y	r	l	v	<i>Semivowels.</i>
		n		m	<i>Nasals.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>	h				<i>Aspiration.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>		s			<i>Sibilant.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>	kh	th		ph	<i>Aspirated Mutes.</i>
<i>Sonant.</i>	gh	dh		bh	
<i>Sonant.</i>	g	d		b	<i>Mutes.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>	k	t		p	
	Palatal Series.		Lingual Series.		Labial Series.
					CONSONANTS.

The Indo-European original-language had three vowels,—*a*, *i*, *u*; three diphthongs,—*aa*, *ai*, *au*; and thirteen consonants,—*k*, *t*, *p*, *g*, *d*, *b*, *y*, *r*, *l*, *v*, *m*, *n*, *s*. *A* was sounded as in *far*, *i* as in *machine*, *u* as in *rule*, *tool*. Every short vowel had the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel received its own proper sound,—the sound of the second following that of the first without any interruption. The diphthongs were sounded approximately as follows: *aa* as in *far*; *ai* as in *aisle*; *au* as *ou* in *house*. The consonants, *k*, *t*, *p*, *d*, *b*, *r*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *h* were sounded as in English; *g* as in *get*; *y* as in *yet*; *s* as in *so*; *v* as *w* in *wait*; *kh*, *th*, *ph* were pronounced almost as in *inkhorn*, *hothouse*, *topheavy*; *gh*, *dh*, *bh* as in *loghouse*, *madhouse*, *Hobhouse*.

The aspiration *h* is found only in close combination with the mutes. All the aspirated mutes, and the letters, *y*, *l*, and *v*, were wanting in the earliest stage of the language.

Sounds of the Sanskrit Alphabet.

Short *a* as in *vocal*, *cedar*, *organ*, or *u*-short in *but*; long *ā* as in *father*; short *i* as in *pin*; long *i* as in *pique*; short *u* as in *pull*, *push*; long *u* as in *rule*, *rude*; the vowel *ṛ* represents simply a smooth or untrilled *r*-sound, assuming a vocalic office in syllable-making; the vowel *l* represents an *l*-sound similarly uttered—like the English *l*-vowel in *able*, *angle*, *addle*; *e* is sounded as in *prey*; *āi* as in *aisle*; *o* as in *so*; *āu* as *au* in German *Haus* or *ou* in Eng. *house*; *n* = *ng* in *king*; *k* = *ch* in *church*; *g* = *j* in *judge*; *ñ* = *gn* in *Campagna*; *j* = *y* in *yes*; *ç* = *sh* in *shall*; *t*, *d*, *n* are commonly pronounced as *t*, *d*, *n*, but they were produced originally by the influence of a neighboring *r*, the lower surface of the tongue being brought against the palate in pronouncing them; *v* = probably the Eng. *w*; *kh*, *th*, *ph* are pronounced almost as in *inkhorn*, *hothouse*, *topheavy*; *gh*, *dh*, *bh* as in *loghouse*, *madhouse*, *Hobhouse*.

Sounds of the Greek Alphabet.

For etymological purposes the following pronunciation is to be employed: *α* as *a* in *far*; *η* as *e* in *fête*; *ι* as *i* in *machine*; *ω* as *o* in *note*; *υ* was sounded originally as *u* in *rule* or *oo* in *tool*, later as French *u*. Every short vowel has the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel has its own proper sound, the sound of the second following that of the first without any interruption. The diphthongs are sounded approximately as follows: *αι* as *ai* in *aisle*; *ει* as *ei* in *eight*; *οι* as *oi* in *oil*; *υε* as *uee* in *queen* or as *ui* in *quit*; *αυ* as *ou* in *house*; *ευ* as *eu* in *feud*; *ου* as *ou* in

group; η , ψ like a , η , ω . Of the consonants, β , δ , κ , π , τ , p , λ , μ , v , ψ are sounded like their corresponding letters in English; γ before κ , γ , ξ , and χ has the sound of n in *anger* (= *ng* in *ring*), and in any other position it has the sound of g in *get*;

		a		VOWELS.
		e	o	
Sonant.		η	ω	
		i	u	
		ρ	λ	Semivowels.
		γ (= Eng. <i>ng</i>)	v	
			μ	Nasals.
Surd.				Aspiration.
Surd.		σ		Sibilant (fricative).
Surd.	χ	θ		ϕ Aspirated Mutes.
Sonant.	γ	δ	β	Mutes.
Surd.	κ	τ	π	
Sonant.		ζ		Double Consonants.
Surd.	ξ		ψ	
		Palatal Series.	Lingual Series.	Labial Series.
				CONSONANTS.

σ has the sound of *s* in *so*. The letters ϕ , θ , χ probably had at first the sounds of *ph*, *th*, *ch*, in Eng. *uphill*, *hothouse*, *block-head*; afterwards they were sounded as in Eng. *graphic*, *pathos*, and German *machen*. The letter ξ is sounded as *x* in *mix*; ζ may be sounded like *dz* in *adze* or like *z* in *zone*.

Sounds of the Latin Alphabet.

For etymological purposes, the Roman (or Phonetic) method of pronunciation is to be employed. According to this method, a is pronounced as in *far*; e as in *they*; i as in *machine*; \bar{o} as

in *holy*; *ü* as *u* in *rule* or *oo* in *tool*. Every short vowel has the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel receives its own proper sound, the sound of the second following that of the first without any

		a		}	VOWELS.
		e o			
<i>Sonant.</i>		i y u			
	j r l v				<i>Semivowels.</i>
	n (= Eng. ng) n		m		<i>Nasals.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>	h				<i>Aspiration.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>		s			<i>Sibilant.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>			f		<i>Spirant.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>	ch	th	ph	}	<i>Aspirated Mutes.</i>
<i>Sonant.</i>	g	d	b		
<i>Surd.</i>	c, k, q	t	p		<i>Mutes.</i>
<i>Sonant.</i>		z		}	<i>Double Consonants.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>	x				
<i>Palatal Series.</i>		Lingual Series.		<i>Labial Series.</i>	

interruption. The diphthongs are (*ai*), *ae*, *ei*, (*oi*), *oe*, *ui*, *au*, *eu*, (*ou*); the forms inclosed in parenthesis being found only in early Latin. The diphthongs are sounded approximately as follows: *ai* as *ai* in *aisle*; *ae* originally sounded as (Roman) *æ'*, later as (Roman) *ɛ*; *ei* as *ei* in *eight*; *oi* as *oi* in *oil*; *oe* nearly as German *oe* in *Oel*, or Eng. *o* in *world*; *ui* as *uee* in *queen*; *au* as *ou* in *house*; *eu* as *eu* in *feud*; *ou* as *ou* in *group*. Of the consonants, *b*, *d*, *p*, *t*, *r*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *h* are sounded as in

English; *j* as *y* in *yes*; *s* as in *so*; *v* like *w* in *wait*; *f* as in *fate*; *g* as in *get*; *c*, *k*, *g* as *c* in *can*; *ch*, *th*, *ph*, as *c*, *t*, *p*, with the slight addition of *h*-sound, as in the words, *blockhead*, *hothouse*, *uphill*; *x* as in *mix*. The letters *y* and *z* were introduced into the Latin language after the time of Cicero, and were used only in words taken from Greek, *y* being employed to represent the Greek *v*, and *z* to represent the Greek *ξ*. Latin *y* has the sound of French *u*, and for this reason its position in the scheme is between *u* and *i*; *z* may be sounded like *dz* in *adze* or like *z* in *zone*.

CHAPTER V.

PHONETIC CHANGE.

Throughout the history of language, changes of sound are going on. In comparing one language with any of its kindred, we must first ascertain to what sounds of the latter the sounds of the former regularly correspond. We then have a guide for the regular etymological comparison of words. An illustration of this appears in what is called (from its discoverer) "Grimm's Law of Permutation of Consonants," which exhibits, with some exceptions not necessary here to be shown, the regular interchange between (1) Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, taken as one group; (2) Gothic and Low German dialects (including English); (3) High German and its stock (including modern German). This law may be expressed by the following formula: —

(1) Sanskrit, Greek, Latin	Aspirate	Sonant	Surd
(2) Gothic and Low German (including English)	Sonant	Surd	Aspirate
(3) High German	Surd	Aspirate	Sonant

It may be illustrated by the following table :—

I.					
1. { Greek θ	θυγάτηρ	θῆρ	θέρα	μέθυ	
Latin f		fera	fores		
2. English d	daughter	deer	door	mead	
3. German t or th = t	tochter	thier	thor	meth	
II.	.				
1. { Greek δ	δδούς	δαμᾶν	δύο	ἔδειν	δδωρ
Latin d	dens	domare	duo	edere	unda
2. English t	tooth	tame	two	eat	water
3. German z or s . . .	zahn	zähmen	zwei	essen	wasser
III.					
1. { Greek τ	τύ (σύ)	τρεῖς		τό	
Latin t	tu	tres	tenuis	is-tud	frater
2. English th	thou	three	thin	that	brother
3. German d	du	drei	dünn	das	bruder

General Table of Grimm's Law.

ORIGINAL SOUNDS.	A			B Gothic and Low Germ.	C High Germ.
	Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin.		
Aspirates . . . {	KH	gh (h)	x	h, f (g, v)	k
	TH	dh (h)	θ	f (d, b)	t
	PH	bh (h)	φ	f (b)	p
Sonants . . . {	G	g (j)	γ	g	ch
	D	d	δ	d	zz
	B	b	β	b	f, ph
Surdæ . . . {	K	k	κ	c, q	h, g (f)
	T	t	τ	t	th, d
	P	p	π	p	f, v

PRINCIPLE OF PHONETIC CHANGE.

The principle which underlies the greater part of phonetic change is the *tendency to ease of utterance*. In using the organs of speech, we naturally tend to economize or diminish effort, to reduce the distance between one sound and another, and so to make each necessary step in utterance as short and easy as possible. Accordingly, *the general direction of phonetic change is from the extremes toward the middle of the alphabetic scheme*, movement in the opposite direction being only exceptional or from special causes.

RESULTS OF PHONETIC CHANGE.

The results of phonetic change appear chiefly under two forms: I. *Weak Articulation*; II. *Indistinct Articulation*.

I. WEAK ARTICULATION.

Weak Articulation appears under four forms: I. *Substitution*; II. *Loss*; III. *Assimilation*; IV. *Dissimilation*. These four forms are applied to vowels and to consonants.

Vowel-Change.

I. **SUBSTITUTION.** By substitution the following changes may be made. Original *a* may be changed,—

1. In Greek and Latin to *e*, *e*: $\sqrt{\text{SAD}}$, *ēos*, *sedes*. This change was very extensive even in the Graeco-Italic period.
2. In Greek and Latin, to *o*, *o*: $\sqrt{\text{DAM}}$, *dōmos*, *dōmus*.
3. In Greek, to *i*: Indo-Eur., *dá-dhā-mi*; Greek, *ti-θη-μι*.
4. In Latin, to *i*,—a very frequent change, especially in the second member of a compound word: $\sqrt{\text{KAP}}$, *capiro*, *accipio*.

II. **Loss.** In the following examples, the vowel lost is enclosed in parenthesis. Greek: *yīγ(ε)vouai*, *ēr(ε)χov*, *πar(ε)pós*. Latin: *(e)sūm*, *gig(e)no*, *discip(u)lina*.

III. ASSIMILATION. When a vowel closely connected with a consonant has its utterance thereby made difficult, it may be changed to a vowel, having for that position an easier utterance. This is one form of assimilation. The resulting vowel is *u* in *flagro*, *fulgor*; *pello*, *pulsus*: *e* in *genosis*, *genoris*, *generis* (from *genus*). Two vowels in contact may approximate each other: **(e)siam*, **siam*, **siem*. Two vowels separated from each other only by a consonant sometimes assimilate: *bone*, *bene*.

IV. DISSIMILATION. The object of dissimilation is to prevent repetition of the same vowel. Thus, *sequontur* was a form retained instead of *sequuntur*; *aliinus* became *alienus*.

Consonant-Change.

I. SUBSTITUTION.

1. In Greek and Latin we have a change from original surd to sonant; *e.g.*, orig. *k* to *y*, *g*: $\sqrt{\text{PAK}}$, *πίγνυμι*, *pagus*.

2. Greek shows an aversion to the original letters, *y*, *s*, and *v*; orig. *y* disappears, or is seen only in its effects; *v* appears as *F*; *s* is retained at the end of roots and words, but initial *s* before a vowel is generally changed to the rough breathing.

3. In Latin, the original letters *y*, *s*, *v* are generally retained, but often *s* passes into *r*, and *y* and *v* are interchanged with *i* and *u*.

II. LOSS. This may be initial, medial, or final. In Greek and Latin an original initial *s* or *v* is sometimes lost: $\sqrt{\text{SMI}}$, *μειδάω*, *mīrōr*; $\sqrt{\text{VARK}}$, *VALK*, *VLAK*, *ράκος*, *lacer*. Medial loss is not so frequent, very rare in Greek: *φέρε(τ)α*, *μείζο(ν)α*, *μείζω*. In Latin, it occurs most frequently before *y*, *s*, and *v*: *di(c)sco*, *ma(g)ior*, *sua(d)vis*. It occurs also before nasals: *lu(c)na*, *lu(c)men*; and before *t* and *d*: *tor(c)tus*, *i(s)dem*. Loss at the end of a word affects single consonants or combinations of consonants. In Greek, when several consonants end a word, they are sometimes all dropped, as in *γάλα(κτ)*; but generally the last only is retained, and the preceding vowel is

then lengthened ; as, *τιθέ(ντ)ς*, *τιθείς*. In Latin, a combination of several consonants may end a word, as in *ferunt*, *urbs*; but in the older Latin, final consonants, especially *s*, *m*, *t*, were frequently dropped.

III. ASSIMILATION. The most important rules for assimilation of consonants in Greek and Latin are given in the grammars.

IV. DISSIMILATION. The rules are given in the grammars. Examples are *ἀδτέον*, *ἀστέον*; *ἐ-θύ-θην*, *ἐτίθην*; *θί-θη-μι*, *τίθημι*; *claudtrum*, *claustrum*.

II. INDISTINCT ARTICULATION.

In general, the immediate cause of indistinct articulation is an excessive tendency to ease of utterance. A part of the needful sound of a word is slurred or omitted; then some indistinct or indefinite sound is added on; and this, afterwards becoming more definite, may lead to the utterance of a sound even more difficult than the original one which had thus suffered. Indistinct articulation appears under the following forms : I. *Labialism*; II. *Dentalism*; III. *Parasitic Sound*; IV. *Aspiration*.

I. LABIALISM. This is a change from *k* to *π* and *p*, or from *g* to *β* and *b*. If the *k* is pronounced lazily, a slight *w*-sound is apt to be produced immediately after it; and then, if the lips be nearly closed, an indistinct labial sound is produced. For examples, see Nos. 496–515.

II. DENTALISM. This is a change from *k* to *τ*, or from *gh* to *θ*. For examples, see Nos. 516–520.

III. PARASITIC SOUND. In Greek, *δy* may regularly become *ζ*. Initial *y*, if uttered lazily, may have a slight sound of *δ* (here called parasitic) uttered before it, and then the *δy* may become *ζ*. Thus, for original *y* in *√ρυγ*, we find *ζ* in *√ξεγ*, *ξεγον*.

IV. ASPIRATION. Examples are *φρουρός*, for *προορός*; *ἐπίβαθρον*, for *ἐπίβατρον*; *ὑδωρ* from √UD.

VOWEL-INCREASE.

An important kind of phonetic change is what is called *vowel-increase* ('intensification,' 'strengthening,' 'raising'). The vowels, arranged in the order of their strength, and beginning with the weakest, are in Greek, *ι, υ, ε, ο, α*; in Latin, *i, u, e, o, a*. Change of any vowel into one farther to the right, or into a long vowel or diphthong, is *vowel-increase*. Change in the opposite direction is *vowel-decrease* ('weakening,' 'lowering'). Vowel-increase is extensively employed in forming stems from roots. The following arrangement of the different vowel-scales will illustrate the successive steps of vowel-increase. Reckoning from the fundamental-vowel toward the right, we have vowel-increase shown in two successive steps. The change from the fundamental-vowel as shown toward the left is vowel-decrease, which appears as either 'weakening' or 'loss.'

Vowels of the Indo-European Language.

	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale	<i>a</i>	<i>a + a = aa = ā</i>	<i>a + aa = āa = ā</i>
i-scale	<i>i</i>	<i>a + i = ai</i>	<i>a + ai = āi</i>
u-scale	<i>u</i>	<i>a + u = au</i>	<i>a + au = āu</i>

Vowels of Sanskrit.

		<i>Weakening.</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale .	loss	<i>i, u; ī, ū</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ā</i>
i-scale .			<i>i</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>āi</i>
u-scale .			<i>ū</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>āu</i>

Vowels of Greek.

		<i>Weakening.</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale .	loss	i, u	e, o, ā	o, ā, η ει (ai) ευ (av)	ε οι ου (āv)
i-scale .			i		
u-scale .			o		

Vowels of Latin.

(Old-Latin in heavy type.)

		<i>Weakening.</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale .	loss	i, u	ē, ō, ā	o, ē, ā ei , i, ē, ai , ae	ō oi , oe, ū ou , ū
i-scale .			i		
u-scale .			o	eu, au, ū	

The following rules and examples illustrate some applications of vowel-increase:

In Greek,—

1. Radical e is raised to o: $\sqrt{\phi\epsilon\rho}$, φόρος; $\sqrt{\gamma\epsilon\nu}$, γέγονα.
2. " " a " " ā, η: $\sqrt{\lambda\ddot{a}k}$, λέ-ληκ-α, λε-λᾶκ-α.
3. " " i " " ει: $\sqrt{i\acute{u}}$, ει-μι; $\sqrt{\pi\ddot{\theta}}$, πείθω.
4. " " i " " οι: $\sqrt{i\acute{l}}$, οι-μος; $\sqrt{\pi\ddot{\theta}}$, πέποιθα.
5. " " u " " ευ: $\sqrt{\phi\acute{u}\gamma}$, φεύγ-ω.

In Latin,—

1. Radical a is raised to ā, ē: \sqrt{ag} , amb-āg-es, ēg-i.
2. " " e " " o: $\sqrt{mēn}$, mōn-eo.
3. " " e " " ē: $\sqrt{tēg}$, tēg-ula.
4. " " i " " ī, oe: \sqrt{fid} , fid-us, foed-us.
5. " " u " " ū: \sqrt{dac} , dūc-o.

CHAPTER VI.

THE VIEWS OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

THE researches of comparative philologists have for the past few years been directed very largely to a closer study of the vocalism of the Indo-European languages. The final opinions on vocalism of Schleicher, as laid down in the third edition of his "Compendium," 1870 (p. 10, ff.), and of Curtius in the fifth edition of his "Grundzüge der Etymologie," 1879 (Bk. I. § 7), may be regarded as the ripest expressions of the views of the old school.

The treatises of Verner, Brugman, Fick, Collitz, De Saussure, Johannes Schmidt, etc., contain more or less directly and explicitly the opinions of the new school, and these opinions are now generally accepted in Germany.

1. The brilliant discovery of Verner, in which he successfully explained almost the last remaining exception to the first "rotation of mutes" of Grimm's law, was not of merely local importance. In explaining the exception, he proved indirectly that *the accent of the Rig Veda, in its broad outlines, was once the accent of every Indo-European language*; that, therefore, it is a correct method to search for the effects of this accent where tradition has failed to bring it down to historical times (as in the German languages), or where it has been driven out by a new system (as in Greek).

2. The accentuation of the Veda is wedded to a phenomenon which penetrates the entire language. The syllable upon which the tone rests has a fuller vocalization than the others, especially those immediately preceding the tone. This causes the so-called strong and weak forms *é-mi* and *i-más*, *ta-nó-mi* and *ta-nú-más*, *pád-am* and *pad-á*, etc. Tracing these weak forms,

and distinguishing them from the strong ones, not only on Indian ground but also in the European languages (a process rendered safe by Verner), led Brugman to *the discovery of lingual and nasal vowels* on a level with Indian *r* and *l*, occurring in every language of the family in parallel and identical formations, and manifesting, therefore, a phenomenon of the original Indo-European language. Excepting *r* and *l*, in India the lingual and nasal vowels lack separate alphabetic signs, and are expressed by certain fixed groups of letters. So Greek *ap* and *pa* represent Indian *r*, Gr. *αλ* and *λα* = Ind. *l*; so Sk. *a* and *an*, Gr. *a* and *av*, are the expedients by which nasal vowels (*n*, *v*) are rendered.

3. The time-honored opinion, which explained the European vowels *ä*, *ë*, *ö* (*a*, *e*, *o*) as later modifications of an original Indo-European *ä* which had been preserved intact in the Indo-Iranian languages, thus received its first shock; for it appeared that Sanskrit *ä*, when in connection with nasals it represented a nasal vowel, was a sound historically different from *a* in other connections; while Greek *a*, in connection with linguals as well as nasals, was not the residue of the assumed original Indo-European *ä*. This led Brugman to characterize *European ä, ë, ö* as *Indo-European*, an assumption which was destined to be verified from a totally different direction.

4. *This proof came from the Indo-Iranian palatal series:* Sk. *c, j, jh*; Zd. *c (sh), j (zh)*, which is a modification of the first Indo-European guttural series *k¹, g¹, gh¹*. The close study of these, inaugurated by Ascoli, Fick, and Hübschmann, led at last to a recognition (simultaneous, as it seems, in various quarters) of the fact that they owe their origin, not as had been previously assumed, to parasitic palatal vowels sounded after them, but simply to the fact that a palatal vowel actually following the guttural changed it to a palatal, and that this palatal vowel was often in Indo-Iranian written *ä*, corresponding to European *e*; that therefore *this Indo-Iranian ä had, at the period in which the palatals originated, still a physiological*

value, which is best expressed by a^o. So Brugman's assumption, that the European triad α , ϵ , \circ was more original than the Indo-Iranian α , became an assured fact of science.

I.

The vowel variation of the couplets $\lambda\varepsilon\pi\text{-}\lambda\omega\pi$, $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\varepsilon\nu\theta\text{-}\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\nu\theta$, $\gamma\varepsilon\nu\text{-}\gamma\omega\nu$, etc., reaches back to the earliest period of our family of languages, as far as the deepest investigation of scholars has pierced. It is the key-note, the starting-point from which the vocalism of every Indo-European language must be investigated. Whenever the question of priority arises between a root-form $\lambda\pi$ on the one hand, and $\lambda\varepsilon\pi\text{-}\lambda\omega\pi$ on the other, the weak form must be regarded as a reduction. $\lambda\varepsilon\pi$ as well as $\lambda\omega\pi$, if occasion for reduction or weakening should present itself, would both naturally reduce to $\lambda\pi$, while there is no reason to assume that $\lambda\pi$ can be heightened by the effect of accent into both $\lambda\varepsilon\pi$ and $\lambda\omega\pi$. It is, therefore, the converse of *vowel-increase* which grammar must see in verbal formations when strong and weak root-forms alternate with one another.

If, then, the root is to be looked for in the strong forms, the result is a double root where there exist two strong forms, a single root where there is but one. We should arrive then at such roots for the Greek: $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\text{-}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\omega\tau$, $\delta\varepsilon\iota\text{-}\delta\omega\iota$ [in $\delta\varepsilon(y)\omega$ and $\delta\varepsilon\delta\omega\text{-}ka$]; $\chi\varepsilon\nu$, $\chi\omega\nu$ [in $\chi\acute{\epsilon}(F)\omega$ and $\chi\omega(F)\epsilon\acute{\omega}$]; $\lambda\varepsilon\pi\text{-}\lambda\omega\pi$; $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\varepsilon\nu\theta\text{-}\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\nu\theta$; $\mu\varepsilon\nu\text{-}\mu\omega\nu$; $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\tau\omega$, $\pi\varepsilon\nu\theta\text{-}\pi\omega\nu\theta$, etc.; single roots $\lambda\bar{\alpha}\theta$, $\lambda\bar{\alpha}\beta$, $\phi\bar{\alpha}$, $\sigma\bar{\alpha}$, etc. The weakest form $\pi\tau$, $\delta\iota$, $\kappa\lambda\iota$, $\lambda\pi$, $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\nu\theta$, $\mu\nu$, $\sigma\lambda\iota$, $\pi\nu\theta$, $\lambda\bar{\alpha}\theta$, $\phi\bar{\alpha}$, $\sigma\bar{\alpha}$, etc., has provisionally been termed a *reduced* form. It will not require very keen perception or close scrutiny to perceive that the term '*reduced*' is false. We must here watch lest grammatical method and terminology obscure the facts of language. In $i\text{-}\mu\nu\epsilon$: $\dot{\epsilon}\text{-}\mu\iota$, i is no more a reduction from ϵi than ϵi the *vowel-increase* of i ; they are forms as perfectly independent of one another as $\lambda\varepsilon\pi\omega$ and $\lambda\omega\pi\omega$, as $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega\theta$ and $\beta\omega\lambda\omega\theta$. When the form $i\text{-}\mu\nu\epsilon$ (originally $i\text{-}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$) came into existence, it did not start from an accented base i , which

lost its accent, with it an *ε*, and became *ι*; all that can be said is, that words of this group, when they have the accent on formative elements, appear with the radical or significant element *ι*; when they have the accent on the root, with one of the two radical elements *ει* or *οι*.

If what we have stated is in accordance with the facts, the idea of a single root falls to the ground. We have in word-groups which show the variation between *ε* and *ο* a root-system consisting of three forms, two strong ones and one weak one; in all other word-groups a root-system of two forms, a weak one and a strong one. Designating the first class by AA, the second by BB, we have:—

CLASS AA.		CLASS BB.	
Strong Forms.	Weak Forms.	Strong Forms.	Weak Forms.
I. <i>μεν</i>		I. and II. <i>στά</i>	III. <i>στά</i>
II. <i>μον</i>	III. <i>μν</i>		
I. <i>πειθ</i>		I. and II. <i>θη</i>	III. <i>θε</i>
II. <i>ποιθ</i>	III. <i>πιθ</i>		
I. <i>πετ</i>		I. and II. <i>λαθ</i>	III. <i>λαθ</i>
II. <i>ποτ</i>	III. <i>πτ</i>		
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

All other root-forms are modifications of these ground-forms; e.g., *μα* in *με-μα-τον* and *μαν* in *μαίρουαι* (= *μαν-γομαι*) are but modifications of *μν*, having their cause in the character of the inflectional elements which appear in connection with the root; in the same way *τραφ* and *ταρφ*, in *ξ-τραφ-ον* and *ταρφ-ίς*, are but graphical expedients for rendering the sound-group *τρφ* (*τρφ*) in the root-system *τρεφ*, *τροφ*, *τρφ*, etc. Hereafter we will designate a root-form like *μεν*, *χεν* or *χε(F)*, *πει*, *πετ*, etc., as ablaut I.; *μον*, *χο(F)*, *ποιθ*, *ποτ*, etc., as ablaut II.; *μν* (*μα*, *μαν*), *χν*, *πιθ*, *πτ*, etc., as ablaut III.

II.

From the first days of the comparative study of the Indo-European family of languages, up to the year 1876, it was held almost without a dissenting voice that the body of short vowels which the so-called original Indo-European language possessed consisted of *a*, *i*, *u*. Of these *a* was supposed to have remained unchanged in the Asiatic division of the family, the Indian and Iranian languages; while in the European languages it had in a large proportion of cases been weakened into *e* and *o*, the sounds holding physiologically a middle position respectively between *a* and *i*, and *a* and *u*. An exhaustive investigation of this supposed breaking up of Indo-European *a* on European ground was made by Curtius in 1864. It resulted in establishing the fact that the deviation of *a* into *e* occurred on the whole in the same words and formations in all of the European languages; that it could not have taken place in each one of them independently of the others; that, therefore, a common European language must be assumed; from this the several European languages had separated, as the Iranian and Indian languages had done from a common Indo-Iranian language. On the other hand, the coloring of *a* into *o* had taken place later and separately in the several European branches, because the *o* of one branch does not accord with the *o* of another.

Fick, in his book "Die Spracheinheit der Indo-Germanen Europas," makes use of Curtius' results in the same direction; he also holds to an Indo-European *a* which in Europe divided itself into *a* and *e*; of these two, *a* again was resolved, in the separate European branches, into *a* and *o*. The vowel system of Schleicher, which on the whole is artificial, does not deviate in any material respects from those above mentioned, as far as the short vowels are concerned.

Two points, which are the result of this system of short vowels, are to be carefully noted:—

1. In Sanskrit *a* is throughout the language one and the same vowel, being everywhere the direct descendant of the original Indo-European *a*.

2. Greek *α* represents throughout the language what has been left undisturbed of the original Indo-European *a*, a large part of this latter having been changed to *e* and *o*.

The first serious attack upon this system of short vowels struck at the two rules which have been deduced. In vol. ix. of Curtius' "Studien" there appeared the famous article by Karl Brugman, entitled "Nasalis Sonans," etc., which for the first time definitely proved the negative of these two rules. It will not be necessary to go through Brugman's proofs. Though his article furnished the key to the understanding of the Indo-European linguals and nasals, and more or less directly has formed the basis for most of the successful investigations on vocalism since that day, principles which are laid down there can now be presented in a more comprehensive fashion, owing to further investigations by Brugman himself and by others.

Brugman starts with the discussion of an interesting fact which Sievers teaches in his "Lautphysiologie," p. 26 ff. He observes that in the usual pronunciation of words containing nasals (*n*, *m*) and liquids (*r*, *l*), these are pronounced both as vowels and as consonants. As vowels, they form in connection with one or more consonants a distinct syllable, just as any other vowel. So in 'sieben mal acht' (*sie-bn*), 'wir ritten nach hause' (*rit-tn*), 'tändeln' (*tän-dln*), 'wandern' (*wan-drn*). English examples would be: 'the father is' (*fa-thr*), 'ankle' (*an-kl*), 'heaven' (*hea-vn*), 'handsome' (*han-sm*), etc. On the other hand, the consonantal pronunciation of linguals and nasals is seen in 'beritt-ne': 'beritten' (*berit-tn*); 'ath-me': 'a-them' (*a-thm*); Eng. 'ank-let': 'ankle' (*an-kl*), etc. The alphabets of these languages fail to furnish separate characters for these two classes of sounds,—a fact which of course in nowise throws a doubt on their existence.

The Vedic and Sanskrit, as is well known, do possess distinct characters for lingual vowels, which are transcribed in the manner in which we have differentiated them in German and English from their corresponding consonants; viz.: *y* and *l*.

The change between the lingual consonants and lingual vowels is quite analogous to that between *y* and *i*, and *v* and *u*; before vowels there always appears the consonantal pronunciation *r* and *l*, *y* and *v*; before consonants the treatment of the linguals, though in principle the same as that of the dental and labial vowels, is characterized by a smaller degree of sensitiveness than these. While the latter always appear as *i* and *u* before consonants, *r* and *l* are changed to their corresponding vowels only when preceded as well as followed by consonants, or in the beginning of a word when followed by a consonant. A few examples will suffice. As the weak forms of the perfect of the verb *nī*, 'to lead,' appear as *ni-ny-* before endings beginning with a vowel, so do the weak forms of the verb *kar* appear as *ca-kr-* in the same connections: *ni-ny-ā*, *ni-ny-ūs*, *ni-ny-ē*, — *ca-kr-ā*, *ca-kr-ūs*, *ca-kr-ē*. But between consonants the semi-consonantal elements of these roots appear as vowels: *ni-tā-s*, *kṛ-tā-s*, *gru-tā-s*. So also the same change is seen in *i-más* : *y-anti*; in *ca-kṛ-má* : *ca-kr-ūs*; in *tu-śtu-má* : *tu-śtuv-ūs* (for *tu-śtv-ūs*); cf. *cā-klp-rē*.

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1. In Sanskrit *a* is throughout the language one and the same vowel, being everywhere the direct descendant of the original Indo-European *a*.

2. Greek *ᾳ* represents throughout the language what has been left undisturbed of the original Indo-European *a*, a large part of this latter having been changed to *ε* and *ο*.

The first serious attack upon this system of short vowels struck at the two rules which have been deduced. In vol. ix. of Curtius' "Studien" there appeared the famous article by Karl Brugman, entitled "Nasalis Sonans," etc., which for the first time definitely proved the negative of these two rules. It will not be necessary to go through Brugman's proofs. Though his article furnished the key to the understanding of the Indo-European linguals and nasals, and more or less directly has formed the basis for most of the successful investigations on vocalism since that day, principles which are laid down there can now be presented in a more comprehensive fashion, owing to further investigations by Brugman himself and by others.

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ma-mán-tha (*an* = *a + n*) = Gr. *μέ-μον-α*; but *mán-ye* for *mn-ye* corresponds to Gr. *μαίνομαι* for *μαν-γόμαι* for *μγ-γόμαι*.

There appear, then, in Sanskrit, instead of merely the sounds *y-i*, *v-u*, as mediators between vowels and consonants, the very considerable body which is made up by these and the linguals and nasals in addition. The Sanskrit system of semi-consonants is as follows:—

Consonants:	<i>y</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>r̥</i>	<i>l̥</i>	<i>a</i> , <i>an</i>	<i>a</i> , <i>am</i>

This proves that *Sanskrit a* is not everywhere the same sound, and not everywhere the direct representative of Indo-European *a*. The Indo-European *a* will suffer further infringements in the course of our discussion, until it will have shrunk into comparative insignificance.

This variable function of semi-consonants is by no means restricted to Sanskrit. In every language of the family these sounds occur, but with still less perfect systems of expression. In Sanskrit there are at least distinct characters for lingual vowels; in the other languages these, as well as the nasal vowels, lack single characters, and are everywhere expressed by combinations similar to those which are found for nasal vowels even in Sanskrit. The following is the system for the Greek:—

Consonants:	(<i>y</i>)	(<i>F</i>)	<i>p</i>	<i>λ</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>μ</i>
Vowels:			<i>u</i>	<i>ap</i> , <i>ρa</i>	<i>aλ</i> , <i>λa</i>	<i>a</i> , <i>av</i> <i>a</i> , <i>αμ</i>

Consonant *y* is shown in δέ(γ)ος; cf. δέ-δοι-κα : κέ(γ)-ομαι; cf. κεῦ-μαι. *F* is shown in χέ(Φ)-ω; cf. χεύ-ω : κλέ(Φ)-ος = Sk. ग्राव-अस. The consonants *p*, *λ*, *v*, and *μ* are occasionally split into *ap*, *aλ*, *av*, and *αμ*; a phenomenon quite parallel with the breaking up of *y* and *v* in Sanskrit into *iy* and *uv*.

The following is the system for Gothic and High German:—

Consonants:	<i>j</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	Goth. <i>air</i>	Goth. <i>ul</i>	<i>un</i>	<i>um</i>
			H. G. or		H. G. <i>ol</i>	

The following is the system for Latin :—

Consonants:	<i>j</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	or (<i>ur</i>)	<i>ul</i> (<i>ol</i>)	<i>en</i>	<i>em</i>

The extent to which Greek α and Sanskrit α do not represent Indo-European α is very considerable. In Greek the great mass of α 's that appear in the vicinity of liquids and nasals are but defective (or rather excessive) graphic representations of the weakest imaginable vocalic element (sh'va).

The discovery of the preceding facts was soon employed as the entering wedge for a series of attacks upon Indo-European α , which have by this time resulted in a very serious curtailment of it, and by consequence in an almost totally changed system of Indo-European vowels. The first step was here again taken by Brugman (Curtius' Studien, ix. 367, ff.; Kuhn's Zeitschrift, xxiv. 1, ff.), successful at least in that it pointed the right way for further examination. He there assumes for Greek ϵ , \circ , α , three different Indo-European sounds, which he indicates by α^1 , α^2 , and α^3 ; α^3 he regards as an original short α , which appears in Europe as α ; in Sanskrit sometimes as α , sometimes as i (examples: Gr. *ora-ró-s*, Lat. *sta-tu-s*, Sk. *sti-tá-s*); α^1 corresponds to European and Armenian e and Sk. Zend a ; α^2 corresponds to Greek, Italic, Celtic, and Slavic o , German and Lithuanian α , also to Sk. a in a closed syllable; but in an open syllable, in cases represented by *bhár-ā-mas* (*φέρ-ο-μεν*), *pád-am* (*πόδ-α*), *dátár-am* (*δώρο-α*), *ushás-am* (*ηό-α*), *jánu* (*γόνυ*), *δárvu* (*δόρνυ*), α^2 is, according to Brugman, represented by Sk. \bar{a} . That, however, the lengthening of the \bar{a} in these cases is accidental or owing to special Sanskrit laws, was shown (in the main successfully) by Collitz and J. Schmidt. Aside from this, Brugman had intuitively seen the truth, though the more concrete proofs of his system came from a totally different direction, as will be shown in the next section. It will be seen that European and Armenian e 's were e from all time; that the Sanskrit and Iranian α , which correspond to it, are

either special deviations dating from a comparatively late period in the co-existence of these languages; or, what is even more probable, that this *a* in these languages is but an insufficient sign for a sound which would be best indicated by *ae* (*a^e*); as yet there has been no proof that the Sanskrit *a* which corresponds to Greek *o* is a sound which is colored by *o* (*a^o*); it is enough to know that the Greek ablaut *ε* : *o* exists in every language of the family.

III.

The fact that the Indo-European languages have two series of guttural consonants was discovered and settled by Ascoli, and has become one of the best-known laws of Indo-European phonetics. They are generally differentiated by the designations *k¹*, *g¹*, *gh¹*, and *k²*, *g²*, *gh²*, for the common Indo-European period. In Sanskrit the first series is left in part as *k*, *g*, *gh* (Zend *k*, *g*); it also appears palatalized as *c*, *j*, *h* (Zend *c* and *sh*, *j* and *zh*). In Greek this series appears partly as *κ*, *γ*, *χ*, partly as *π*, *β*, *φ*; these latter interchange in a few instances with *τ*, *δ*, *θ*, under circumstances which are in principle the same as those in which Sk. *k*, *g*, *gh*, interchange with *c*, *j*, and *h*. The second Indo-European series *k²*, *g²*, *gh²*, shows in Sanskrit a sign devoted solely to itself only for *k²*, namely *ç*; while the sounds *g²* and *gh²* share the signs *j* and *h* with the palatals of the series *k*, *g*, *gh*. In Zend *k²* is *ç*; *g²* and *gh²* are *z*. In Greek *k²*, *g²*, and *gh²* appear regularly as gutturals: *κ*, *γ*, *χ*.

The following scheme will illustrate the subject:—

INDO-EUROPEAN.	SANSKRIT.	ZEND.
<i>k¹</i> <i>g¹</i> <i>gh¹</i>	<i>k</i> <i>g</i> <i>gh</i>	<i>k</i> (<i>kh</i>) <i>g</i> (<i>gh</i>)
<i>k²</i> <i>g²</i> <i>gh²</i>	<i>c</i> } <i>j</i> <i>jh</i> <i>ç</i>	<i>c</i> (<i>sh</i>) <i>j</i> (<i>zh</i>)
INDO-EUROPEAN.		GREEK.
<i>k¹</i> <i>g¹</i> <i>gh¹</i>	<i>κ</i> <i>γ</i> <i>χ</i>	<i>π</i> <i>β</i> <i>φ</i>
<i>k²</i> <i>g²</i> <i>gh²</i>	<i>κ</i> <i>γ</i> <i>χ</i>	<i>τ</i> <i>δ</i> <i>θ</i>

It is the palatal series which has branched off from the first guttural series — Sk. *c, j, h*; Zd. *c, j*; Gr. *τ, δ, θ* — which concerns the subject here treated. The true cause of this division remained unrecognized up to the time of Ascoli; he was the first to get some inkling of the way to a legitimate explanation. He states that in Zend the change from a guttural to a palatal in the three degrees of the adjective, *aka-*, *ashyō-*, and *acista-* [*k : c (sh)*], is due to the change of the vowel following the guttural, and also notes that there is no root of the form *gi* either in Sanskrit or Zend, but that they show *ji*. This is really a recognition, fragmentary as it may be, of the principle that palatalization is due to the influence of palatal vowels actually occurring after gutturals. According to J. Schmidt, Dr. Vilhelm Thomsen was the first to hint that the *European* languages, with their supposed secondary vocalization, might be drawn in as auxiliaries in such a way that Sanskrit and Zend syllables *ca* and *ka* should be explained from *κε* and *κα* as European equivalents, and that thus the palatals before a written *a* owe their origin to the fact that this *a* was in such connections originally sounded as *ae* (*a^o*). The full principle was recognized, as it seems, nearly simultaneously by Collitz, Karl Verner, Saussure, and J. Schmidt.

If we formulate the principles which are laid down by these writers, there result the following rules:—

1. The Indo-Iranian palatals — Sk. *c, j, h*; Zend *c (sh), j (zh)* — are a modification of the first guttural series (*k¹, g¹, gh¹*) before palatal vowels, — *i (y)*, *a^o (a^ei, a^eu)*, — and can originally have stood only before these vowels.

2. The vowel signs *a, ai*, and *au*, in the Indo-Iranian languages, actually represent two series of vowels at least (more if more can be proved); namely: *a^o, a^ei, a^eu*, and *a, ai, au*, — the former corresponding to *e, ei, eu* (Gr. *ε, ει, ευ*) in the European languages.

The last rule bears upon the correct understanding of Greek ablaut in three vital points.

(a) In the ablaut series the *ε* which appears in the row marked I. (ablaut I.) is not the result of the weakening of Indo-European *a*, but represents an original sound, which is clearly expressed in the European branches of the family, and

I.	<i>πετ</i>	<i>στελ</i>	<i>περθ</i>	<i>πενθ</i>	<i>ρευ (ρεF)</i>	<i>πειθ, etc.</i>
II.	<i>ποτ</i>	<i>στολ</i>	<i>πορθ</i>	<i>πονθ</i>	<i>ρου (ροF)</i>	<i>ποιθ, etc.</i>
III.	<i>πτ</i>	<i>σταλ</i>	<i>πραθ</i>	<i>παθ</i>	<i>ρυ</i>	<i>πιθ, etc.</i>

which is not expressed by a distinct sign in the Indo-Aryan languages, but there manifests itself in the palatals of the Indo-European series *k¹, g¹, gh¹*; namely, *c, j, h*.

(b) Again looking at the series of roots laid down under (a), it will appear that all the forms under I. are on the same level as far as the root vowel is concerned; so also the forms under II. From necessity, the forms under III. are also on a level; one of these holds the same grammatical position as the other; one is used in the same kinds of formations, verbal and nominal, as the other.

(c) The sound *a* appears in III. only in connection with linguals and nasals; it is something special.

The following examples illustrate the origin of palatalization, and the Sanskrit sound *a**:

Variation between *k* and *c*: Sk. *cuk-rá-s* : *gac-ista-s*; *çak-rá-s* : *gac-ista-s*; Zend *aka-* : *acista-*; Sk. *ark-á-s* : *arc-i-s*.

Variation between *g* and *j*: *tig-má-s* : *tij-ista-s*; *tyag-á-s* : *tyoj-as*, etc.

The facts and principles illustrated by these examples for the Indo-Iranian languages are represented in Greek also. The variation takes place here between *labials* (which represent original gutturals) and the *dentals* of Curtius' dentalism, which take the place of palatals. Not indeed in so widely diffused a manner has the original difference between the labials (= gutturals) and dentals (= palatals) been held fast; it has

been wiped out very largely at the expense of the palatals; but there are still enough data left to show that the Greek started with the same differences, and that these differences were based upon the same cause, the character of the following sound. As in Sk. a palatal before *i* (*y*), *a'* (*a'i*, *a'u*) corresponds to a guttural before other sounds, so in Greek there is still a respectable body of forms which show dentals before *i* and *e* (*ε*, *ει*) which vary with labials according to the proportion:—

$$\tau, \delta, \theta : \pi, \beta, \phi = \text{Sk. } c, j, h : k, g, gh.$$

Greek palatalization appears in the following cases:—

1. *τις*, gen. *τε*(*σ*)*ο*, *τε*: *πότερος* = Zend *cis*, *cahyā*, *ca* : Sk. *ka-tarás*.
2. *πέντε* : *πέμπτος* = Sk. *páñc-a* : *pank-tī-s*.
3. *τρι-ορτίς*, *δσσε*, *δσσομα* : *ōphorū*.
4. *δδελός* : *δβαλός*.

The vocalism of the Greek has the largest claim to being a correct, undisturbed reflex of that of the corresponding roots in all the languages of the family. Sanskrit and Zend in reality possess the root-triad (*πτερ*, *πνο*, *πτ*; *λειπ*, *λοιπ*, *λιπ*) to even a larger extent than the Greek; but the first two ablauts have fallen together, at least graphically.

Surprising is the non-sensitiveness of the Latin to variations of root-vowels, especially if its otherwise close kinship with Greek is kept in view. It everywhere evinces the tendency to urge some one of the root-vowels through the entire group of formations belonging to the root. To a large extent this is the vowel of the root-form (ablaut I.). So the vowel of *lego*, *elepo*, *tremo*, *pe(r)do*, *serpo*, etc., fails to vary with ablaut II. (*o*) in the perfect. On the other hand, the Indo-European perfect vowel (ablaut II.) is contained in *to-tond-i*, *spo-pond-i*, and *mo-mord-i*; but the radical vowels of these words have spread over their entire respective word-groups, either assimilating the vowel, or suppressing forms which show another root-vowel, and placing such as had *o* in their place. Such are

the presents of these words: *tendo*, *spondeo*, *mordeo*, which legitimately show *o*, but are in reality causative formations, such as Gr. φορέω to φέρω. The weakest root-form (ablaut III.) is retained to the exclusion of the other two in the groups of which *sci-n-d-o*, *fi-n-d-o*, *ju-n-g-o* are presents, e.g., *jungo*, *junxi*, *junctus*, *jugum*, *conjux*, etc. Still enough has been left of a Latin ablaut to show that it once coincided with the Greek, though there is no one case in which all three forms have been preserved. Examples of roots which show the first and second forms of the root are: *nex* : *noc-eo*; *teg-o* : *tog-a*; *sequi* : *socius*. Of groups which show ablauts I. and III., examples are *fer-o* : *for-(ti)s* = Sk. भर्ति-स; *dīc-o* (= *deic-o*) : *causi-dīc-us*; *duc-o* (= *deuc-o*) : *duc-em*; *ūr-o* (= *eus-o*) : *ūs-tus*. Of groups which show ablauts II. and III., an example is *mon-eo* : *men-(ti)-s* = Sk. मा-ति-स.

The triple form of the root is not an accidental modification on European ground of a *simplex* primitive form, but it belongs to our family of languages as a whole; it is Indo-European. It is a fact which has until lately not been sufficiently emphasized that *each one of the three root-forms is restricted to a certain number of formations, nominal and verbal*; this fact alone, if reflected on consistently, is enough to establish the root-triad as Indo-European.

IV.

A closer look at the physiological construction of the roots which show the variation between *ɛ* and *o* (Class AA) yields the following results: These roots have in their strong forms, as purely vocalic element, this *ɛ* varying with *o* and nothing else. The remaining elements have never the character of pure vowels, but are either full consonants or semi-consonants, or both. Of the first category there is but one type, that exhibited in roots like *ter*, *ɛs*, etc.; the root-vowel is preceded and followed by a consonant (*spiritus lenis* in *ɛs*, *ɛð*, etc.).

This we name type A. The rest arrange themselves best according to the following scheme: Type B, those which end in a semi-consonant; type C, those which contain a semi-consonant preceded and followed by other consonants:—

A.	B.	C.
<i>πετ, ποτ</i>	<i>δε(y), δοι</i>	<i>λεπ, λοιπ</i>
<i>δδ, (ὸδ) in the Goth. perf. at, etc.</i>	<i>χεν, χο(ρ) δερ, δορ στελ, στολ μεν, μον τεμ, τομ</i>	<i>ձլευθ, ձլութ ծերկ, ծօրք կլետ, կլոյ πεնթ, πօրթ իւմփ, իօմփ</i>
	<i>etc.</i>	<i>etc.</i>

This classification has especial value for understanding ablaut III., — the weakest, the accentless form of the root. This differs from the two strong ones in no particular, except that it does not possess the purely vocalic element (*ε* or *ο*) which appears in the strong forms. The root-forms which lie at the base of ablaut III. are, therefore:—

A.	B.	C.
<i>πτ</i>	<i>δι</i>	<i>λոյ</i>
<i>σ</i>	<i>χυ</i>	<i>ձլսթ</i>
<i>etc.</i>	<i>δρ</i>	<i>ծրք</i>
	<i>στλ</i>	<i>կլոյ</i>
	<i>μν</i>	<i>πրթ</i>
	<i>τμ, etc.</i>	<i>իւմփ, etc.</i>

It is evident that some of these last groups are unpronounceable in certain connections; *e.g.*, according to type A we have *է-օχ-օվ*, the second aorist, which legitimately shows the weakest form; so also *էկ-րós* for *օχ-րós*, the verbal adjective, is made

from the same degree of the root (cf. *ἴ-πιθ-ον* and *πιστός*); but the difficult group of consonants *σχτ-* necessitated the insertion of a short vowel. It is not to be supposed, however, that the *ε* in *ἐκτός* possessed in speaking the same value as that of *ἐξώ*, as long as the position of the accent was not disregarded in pronunciation. In weak forms of the types *στλ*, *δρκ*, *πνθ*, *ρμφ*, etc., the lingual and nasal consonants were changed to lingual and nasal vowels; *λ*, when vocalized, appears as *αλ*, *λα*; *ρ* as *αρ*, *ρα*; *ν* and *μ* appear as *α*, *αν*, and *α* (*αμ*).

It has appeared sufficiently that the assumption of a root *λιπ* or *φυγ* by the side of *πετ* is inconsistent, because the two root-forms have totally different functions in their respective groups of words; the above schemes will furnish a purely physiological reason. Roots which contain an *ι* or *υ* are never followed by another semi-consonant (*ρ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*); there are no roots of a type *μν*, *διρ*, *πινθ*, *διρκ*, etc., as there are *μεν*, *δερ*, *πενθ*, *δερκ*, etc. Nasals do, indeed, occur after *ι* and *υ* in certain formations, generally the present, as *πυνθ-άνομαι*, Lat. *sci-n-d-o*, etc.; but a look at some other formation from the same root will quickly teach that the nasal does not belong to the root [*πεν(θ)σομαι*, Sk. *chi-chéd-a*]. On the other hand, when a nasal or lingual is preceded by *ε*, it belongs to the root, and appears, or must be accounted for, in all formations; so *πένθ-ος*, *πέ-πονθ-α*, *πέισο-μαι* (= *πένθ-σομαι*), Sk. *ta-sthámb-a*, *ba-bándh-a*, etc. The morphological function of nasals and linguals, which belong to the root, is therefore precisely the same as that of *ι* (*y*), *υ* (*F*) belonging to the root. Both waver between a vocalic and a consonantal condition, according to their surroundings; both are totally different from the *ε* and *ο* which appear in the root. These are the root-vowels proper, and about these the semi-consonantal and consonantal elements of the root are grouped.

The triple root (Class AA) runs through nearly 250 groups of Greek words, is preponderant in Teutonic and Sanskrit,

and is really the phenomenon from a discussion of which any treatise on ablaut must start. It is not, however, the only kind of root which appears either in Greek or in the kindred languages; there are considerable numbers of roots which show but two forms, differing from one another merely in the quantity of the root-vowel, Class BB, and that in such a way that the form with the long vowel occurs in precisely those formations in which Class AA shows the forms with *ε* and *o*. The form with the short vowel occurs in those formations in which Class AA shows the weak form (ablaut III.) as the following scheme will show:—

	I.	II.	III.
AA	<i>πείθω</i> , <i>τεῖχος</i> <i>φεύγω</i> , <i>ζεῦγος</i> <i>μένω</i> , <i>μένος</i>	<i>πέ-ποιθ-α</i> <i>δλ-ήλουθ-α</i> <i>μέ-μον-α</i>	<i>δ-πέ-πιθ-μεν</i> , <i>πισ-τός</i> <i>δλ-ήλυθ-μεν</i> , <i>φικ-τός</i> <i>μέ μα-μεν</i> , <i>-μη-τος</i>
BB	<i>λάθω</i> , <i>λᾶθος</i> <i>στη-μι</i> , <i>στῆ-μων</i> <i>τι-θη-μι</i> , <i>θή-μων</i> <i>δι-δω-μι</i> , <i>δά-τωρ</i>	<i>λέ-λάθ-α</i> <i>Ξ-στη-κα</i> <i>Ξ-θη-κα</i> <i>δέ-δω-κα</i>	<i>λέ-λασ-μαι</i> , <i>-λασ-τος</i> <i>Ξ-στᾶ-μεν</i> , <i>στᾶ-τός</i> <i>τέ-θε-μαι</i> , <i>θε-τός</i> <i>δέ-δω-μαι</i> , <i>δο-τός</i>

The Latin exhibits ablaut consisting in variation between long and short vowels in *scâb-i* : *scâb-o*; *fôd-i* : *fôd-io*; *ôd-i* : *ôd-iûm*, etc. Sanskrit has not often kept this kind of formation undisturbed; it appears in *ga-gâd-a* : *gâ-gâd-îs*; *a-sthâ-ti* : *sthî-tâ-s*, etc.

The question now fairly presents itself: What are the causes of these phenomena which penetrate the vocalism of our languages with such far-reaching regularity; what is the cause that sets *δέ-δω-μαι* against *δέ-δω-κα*; *φικ-τός* against *φεύγω*; *πείθω* against *πέ-ποιθ-α*, and both against *πισ-τός*? The question naturally falls into two distinct parts: (1) What is the relation, in both AA and BB of the scheme above, of

the forms in column III. to those in columns I. and II.?

(2) In Class AA what causes the difference in the root-vowels of columns I. and II.?

Surprising as it may seem, this *latter* question remains as yet unanswered. In spite of the large extent of the material which is accessible, there has not been found anything upon which an explanation of the ablaut $\epsilon : o$ can be rested with safety. That it is not accidental and inorganic, as it was formerly regarded, is clear from the regularity of its distribution, and not the less clear because the reason of it has not been as yet discovered. It is to be noted that it is not restricted to the *root* of words; it occurs as well in formative elements.

Very different is the state of our knowledge with regard to the *former* question. The cause whose workings we see in the difference between $\pi\iota\sigma-\tau\acute{o}s$, and $\pi\epsilon\theta-w$ and $\pi\acute{e}-\pi\omega\theta-a$, is perfectly well known. It is the varying position of the accent which creates the difference between strong and weak forms. The languages which have preserved this ablaut best, have fortunately also with it preserved a sufficient amount of data for its explanation.

The Vedic texts which are accented show that, as a rule, the strong form of the root occurs when the tone rests on the root; the weak form, when the tone rests on inflectional elements; so $\acute{e}-mi$ ($a^{\circ}i-mi$) : $i-más$; $da-dárg-a$: $da-dṛg-ús$; $váč-as$: $uk-tás$, etc.

The Greek originally possessed the law of accentuation indicated by these examples to much the same extent as the old Aryan language of India. But in the historical period of the language a new principle, the recessive accentuation, has usurped its place, leaving but a few fossilized remnants of the old method. In $\theta\rho\alpha\sigma-\bar{v}s$, $\pi\iota\sigma-\tau\acute{o}s$, $\lambda\epsilon-\lambda\alpha\sigma-\mu\acute{e}\nu\sigma$, $\lambda\pi-\acute{e}-\sigma\theta\alpha$, etc., we have survivals of the older accentuation, accompanied by the weak form of the root. Generally the accent has been subjected to the new law; usually, however, without disturbing the form of the root which had accompanied the old accent.

So *i-μεν*, *πέ-φα-ται*, *ε-φθαρ-μαι*, *κάρ-σις*, were once oxytone, for they contain the weakest form of their roots: *ι*, **φα** (*φν*), **φθαρ** (*φθρ*), **καρ** (*κρ*).

The German shows the traces of the old tone system in two ways:—

(1) In the ablaut. This coincides in its leading traits with the ablaut of the Greek and Vedic. The two strong forms (ablauts I. and II.), as *steig* and *staig*, *bind* and *band*, occur in those formations in which Vedic words present the strong form of the root accompanied by the accent; the weak forms of the root, as *stig*, *bund* (= *bnd*), in those in which the Vedic shows weak forms, and the accent on a formative element.

(2) An exception to the first German rotation of mutes (*Grimm's Law*) is due to this method of accentuation. In a considerable number of cases Indo-European surd mutes do not, as the law demands, appear in the Germanic languages as *surd spirants*, but as *sonant spirants*; this irregularity takes place only in the middle of a word between two sonants. The irregular Teutonic sound to a considerable extent alternates with the regular one in inflected words belonging to the same root. In the inflection of verbs the Germanic languages, with the exception of Gothic, show this alternation in such a way that the irregular sound appears in precisely those forms which contain the weakest form of the root (ablaut III.); while the regular consonant appears in the two strong forms of the root (ablaut I. and II.). The entire phenomenon lives to-day in High German in such changes as *ziehe*: *gezogen*; *kiese*: *erkoren*; Eng. *lose*: *forlorn*. The cause of it was discovered by Karl Verner. He saw that there was a living remnant of Vedic and Indo-European accentuation preserved in this alternation of consonants. *The forms with irregular consonant and weakest root-form (ablaut III.) originally had the tone on their inflectional elements (zig-úm and zig-a-ná) in Indo-European times, and have it in the accented Vedic texts which have come down to us* (e.g., *bi-bhid-imá* and *bhin-ná*); *the forms with regular*

consonant were accented on the root (zi'h-a and zê'h); Ved. bhár-á-mi and ja-bhár-a. Verner's law formed one of the most important factors in establishing the truth that the broad facts of Vedic accentuation once ruled in all Indo-European languages; it is the strongest justification of the method of accounting for variations of root-vowels which is now universally practised; in fact, it has been seen that, so far, ablaut, wherever it is explainable, is so on the basis of this law of accent. Wherever this fails, there is as yet no other known fact or principle which furnishes additional light. Explanation must be held in abeyance until further investigation or new material shows the way.

PART II.

Regular Substitution of Sounds.

<i>Indo-European.</i>	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
a	a	ă ē o	a e o i u
ā	ā	ā η ω	ā ē ð
i	i	ĩ	i
			e
ī ?	ī	ī	i
u	u	ū	u
			o
ū ?	ū	ū	u
ai	ə	α ε οι	ai ē oi ae oe i ū
ái	ái	ᾳ γ φ	
au	ō	αυ εν ον	au o u
āu	āu	αν ην	au
k	k kh k' ç	κ	c q
g	g g'	γ	g

<i>Indo-European.</i>	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
gh	gh h	χ	<i>init. h, med. g</i>
t	t th	τ	t
d	d	δ	d
dh	dh	θ	<i>init. f, med. d, b</i>
p	p ph	π	p
b	b	β	b
bh	bh	φ	<i>init. f, med. b</i>
ñ	ñ ñ	γ before gutt.	n
n	n n	ν	n
m	m	μ	m
r	r	ρ	r
l	l	λ	l
j	j	<i>init. spir. asp.</i>	j
s	s sh	σ, <i>spir. asp.</i>	s (r)
v	v	F	v

K

k; k, kh, k', ç; κ; c, k, q, (seldom g).

1. ak, ank; ak'; ḡyk; anc, unc; bend, curve.

ἀγκών, a bend; ἄγκος, a bend, hollow, valley; ὅγκος, a bend, hook, barb; ἄγκυλος, crooked; ἄγκυρα, an anchor.

anc-ile, a small, oval shield; **anc-illus** (dim.), a man-servant; **anc-illa** (dim.), a maid-servant; **ano-illa** (dim.), a maid-servant, female slave; **ano-illaris**, relating to maid-servants, [*ancillary*]; **ang-illus**, an *angle*, a corner; **unc-us**, a hook; **unc-us** (adj.), hooked, curved; **ad-nnc-us**, bent in, hooked, curved; **nng-illus**, a ring; **tanç-ora**, an *anchor*.

2. ak; aç; ak; ac; sharp, pointed, swift.

ἄκων, a javelin; ἄκ-avos, ἄκ-aiva, a thorn; ἄκ-pos, at the point or end, highest, outermost; ἄκ-pis, ὅκ-pis, a mountain-peak; ὁκ-ús, swift; ὁξ-ús, sharp, keen, swift, [*oxide, oxygen, oxytone*].

āc-er, sharp, acute, [*acrid, crabbed, eager*]; **āc-rimōnia**, sharpness, *acrimony*; **āc-erbus**, harsh; **āc-erbitas**, harshness, *acerbity*; **āc-ervus**, a heap; **āc-eo**, to be sour; **āc-esco** (inch.), to become sour; **āc-ētum**, sour wine, vinegar, [*acetic*]; **āc-īdus**, sour, *acid*; **āc-ies**, *edye*, keen look, sight, army in battle-array; **āc-no**, to sharpen; **āc-ūtus** (part.), sharpened; **āc-ūtus** (adj.), sharp, pointed, *acute*; **āc-ūmen**, a point, acuteness, *acumen*; **āc-us**, a needle, [*to egg, to edge = to urge on or incite*]; **āc-ior**, swifter; **ōc-iter**, swiftly.

3. ark; —; ḡlk, ḡpk; arc; keep off, hold good. In the root ḡpk the more prominent meaning is the positive one, to hold good; in ḡlk, the negative meaning, to keep off.

ἀλ-αλκ-εῖν, to keep off; ἀλκ-ή, strength, courage, defence; ἀρκ-έω, to keep off, to suffice; ἀρκ-ιος, certain, sufficient.

arc-eo, to shut up, to keep off; co-ero-eo, to enclose something on all sides or wholly, to restrain, confine, coerce; ex-erc-eo (lit. to thrust or drive out of an inclosure), to drive on, keep at work, to *exercise*; ex-erc-itium, *exercise*; ex-erc-itus, a trained or disciplined body of men, an army; arx, a citadel, height, defence; aro-a, a chest, [ark]; aro-ānus, trusty, secret; aro-ānum, a secret, a mystery.

4. ἄρκτος, a bear.

Arotos, the Great and the Lesser Bear (Ursa Major et Minor); ursus (for urosus), a bear; ursa, a she-bear.

5. —; daç; δακ; —; bite.

δάκ-νω, to bite; δάκ-os, an animal of which the bite is dangerous; δῆγυ-μα, a bite.

6. δάκρυ, δάκρυον, a tear; δακρύω, to weep.

lacrima, lacrima (old form dacrima, dacruma), a tear, [*lachrymal*]; lacrimo, lacrimo, to weep. The root is perhaps the same as of No. 5.

7. δάκτυλος, finger, [*dactyl*]. The root is probably δεκ (δεχ) in δέκομαι (δέχομαι), to take. By some authorities the root is referred to No. 10.

digitus, finger, [*digit*]. The root of this word is by some authorities referred to No. 10.

8. δέκα, ten.

dēcem, *ten*; Dēcember (decem and -ber = fer, Sanskrit bhar, to carry, bear), *December*, the tenth month of the Roman year (reckoned from March); dēcimus, dēcūmus, the tenth, [*decimal*].

9. —; darç; δερκ, δρακ; —; see.

δέρκ-ομαι, to look, to see; δέργυ-μα, a look; δράκ-ων, a *dragon*; δορκ-άς, a gazelle.

10. dak ; dic ; δικ, δεκ ; dic ; show.

δέικ-νυμ, to show, to point out; δεῖξ-ις, a pointing out; δεῖγ-μα, something pointed out; δίκ-η, right, justice (orig. sense, custom, usage).

dīo-o (vb. conj. 1), to proclaim, to devote; **ab-dīo-o** (to proclaim one's self removed from a thing), to disown, renounce, *abdicate*; **dē-dīo-o** (to adjudge a thing from one's self to a deity), to *dedicate*; **in-dic-o**, to point out, to *indicate*; **prae-dīo-o**, to cry in public, to proclaim, declare, [*predicate*]; **dīo-o** (vb. 3), to say, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, contra, e, in, inter, *prae*), [*contradict, edict, interdict, predict, verdict*]; **dic-tiō**, a saying, *dition*, [*dictionary*]; **dic-to** (freq.), to say often, prescribe, *dictate*; **dic-tātor**, a *dictator*; **dic-tito** (intens.), to say often or emphatically.

11. dak ; (dac-as, fame) ; δοκ ; dic ; be esteemed, esteem.

δοκ-έω, to think, seem; δόξ-α, opinion.

dōo-et, it is proper, it is fitting, (compd. w. ad, com, de); **dōo-ens**, becoming, fit, *decent*; **dōc-or** (ōris), what is seemly or becoming, elegance, grace; **dōc-ōrus**, becoming, suitable, *decorous*; **dōc-ōrum**, propriety, *decorum*; **dōc-us** (ōris), ornament, honor, glory; **dōc-ōro**, to *decorate*, adorn, (compd. w. com, de); **dig-nus** (= *dic-nus*), worthy; **dig-nitas**, worthiness, *dignity*; **dig-nor**, to deem worthy, to regard as worthy of one's self, to *design*; **de-dig-nor**, to *disdain*; **in-dig-nor**, to consider unworthy, to be *indignant*.

12. du, du-k ; duh ; δυκ ; dīc ; draw, lead.

δα-δύσσε-σθαι, to draw.

dūo-o, to lead, conduct, draw, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, com, de, di, e, in, intro, ob, per, *prae*, *praeter*, pro, re, retro, se, sub, subter, super, trans), [*abduce, abduction, adduce, adduction, circumduct, circumduction, condice, conduct, conduction, conduct, deduce, deduction, diduction, educe, eduction, induce, induct, induction, introduce, introduction, produce, produce, product, production, reduce, reduction, retroduction*,

seduce, seduction, subduce, subduct, subduction, superinduce, superinduction, traduce, traduction]; ē-dūc-o (conj. 1), to bring up a child physically or mentally, to rear, to educate; dux, a leader; duc-to (freq.), to lead, conduct; duc-tiſis, that may be led or drawn, ductile.

13. *εἴκοσι*, Bœot. *Fíkari*, twenty.

vīginti, twenty; vīcesimus, vīcēsimus, vīgesimus, the twentieth.

14. *vk*; *vlk'*; *Fuk*, *lk*; *vic*; yield, give way.

εīk-ω, to yield.

vi-to (= *vic-i-to*), to shun, avoid, (compd. w. *de*, *e*); *viō-is*, change, alternation, *vicissitude*; *viō-issim*, in turn.

15. *ékatróv*, a hundred. Sk. *çata-m*.

centum, a hundred, [*cent*]; *centesimus*, the hundredth; *centūria*, an assemblage or a division consisting of a hundred, a century; *centūrio*, a commander of a hundred men, a centurion.

16. *vak*; *vaç*; *Fek*, *ék*; *vic*; will, desire.

ék-ώv, willing; *ék-ητι*, by means of, for the sake of; *ék-ηλοs*, at rest, at one's ease.

in-vi-tus (= *in-vic-i-tus*), unwilling.

17. *ékuropós*, a father-in-law; *ékuropá*, a mother-in-law.

söcer, a father-in-law; *socrus*, a mother-in-law.

18. *vark*, *vрак*, *valk*, *vlak*, *lak*; —; *Felk*; *lac*; draw, drag, allure.

δλκ-ω, to draw; *δλκ-ῆ*, a drawing; *δλκ-όs*, that which draws, that which is made by drawing, a furrow.

†lāc-io, to entice, allure, (compd. w. ad. *e*, *in*, *per*, *pro*), [*elicit*]; *de-lec-to* (intens.), to allure, delight, [*delectable*]; *delicātus*, alluring, *delicate*; *deliciōsus*, *delicious*; *lāqu-eus*, a snare; *il-lēc-ěbra*, enticement.

19. Ἐλκος, a wound, an ulcer.

ulcus, a sore, an *ulcer*; ulcero, to make sore, to cause to *ulcerate*; ulceratio, *ulceration*.

20. Sk. rt. ark', beam.

ἥλεκτωρ, the beaming sun; ἥλεκτρον, amber, a shining metal [*electricity*]; Ἡλέκτρα, Electra.

21. Greek rt. ik.

ἰκ-μάς, moisture; ἵκ-μαίνω, to moisten.

22. Greek rt. Fik, ik, come.

ἴκ-ω, ἵκ-νόμαι, ἵκ-άνω, to come, reach; ἵκ-έτης, ἵκ-τήρ, a suppliant; ἵκ-ἄνος, coming far enough, sufficient; ἵκ-μενος, following, favorable.

23. κάδος, a jar or vessel for water or wine.

cădus, a large vessel for containing liquids.

24. καθ-ἄρος, clean, clear, pure; καθ-αίρω, to purify; κάθ-αρσις, purification, [*cathartic*].

cas-tus (= cad-tus), pure, *chaste*; in-ces-tus, impure, unchaste; in-ces-tum, in-ces-tus, unchastity, *incest*; cas-tigo (castum-ago), to set right, to correct, *chastise*, *chasten*, *castigate*.

25. Pronominal stems, ka, ki; —; κα, κο; —.

καί, and. From the same stem comes τε with τ for κ.

que, and.

26. Greek rt. kak.

κακ-ός, bad; κακ-όω, to maltreat; κακ-ύνω, to damage; κάκ-η, wickedness.

27. κάλαμος, a reed, a fishing-rod; καλάμη, a stalk; καλαμένος, a reaper, an angler.

calamus, a reed; culmus, a stalk, *culm*.

28. kar, kal, kla, kla-m; —; καλ; kal, cal, cla; call.

κλῆ-έω, to call; κλητήρ, κλήτωρ, one who calls or summons; κλῆ-σις, a calling, call; κλητεύω, to cite, to summon.

čăl-o, kăl-o, to call, call together, summon; *inter-čălo*, to *intercalate*; Čăl-endae, Kăl-endae, (the day when the order of days was proclaimed), the first day of the Roman month, the Calends; Čăl-endărius, Kăl-endărius, of or pertaining to the Calends; Čăl-endărium, Kăl-endărium, the interest-book of a money-lender, [*calendar*]; *inter-čăl-ăris*, *intercalar*, *intercalary*; *con-čil-iūm*, an assembly, a *council*; *nomen-člă-tor*, one who calls by name; *nomen-člă-tūra*, a calling by name, *nomenclature*; *clas-sis* (= *cla-ti-s*, or = *κλᾶσις* = *κλῆσις*), (a mustering, a summons), a *class*, an army, a fleet; *classicus*, (of or belonging to a *classis*), belonging to a class of the Roman people, belonging to the first class, of the highest rank, *classical*; *člă-mo*, to call, cry out, shout, [*claim*], (compd. w. ad. *com*, *de*, *ex*, *in*, *pro*, *re*, *sub*), [*acclaim*, *acclamation*, *declaim*, *declamation*, *exclaim*, *exclamation*, *proclaim*, *proclamation*, *reclaim*, *reclamation*]; *člă-mito* (freq.), to cry out violently, to vociferate; *člă-mor*, a loud call, a shout, a cry, *clamor*.

29. *kal*; (stem-form *kala*); καλ; *cal*, *cel*; cover.

καλ-ία, a wooden dwelling, hut, barn, granary; καλ-ίός, καλ-ίás, a hut, a cabin. An expansion of the root καλ is found in the stem καλνβ of καλύβ-η, hut, and καλύπ-τω, to cover. Another expansion is probably the root κλετ, No. 55.

†čal-ix, a cup; †čal-yx, the bud, cup, or *calyx* of a flower; čal-igo, a thick atmosphere, mist, fog; čel-la (prob. a dim. form for *cel-ula*), a store-room, granary, chamber, [*cell*]; čel-larium, a receptacle for food, a pantry, [*cellar*]; čel-līla (dim.), a small store-room or apartment, [*cellule*, *cellular*, *cellulose*]; čel-o, to conceal; *con-čel-o*, to conceal carefully; oo-čel-o, to cover, cover up, hide, [*occult*, *occultation*]; čū-cul-lus, a covering, a cap, a hood; čol-or, *color*; čol-ōro, to color; de-čol-ōro, to discolor; clam (old access. form *cal-lim*), secretly; clan-destinus, (for *clam-dies-tinus*), secret, *clandestine*; gal-ea, a helmet; gal-ērum, gal-ērus, gal-ēra, a covering for the head, a cap; clip-eus, clypeus, clupeus, clipeum, a shield. From the root *cel* come the O. H. Ger. *helan*, to conceal, and *hella*, hell; A.-S. *hell*; Eng. *hell*.

30. *καλός*, beautiful; *καλλίων*, more beautiful; *κάλλος*, *καλλονή*, beauty; *καλλύνω*, to beautify. The λλ of these words is produced by assimilation from *lj*. Kindred with these words are the following: Sk. *kal-jas*, healthy, pleasant; Goth. *hail-s*, sound, healthy; Ger. *heil*, sound, whole; A.-S. *hal*, sound, whole; O. Eng. *hale*, *hole*; Eng. *hale* (written also *hail*), *whole*, *heal*, *health*.

31. Sk. rt. **kmar**, be crooked.

καμάρα, anything with an arched cover, a vault, a covered wagon.

čamur, *čamūrus*, crooked, turned inwards; †*camēra*, †*camāra*, a vault, an arched roof, an arch, [*chamber*].

32. *kan*; —; *καν*; *can*; sound.

καν-άστω, *καν-άζω*, to sound; *καν-αχή*, a sharp sound; *κόν-αβος*, a ringing, clashing; *κύ-κν-ος*, a swan.

cán-o, to sing (compd. w. com, in, ob, prae, re, sub); *čán-ōrus*, melodious; *can-to* (freq.), to sing, (compd. w. de, ex, in, re), [*chant*, *cant*, *chanticleer*, *enchant*, *incantation*, *recant*]; *can-tor*, a singer; *can-trix*, a songstress; *prae-cen-tor* (fr. *prae-cin-o*), a leader in music, a *precentor*; *in-cen-tor* (fr. *in-cin-o*), a precentor, an inciter; *in-cen-tivus* (adj.), that strikes up or sets the tune, that provokes or incites; *in-cen-tivum*, an *incen-tive*; *can-tus*, song, music; *can-tillo* (dim. fr. *can-to*), to sing low, to hum, [*cantillate*]; *can-ticum*, a song, a solo; *can-ticulum* (dim.), a little song, a *canticle*; *ac-cen-tus* (fr. *accīno*), a blast, signal, *accent*, tone; *con-cen-tus*, harmony, *concēnt*.

33. *kap*; —; *καπ*; *cap*; take hold of, seize.

κώπ-η, any handle, the handle of an oar, handle of a sword.

čap-io, to take hold of, (compd. w. ad, ante, com, de, ex, in, inter, ob, per, prae, re, sub), [*conceive*, *conception*, *conceit*, *deceive*, *deception*, *deceit*, *except*, *incipient*, *inceptive*, *inception*, *intercept*, *interception*, *perceive*, *perception*, *receive*, *receipt*, *reception*, *susceptible*]; *cap-to* (freq.), to strive to seize, (comp. w. com, dis, ex, in, ob, re); *cap-esso* (desid.), to take or catch at

eagerly; *anti-cip-o*, to take before, to *anticipate*; *oc-cūp-o*, to take possession of, to *occupy*, [*occupation*]; *prae-oc-cūp-o*, to *preoccupy*; *cāp-ax*, *capacious*; *cāp-acitas*, *capacity*; *cāp-istrum*, a halter; *cap-tor*, a hunter, a *captor*; *captivus*, a *captive*; *cāp-tūlus*, *cāp-tūlum*, a tomb, a handle, a hilt; *manceps* (*mānus*, *cāpio*), a purchaser, contractor; *man-cip-o*, *man-cūp-o*, to make over as property, to transfer; *eman-cip-o*, to *emancipate*; *muni-cip-iūm* (*munia*, *capio*), a free town; *municipālis*, *municipal*; *princeps* (*primus*, *capio*), first, chief; *principālis*, first, *principal*; *prae-ceptor*, one who takes beforehand, a ruler, *preceptor*; *re-cēp-tācūlum*, a *receptacle*.

34. *κάπ-ηλος*, a peddler; *καπ-ηλείω*, to be a *κάπ-ηλος*, or retail dealer; *καπ-ηλεία*, retail trade, tavern-keeping.

caupo, a petty tradesman, an innkeeper; *caupōna*, a landlady, an inn.

35. *kvap*; (*kap-is*, *kap-ilas*, incense); *καπ*; *vap* (for *evap*); breathe forth.

καπ-ίω, to breathe forth; *κε-καφ-ηώς*, gasping; *καπ-νός*, smoke.

vāp-or (for *evapor*), exhalation, *vapor*; *vāp-ōrō*, to emit steam or vapor; *e-vāp-ōrō*, to *evaporate*; *vap-īdus*, that has emitted steam or vapor, *i.e.* that has lost its life and spirit, spoiled, *vapid*; *vap-pa*, wine that has lost its spirit and flavor, *vapid* wine.

36. *κάπ-ros*, a boar.

cāp-er, a he-goat, [*caper*, *caprice*, *capricious*]; *cap-ra*, a she-goat; *Cap-ricornus* (*caper*, *cornu*), *Capricorn*.

37. *κάρα*, *κάρηνον*, the head; *κρāvīōr*, the skull, [*cranial*, N. Lat. *cranium*]; *κάρānos*, a head, chief; *καρānōw*, to achieve; *κορ̄φή*, the head; *κρίνη*, a spring.

cōrēbrum, the brain, [*cerebral*].

38. *κῆρ*, *κέαρ*, *καρδ-ία*, *κραδ-ίη*, *heart*.

cor (st. *cord*), heart, [*cordial*]; *cordātus*, wise; *vēcors*, senseless.

39. καρκίνος, a crab.

cancer, a crab [*cancer*].

40. Greek rt. καρπ, κραπ.

καρπ-άλιμος, swift; κραπ-νός, swift; κραπ-άλη, a drunken headache; κάλπη, a gallop.

41. καρπός, fruit, [*harvest*]; κάρπιμος, fruitful; καρπώ, to bear fruit, (mid.) to get fruit for one's self; κρώπιον, a sickle.

Latin rt. **carp.**

carp-o, to pick, pluck, gather, to *carp* at, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, prae); carptim, by detached parts, separately.

42. Indo-Eur. rt. **kar**, hard.

κύρ-νον, a nut, the stone in stone-fruit; καρύα, the walnut-tree.

car-in-a, the keel of a ship, a nut-shell, (cf. Eng. naut. terms, hull, shell); calx, a small stone, limestone; cal-cūlus (dim. fr. calx), a small stone (used in playing draughts, in reckoning or in voting), [*calculus*]; cal-cūlo, to *calculate*.

43. Greek rt. **καυ**, **καF**.

κα-ΐ-ω, to burn; καῦ-μα, burning heat; καυ-στός, burnt, capable of being burnt; καυ-στικός, capable of burning, *caustic*.

44. **κι**; **ςι**; **κε** (stem); **qui**, **ci**; lie (recline).

κεῖ-ματ, to be laid, to lie; κοί-τη, a bed, a couch; κοι-μάω, to put to sleep; κῶ-μος, a jovial festivity, a revel; κώ-μη, a village, [*home*]; κω-μῳδός (κῶμος, ἀειδῶ), a comedian; κω-μῳδία, a comedy.

qui-es, rest, *quiet*; r̄-qui-es (re, *quies*), after-rest, i.e. rest from labor, suffering, care, etc., [*requiem*]; qui-esco, to rest, to keep quiet, (compd. w. ad, com, re), [*quiescent, acquiesce*]; ci-vis, a citizen; ci-vilis, of citizens, *civil*; ci-vicus, of citizens, *civic*; ci-vitas, citizenship, the state, a *city*.

45. **sak**, **ska**, **ski**; **k'hā**; **σκε**, **σκα**; **sci**, **sec**, **sac**; split, cleave, sever, distinguish, decide.

κεί-ω, κε-άζω, to split; κέ-αρνον, a carpenter's axe.

σοι-ο, (prop. to distinguish, discern), to know, (compd. w.

com, ne); **sci-entia**, knowledge, *science*; **con-sci-entia**, joint knowledge, consciousness, *conscience*; **con-sci-us**, knowing with others or by one's self, *conscious*; **sci-sco** (incl.), to seek to know, to inquire, to decree; **a-sci-sco**, **ad-sci-sco**, to receive as true, to receive in some capacity; **con-sci-sco**, to approve, to decree a thing together or in common; **de-sci-sco**, to set one's self loose, to free one's self from (this compound brings out most clearly the meaning of the root); **prae-sci-sco**, to find out beforehand; **re-sci-sco**, to find out, ascertain a thing (bringing it again to light from concealment); **sci-tus**, knowing, wise; **sci-tum**, a decree; **sec-o**, to cut, to cut off, (compd. w. circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, inter, per, prae, pro, re, sub), [*secant, dissect, intersect*]; **sec-ta**, a path, way, *sect*; **sec-tio**, a cutting, cutting off, *section*; **sec-ūris**, an axe; **serra** (?) (perhaps = **sec-ra**), a saw; **serrātus** (?), *serrated*; **seg-mentum**, a piece cut off, a *segment*; **sic-a** (?), a dagger; **sax-um**, any large, rough stone, a detached fragment of rock; **sex-us**, (prop. a division), a *sex*.

46. Indo-Eur. rt. **skal**, be rough, be harsh.

κελ-αινός, black; **κελαι-νεφής**, black with clouds, cloud-wrapt, black.

squal-eo, to be stiff or rough, to be filthy or squalid; **squal-or**, stiffness, roughness, filthiness, *squalor*; **squal-idus**, stiff with dirt, filthy, *squalid*.

47. **κέλ-ευ-θος**, a way; **ἀκόλου-θος**, following; **ἀκόλου-θος** (subst.), a follower; **ἀκολου-θέω**, to follow, [*anacoluthon*].

cal-lis, a path.

48. **kal**; **kal**; **κελ**; **cel**; urge on, drive.

κέλ-λω, to drive on; **κελ-εύω**, **κέλ-ομαι**, to urge or drive on, exhort, command; **κέλ-ης**, a courser; **βου-κόλ-os**, a herdsman, [*bucolic*].

cel-lo (found only in compounds); **per-cel-lo** (lit. to impel greatly), to beat, strike, beat down, urge on; **prō-cel-lo**, to drive or urge forward; **prō-cul**, afar off; **cēl-er**, swift; **cēl-ēritas**, swiftness, *celerity*; **cēl-ēro**, to quicken, hasten, be quick; **ac-cēl-**

ἥρο, to hasten, *accelerate*, make haste; ὥστη-οξ, swift; ὥστη-οξ, a swift-sailing ship, a yacht; πρό-στη-λα, a violent wind, a storm.

49. κέρας, horn; κεράσ, horned, of horn; κριός (?), a ram; ρινόκερως (ρίς, κέρας), the rhinoceros.

cornu, horn, [corn (on the foot), corner, cornet, cornucopia, unicorn].

50. κερ-ασός, the cherry-tree (κερασός is to κέρας as cornus to cornu); κρά-νου, κρά-νεια, the cornel-tree.

cornus, a cornel-cherry tree, a javelin made of cornel-wood.

51. skar; չար; կըր; —; cut off, damage.

κείρ-ω, to cut short, cut off, ravage, destroy; κορ-μός, the trunk of a tree; κέρ-μα, anything cut small, small coin; κουρ-ά, a shearing; κουρ-έύς, a barber; κερ-ալչω, to destroy, to plunder; κηρ-անω, to destroy; Κίρ, the goddess of death or doom; κήρ, death, doom; κόρ-օս, κοնդ-օս, a boy, a youth (from the custom of cutting the hair at the time of puberty); κόր-η, κոնդ-η, a maiden, a bride; κουր-մօս, wedded.

cur-tus, shortened, short, [curt, curtail].

52. Indo-Eur. rt. **kap**, grasp, have. (This No. is probably connected with No. 33.)

κεφαλή, the head; κεφάλαιος, of the head; ἀκέφαλος, without head, *acephalous*.

čap-ut, the head, [cap, cape, captain]; čap-italis, relating to or belonging to the head, relating to life, *capital*; Čap-itolium, the Capitol (at Rome), [a capitol]; čap-itolium, (dim.), a small head, (in architecture) the capital of a column, (in late Latin) a chapter, section, [capitulate]; čap-illus, the hair of the head, the hair; čap-illaris, of or pertaining to the hair, [capillary]; aniceps, [an, caput], (lit. two-headed), double, that extends on two opposite sides, wavering, doubtful; biceps (bis, caput), two-headed, divided into two parts; praecipit (prae, čaput), headlong, (of places) steep, *precipitous*; praecipit (subst.), a steep place, a *precipice*; praecipito, to throw down headlong, to *precipitate*.

53. skap; —; σκαπ; —; dig.

κῆπος, a garden.

camp-us, a plain, a field, [*camp*, n. and v., *encamp*].

54. kl; cl; κι; ci; rouse, excite, go.

κι-ω, to go; *κι-νυματι*, to move one's self, to go; *κι-νέω*, to move, to set in motion.

ci-ō (fr. the primitive form *clo* prevailing in the compounds, *accio*, *excio*, etc.), to put in motion, to move, disturb; *ac-ci-o*, to summon; *ex-ci-o*, to call out; *ci-tus*, put in motion, swift; *ci-to*, quickly; *ci-to* (freq.), to put into quick motion, rouse, summon, *cite*; *ex-ci-to*, to call out or forth, to *excite*; *in-ci-to*, to urge forward, to *incite*; *soll-ci-tus*, *soli-ci-tus* (*sollus*, [old word meaning 'entire'] *cieo*), wholly, i.e. violently moved, disturbed, *solicitous*; *soll-ci-to*, *soli-ci-to*, to disturb, urge, *solicit*.

55. klap; —; κλεπτη; clep; steal. (This No. is probably connected with No. 29.)

κλέπτω, to steal; *κλώψ*, *κλοπ-εύς*, *κλέπτης*, a thief; *κλοπή*, theft, [*klopemania*, *kleptomania*].

clēp-o, to steal.

56. sklu; —; κλει, κλειδ; clu; shut, close, fasten.

κλη-τ-ις, *κλείσις*, a key; *κλεί-ω*, to shut.

clāv-i-s, a key; *clāv-icūla* (dim.), a small key, [*clavicle*]; *clāv-us*, a nail; *clau-d-o* (in compounds *cludo*), to shut, *close*, (compd. w. circum, com, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, prae, re, se), [*conclude*, *disclose*, *exclude*, *include*, *inclose*, *interclude*, *preclude*, *recluse*, *seclude*]; *claus-tra* (in sing. *claustrum*, rare), a lock, door, defence; *claudus*, lame.

57. kli; —; κλι; cli; lean (incline).

κλι-ν-ω, to make to bend, to lean, to incline, [*enclitic*]; *κλι-νη*, that on which one lies, a couch; *κλι-μα*, inclination (of ground), region, *clime*, *climate*; *κλι-μαξ*, a ladder, a *climax*; *κλι-σία*, a place for lying down, or reclining, a hut, a couch; *κλι-τύς*, a slope, hill-side.

cli-vus, a gently-sloping height, a hill; **cli-no** (found only in

participle **clinatus**, inclined), [*lean*]; **ao-cli-no**, to lean on or against; **dē-cli-no**, to turn aside or away, to *decline*, [*declination, declension*]; **in-cli-no**, to bend in any direction, to *incline*, [*inclination*]; **re-cli-no**, to bend or lean back, to *recline*.

58. kru, klu; cru; κλυ; clu; hear.

κλύω, to hear; **κλύτος**, heard of, renowned, [*loud*]; **κλέος**, report, fame; **κλείω** (poet. for **κλέω**), to make famous, celebrate; **κλεινός, κλειτός**, renowned.

clu-šo, clū-o, to hear one's self called in some way, to be called; **cli-ens, clū-ens**, (one who hears), a *client*, dependant, retainer; **in-clū-tus, in-clī-tus**, celebrated, famous; **glō-ria, glory**, fame; **glo-rior**, to glory, to boast; **glo-riōsus, glorious**, famous; **clā-rus**, (prop. well audible), *clear*, loud, brilliant, illustrious; **clā-ro**, to make clear; **de-clā-ro**, to make clear, to manifest, *declare*; **clā-rifico** (*clarus, facio*), to make illustrious, [*clarify*]; **laus** (for *claus*), praise, glory, [*laud*]; **lau-do**, to praise; **lau-dabilis**, praiseworthy, *laudable*.

59. klu; —; κλυ; —; wash, cleanse.

κλύζω, to wash; **κλύδων**, a wave.

† **clu-o** (= *purgo*), to cleanse; **clū-āsa**, a sewer, a drain.

60. sku, skav; kav; κοφ; cav; look, observe.

κοέω, to perceive, to hear; **θυσ-σκόος**, one who looks on at a sacrifice, a sacrificing priest; **ἀκούω**, to hear, [*acoustic*]; **ἀκού-ή**, **ἀκο-ή**, hearing, a sound.

cav-šo, to be on one's guard, to take care; **cau-tus**, careful, wary, *cautious*; **cau-tio**, *caution*; **cu-ra**, care, [*cure*]; **cū-ro**, to care for, [*curate, curator*]; **se-cū-rus** (*se = sine, cura*), free from care, free from danger, *secure*, [*sure*]; **cū-riōsus**, careful, inquiring eagerly or anxiously about a thing, *curious*; **cū-riōsitas**, *curiosity*; **cau-sa, caussa**, a *cause*, [*causal, because*]; **ac-cū-so** (orig. = *ad causam provocare*), to call one to account, to *accuse*; **ex-cū-so** (prop. to release from a charge), to *excuse*; **in-cū-so**, to accuse, to complain of; **rē-cū-so**, to make an objection against, to refuse, [*recusant*].

61. κόγχη, κόγχος, a bivalve shell-fish, mussel (muscle).
 concha, a bivalve shell-fish, mussel (muscle), mussel-shell,
 snail-shell, trumpet, [conch, conchology].

62. κυ; κῦ; —; —; scream.
 κόκκυς, a cuckoo; κόκκυ, the cuckoo's cry; κυκκύζω, to cry
 like a cuckoo, to crow.
 oculus, a cuckoo.

63. κολ-ωνός, κολ-ωνή, a hill; κολ-οφών, a summit.
 oel-sus, high, lofty; ante-oel-lo, to surpass; ex-oel-lo, to raise,
 to rise, to excel; prae-cel-lo, to distinguish one's self, to excel;
 col-ūmen, cul-men, the summit, [culminate]; ool-umna, a column,
 a pillar; col-lis, a hill.

64. skap; —; κοπ; —; cut, strike.
 κόπ-τω, to strike, to cut, [apocope, syncope]; κόμ-μα, that
 which is struck, that which is knocked off, a piece, a short
 clause of a sentence, [comma]; κοπ-ή, a striking, a cutting in
 pieces; κοπ-εύς, a chisel; κοπ-ίς, a broad, curved knife; κόπ-ις,
 a prater, a wrangler; κόπ-ος, a striking, suffering, weariness;
 κοπ-ιάω, to be tired; κοπ-άζω, to grow tired or weary; κωφ-ός,
 blunt, dumb, deaf.

65. kar; —; —; —; croak.
 κόρ-αξ, a raven; κορ-ώνη, a crow.
 These words are probably akin to the onomatop. words
 κράζω [rt. κραγ], to croak [like the raven]; κρώζω, to cry like
 a crow, to caw.
 cor-vus, a raven; cor-nix, a crow.

66. skar, skar-d, skra-d; (kûrd, a spring, a leap); κραδ;
 card; swing.
 κράδ-η, the quivering twig at the end of a branch, a branch;
 κραδ-άω, κραδ-άνω, to swing.
 card-o, a hinge; card-inālis, of a door-hinge, on which some-
 thing turns or depends, principal, cardinal.

67. kar; kar; κρα, κραν; cer, cre; do, make.

κραίνω, to accomplish, fulfil; *κράντωρ*, *κρεῖων*, *κρέων*, a ruler; *Κρόνος*, Cronos (identified with the Latin *Saturnus*), son of Uranus and Gaia; *κρᾶτύς*, strong; *κρᾶτύνω*, to strengthen; *κράτος*, *κάρτος*, strength; *κρατέω*, to be strong, to rule; *κάρτερος*, *κραταιός*, strong, mighty; *ἀριστοκρατία* (*ἀριστος*, best), the rule of the best-born, an *aristocracy*; *αὐτοκράτης*, (*αὐτός*, self), ruling by one's self, having full power, [*autocrat*]; *δημοκρατία* (*δῆμος*, the people), *democracy*, popular government.

Cér-ēs, Ceres (prob. the goddess of creation), the goddess of agriculture; *Cér-eālis*, pertaining to Ceres, pertaining to grain or agriculture, *cereal*; *prō-cér-us*, high; *crē-o* (old form *cer-eo*), to bring forth, produce, make, *create*, beget, [*creator, creature*]; *prō-crē-o*, to bring forth, beget, *procreate*; *re-crē-o*, to make or create anew, to restore to a good condition, *rē-create*, *rē-create*, [*rē-creation, rēcreation*]; *cre-sco* (inch.), to come forth, appear, grow up, increase, [*crescent*], (compd. w. ad, com, de, in, pro, re, sub), [*accretion, concrete, concretion, decrease, decrement, increase, increment*]; *crē-ber* (lit. made to increase), frequent, numerous; *cor-pus*, a body (whether living or lifeless), a *corpse*, [*corps, corporal, corporeal, corpulent*]; *cor-přo*, to make or fashion into a body, (compd. w. ad, com, in), [*corporate, incorporate, corporation, incorporation*]; *caer-īmōnīa*, *cér-īmōnīa* (sacred work, divine rite), sanctity, veneration, a religious *ceremony*.

68. kru, krav, karv; —; —; —; be hard, curdle.

κρέ-as, flesh; *κρεῖ-ov*, a meat-tray.

crū-or, blood; *cru-entus*, bloody; *cár-o*, flesh; *car-nālis*, fleshly, *carnal*.

69. skar; kar; κρι; cer, car (for skar); separate.

κρῖνω, to separate, judge, decide; *κρί-μνον*, coarse ground barley; *κρῖ-τής*, a judge; *κρί-σις*, decision, trial, *crisis*; *κρῖ-τǐ-kós*, critical, [*critic, criticise*]; *κρῖ-τήριον*, a test, a *criterion*.

cer-n-o, to separate, distinguish, perceive, decide, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, in, se, sub, super), [*concern, decree, discern*,

discreet, secern, secrete, secret, secretary]; cer-tus (part.), determined; cer-tus (adj.), established, certain; cer-tō, cer-tē, certainly; cer-to (freq.), to decide something by a contest, to fight; con-er-to, to contend zealously, [concért, cóncert]; de-er-to, to fight earnestly, to fight it out; cri-brum, a sieve; cri-men [contr. from cernimen, (lit. a judicial decision)]. a charge, a crime; criminālis, criminal; crimino, to accuse, to criminate; dis-cri-men, separation, distinction; dis-cri-mīno, to separate, distinguish, discriminate.

70. **kru**; (**krū-ras**, sore); **κρυ**; **cru**; be hard. (This root is probably connected with Nos. 42 and 68.)

κρύ-os, κρυ-μός, icy-cold, frost; κρυό-ομαι, to be icy-cold; κρυό-εις, chilling; κρυ-σταίνομαι, to be congealed; κρύ-σταλλος, ice, crystal.

cru-sta, the hard surface of a body, shell, *crust*; **cru-sto**, to cover with a rind, shell, etc.; **in-cru-sto**, to *incrust*; **cru-dus**, bloody, raw, unripe, *crude*; **cru-dēlis**, *cruel*, fierce.

71. Greek rt. **κτα**, **κταν**, **κτεν**.

κτείνω, to kill; κτόν-os, murder; καινω, to kill.

72. Greek rt. **κτι**.

ἐν-κτί-μενος, well-built; περι-κτί-ονες, ἀμφι-κτί-ονες, the dwellers around, neighbors; κτί-ζω, to settle, found, build; κτί-σις, a founding, a settling.

73. **ku**; **gvı**; **κυ**, **κοι**; —; swell, be hollow.

κυ-έω, to be pregnant; κύ-os, κύ-ημα, κύ-μα, a foetus; κύ-μα, the swell of the sea, wave; κύ-αρ, κύ-τος, a hollow; κοι-λος, hollow; κοι-λία, a belly; καν-λός, a stalk.

in-ci-ens, pregnant; cāv-us, hollow, [cave, cavity]; cāv-erna, a hollow, a cavern; cau-lis, a stalk; cau-lae, an opening, a hollow; cae-lum, coe-lum (for cav-ilum), the sky; cae-lestis, celestial.

74. **kar, kvar, kur**; (**k'a-kr-a-s** for **ka-kra-s**, wheel); **κυρ, κυλ**; —; curved.

κυρτός, curved, [*crook*]; **κύρ-κος**, a circle, a kind of hawk which flies in a circle; **κυλ-λός**, crooked; **κύ-κλος**, a circle, [*cycle, cycloid, cyclone, cyclopedia, or cyclopaedia (παιδεία, education)*]; **κυλ-ίω** (**κυλ-ίνδω**), to roll along; **κορ-ώνη**, anything curved, e.g., the curved stem of a ship; **κορ-ωνός**, **κορ-ωνίς**, curved.

cir-ous, a circular line, a circle; **cir-culus** (contr. *circlus*), a circular figure, a *circle*; **cir-cular**, to form a circle, [*circulate, circulation*]; **cir-cum, cir-cā**, around; **օρ-ōna**, a garland, a crown, a circle of men, a *corona*, [*coronal, coronation, coronel, colonel (prob.), coroner, coronet*]; **cur-vus**, curved.

75. **κύ-ων**, a dog, [*cynic, cynosure*].

cán-is (for *cyan-is*), a dog, [*hound*]; **cán-inus**, *canine*. These words are by some considered to be akin to those under No. 73.

76. **κῶνος**, a pine-cone, a *cone*, [*conic, conical, hone*].

cūneus, a wedge, [*cuneiform, cùniform*]; **cos**, a whetstone, a hone; **cau-tes**, a rough, pointed rock; **că-tus**, sharp to the hearing, clear-sighted, intelligent. Of these words the meaning of the root is “pointed, sharp.” Cf. No. 2.

77. **ra, rak, lak; lap; λακ; loqu, loc**; sound, speak.

ἔ-λακ-ον, λέ-λάκ-α, λά-σκω, to sound, shriek, shout; **λακ-ερός**, talkative.

lóqu-or, to speak, (compd. w. ad. com, e, inter, ob, prae, pro, re), [*allocution, colloquy, colloquial, eloquent, interlocution, obloquy, prolocutor*]; **lóqu-ax**, *loquacious*; **loqu-ēla**, speech.

78. **vark, valk, vlak, lak**; (**vrač'k'**, scindere); **Фрак, Φλακ, λακ**; **lac**; tear.

ράκ-κ-ος, a ragged garment, a *rag?*; **λάκ-ος**, **λακ-ίς**, a rent; **λακ-ερός**, torn; **λάκ-κος**, a hole.

lão-er, mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces; **lão-ěro**, to tear to pieces, *lacerate*; **lac-inia**, the lappet, edge or corner of a gar-

ment, a small piece; **lāo-us** (anything hollow), a tank, a reservoir, a *lake*; **lāo-ūna**, a cavity, a gap, a defect.

79. **λεύσσω**, to look. (Connected, though not directly, with No. 80.)

80. **ruk, luk**; (**ruk'**, appear, shine); **λυκ**; **luc**; light, shine.
ἀμφι-λύκ-η, morning twilight; **λύχνος**, a lamp; **λευκ-ός** (adj.), light, white.

lūc-eo, to be light or clear, to shine, (compd. w. di, e, inter, re, sub, trans), [*look, translucent*]; **lūc-esco** (inch.), to begin to shine, to grow light, (compd. w. in, re); **lūc-erna**, a lamp; **lux**, **lū-men** (for *luc-men*), *light*; **lū-mi-no**, to light up; **il-lū-mino**, to light up, to *illuminate*; **lū-mīnōsus**, full of light, *luminous*; **lūc-idus**, shining, clear, *lucid*; **lū-na** (for *luc-na*), the moon, [*lune, lunar, lunatic*]; **il-lus-tris**, lighted up, clear, *illustrious*; **il-lus-tro**, to light up, make clear, *illustrate, render famous*.

81. **λύκος**, a wolf.

lupus, a *wolf*.

82. **mak**; **makara-s**; **μακ**; **mac**; extend, make large.

μάκ-ap, blessed; **μακ-pós**, long; **μῆκος**, length.

mao-to (lit. to make large), to worship, honor, (*macto* is best referred to No. 320, when it means to kill, slaughter, destroy); **mao-tus**, venerated, honored. It is probable that there were three related roots existing side by side, *mak* (No. 82), *mag*, and *magh*, all three perhaps to be traced back to the root *ma*, and all with the meaning of extension.

83. **nak**; **naç**; **νεκ**; **nec, noc**; perish, destroy, injure.

νέκ-υς, corpse; **νεκ-pós** (noun), corpse; **νεκ-pós** (adj.), dead.

nēc-o, to kill; **per-nēc-o**, to kill utterly or completely; **nex**, a violent death, murder; slaughter; **inter-nēc-io**, **inter-nēc-inus**, **inter-nēc-ivus**, a massacre, a general slaughter, a destruction; **inter-nēc-īnus**, **inter-nēc-ivus**, deadly, destructive, *internecine*; **per-nic-ies**, destruction, calamity; **per-nēc-iōsus**, destructive, *pernicious*; **nēc-eo**, to do harm, to injure; **noxa** (= *noc-sa*), harm, injury; **nox-ius**, injurious, *noxious*, guilty.

84. nak; nak; (st. νυκτ); (st. nocti); perish, destroy, injure.

The root is the same as of No. 83, since night is said to be “no man's friend.”

νύξ, night; νύκτωρ (adv.), by night, nightly; νύκτερος, νύκτεριώς (adj.), by night, nightly; νύκτερίς, a bat.

nox, night, [fortnight]; noctu, nocte, nox (adv'ly), in the night; noc-turnus, nocturnal; noc-tua, a night-owl; an owl.

85. vlk; vilc; Flk; vic; come, enter, settle.

οἶκος (*Foîkos*), oikía, house; οἰκέτης, an inmate of one's house; οἰκέω, to inhabit, dwell.

vic-us, a village, [-wick, -wich, as in *Berwick, Norwich*]; vicinus (adj.), near, neighboring; vic-inus (subst.), a neighbor; vicinitas, neighborhood, vicinity; villa (most probably for *vicula*, from *vicus*), a country-house, country-seat, farm, villa, [vill, village, villain].

86. ὅκτω, eight; ὅγδοος, eighth.

octo, eight; octāvus, eighth, [*octave*].

87. pak; —; πέκ; pec; comb.

πέκω, πείκω, πεκτέω, to comb, to shear; πέκος, πόκος, wool, fleece.

pec-to, to comb; pec-ten, a comb.

88. πεύκ-η, the fir; πευκ-ών, a fir-wood; πεύκ-ύος, of or made of fir.

89. Greek rt. πικ.

πικ-ρός, πευκ-εδανός, bitter, sharp; ἐχε-πευκ-ές (*βέλος*), sharp. Connection of this root with No. 88 is probable.

90. plk, pig; plq; πικ; pic, pig, pi-n-g; prick, prick with a needle, embroider, color, paint. (Connection of this root with Nos. 89 and 88 is probable).

πιοκ-ῶλος, many-colored.

ping-o, to paint, embroider, (compd. w. ad, de, ex, sub), [*depict*]; pic-tor, a painter; pic-tūra, painting, a painting, a picture; pig-mentum, paint, pigment.

91. **plak, pla-n-k**; —; (st. πλακ); **plac**; spread out.

πλάξ, anything flat and broad; πλάκ-ινος, made of boards; πλακ-οῦς, a flat cake.

planc-a, a board, a *plank*; **plā-nus** (for *plac-nus*), even, level, flat, *plane*.

92. **park, plak, plag; park'**; **πλεκ**; **plag, plec, plic**; braid, plait, entwine.

πλέκ-ω, to plait, weave; πλέγ-μα, anything twined or plaited; πλοκ-ή, a twining, plaiting, anything plaited or woven; πλόκ-ημος, a lock of hair.

plec-to, to plait, interweave; **am-plec-tor**, to wind or twine around, to encircle, embrace; **com-plec-to**, to entwine around, [*complex, complexion*]; **plic-o**, to fold, to wind together, (compd. w. ad. *circum, com, ex, in, re*), [*applicant, application, complicate, complication, explication, explicit, implicate, implication, implicit, replication*]; **sup-plio-o**, to kneel down or humble one's self, to *supplicate*; **sup-plio-atio**, a public prayer or *supplication*; **plāg-a**, a hunting-net; **plāg-ium**, man-stealing, kidnapping, [*plagiarist, plagiarism, plagiarize*].

93. **πόρκος**, a swine, hog, pig.

porcus, a swine, hog, pig, [*pork, porcupine, (fr. porcus, swine, and spina, thorn)*].

94. **σκαιός**, left, on the left hand or side, [*skew, askew*]; **σκαιότης**, left-handedness, awkwardness.

scaevus, left, toward the left side, awkward; **scaevitas**, awkwardness, misfortune.

95. —; —; (st. **σκαλπ**); **scalp**; cut, scratch.

σκάλοψ, **σπάλαξ**, **ἀσπάλαξ**, the mole.

scalp-o, to cut, scratch, engrave, [*scalp*]; **scalp-rum**, a sharp, cutting instrument, a knife; **scalp-ellum** (dim.), a small surgical knife, a *scalpel*; **talp-a** (= *stalp-a = scalp-a*), a mole.

96. **skand**; **skand**; **σκαδ**; **scad**; move swiftly.

σκάνδ-αλον, *σκανδ-άληθρον*, a trap-spring, a snare, stumbling-block, *scandal*; *σκανδ-αλίζω*, to make to stumble, to give offence or scandal to any one, to *scandalize*.

scand-o, to climb, to ascend, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, in, super, trans), [*ascend, descend, transcend*]; **scā-la** (for *scand-la*) (mostly in pl. *scālae*), a flight of steps, a staircase, a ladder, [*scale*, a series of steps, a graduated instrument for measuring; *scale*, to climb].

97. **skap**; —; **σκαπ**, **σκιπ**, **σκιμπ**; **scap**; support.

σκήπ-τω, to support, to press against, to let fall upon; Dor. *σκάτη-ος*, *σκήπ-τρον*, *σκήπ-ων*, a staff; *σκηπ-τός*, a gust of wind, a thunderbolt; *σκίμπ-τω*, collateral form of *σκήπτω*; *σκίπ-ων*, collateral form of *σκήπ-ων*.

† **scāp-us**, a *shaft?*; **scip-io**, a staff; **scōp-ae**, twigs; **soōp-io**, a stalk; **scam-num** (for *scap-num*), a bench.

98. Greek rt. **σκαπ**.

σκάπ-τω, to dig; *σκαπ-άνη*, a spade; *σκάπ-ετος*, *κάπ-ετος*, a ditch.

99. **spak**; **spaç**; **σκεπ**; **spec**; spy.

σκέπ-τομαι, to look carefully, spy, examine, consider; *σκεπ-τικός*, thoughtful, reflective, [*skeptie*]; *σκοπ-έω*, to look at; *σκοπ-ή*, *σκοπ-ιά*, a lookout-place; *σκόπ-ελος*, a lookout-place, a high rock; *σκοπ-ός*, a watchman, a mark, [*scope*].

spēc-io, to look, to look at, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, di, in, intro, per, pro, re, sub), [*aspect* (noun), *circumspect* (adj.), *conspicuous* (adj.), *inspect*, *introspect*, *perspective*, *perspicuous*, *prospect*, *prospectus*, *respect*, *respite*, *suspect*]; **spec-to** (freq.), to look at, (compd. w. ad, circum, de, ex, in, per, pro, re, sub); **ex-spec-to**, *expecto*, to look out for, to *expect*; **spēc-ūla**, a watch-tower; **spēc-ūlum**, a mirror; **spec-trum**, an appearance, image, *spectre*, [*spectrum*]; **spēc-ies**, a seeing, sight, appearance, kind, *species*; **spēc-imen**, that by which a thing is seen or recognized, an example, a *specimen*; **spēc-ūlor**, to spy out, to watch, [*speculate*].

100. **ska, skad**; —; —; —; cover.

σκι-ά, a shadow, shade; *σκια-ρός, σκιε-ρός*, shady; *σκιά-ω*, to overshadow; *σκηνή*, a tent or booth; *σκότ-ος*, darkness.

cae-cus (= *sca-i-cus*), blind; **că-sa** (= *scad-ta*), a cottage or cabin; **cas-sis**, a helmet; **cas-trum**, a castle, fortress, (**cas-tra**, pl., a camp); **scaena, scena**, the stage, a *scene*.

101. **sku; sku; σκυ; scu; scu**; cover.

σκευ-ή, equipment, dress; *σκεῦ-ος* (mostly in pl. *σκεύ-η*), furniture; *σκευ-άζω*, to prepare; *σκύ-τος, κύ-τος*, a skin, hide; *ἐπι-σκύ-νιον*, the skin of the brows; *σκύ-λον* (mostly in pl. *σκύ-λα*), the arms stripped off from a slain enemy, spoils.

ob-scu-rus, dark, *obscure*; **scū-tum**, an oblong shield; **cū-tis**, the skin, the *hide*; **spō-lium**, the skin or hide of an animal; **spō-lium** (usu. in pl. *spolia*), the arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy, *booty, spoil*.

102. Greek rt. **σκυλ**.

σκύλ-λω, to skin, flay, mangle.

103. **φάλκ-ης**, a crooked piece of ship-timber, rib of a ship.

falx, a sickle, [*falcon*]; **flec-t-o**, to bend, curve, turn, (compd. w. circum, de, in, re), [*deflect, inflect, reflect, flexible*].

Γ

g; g, g'; γ; g.

104. **ag; ag; ἄγ; ag**; drive, move, convey, lead, weigh, consider.

ἄγ-ω, *ἄγ-ινέω*, to lead, drive, hold, account; *ἄγ-ός, ἄκ-τωρ*, a leader; *ἄγ-ών*, an assembly, a contest; *ἄγ-υδά*, a street; *ἄγ-μος*, a straight line, a furrow; *ἄγ-ρα*, the chase, the prey; *ἄγ-ρεύω*, *ἄγ-ρέω*, to hunt, to catch; *ἡγ-έομαι*, to go before, to lead, believe, suppose, hold; *ἄξ-ιος*, weighing as much, worth as much, worthy; *ἄξ-ιώτω*, to think or deem worthy of, to demand; *ἄγαν* (lit. drawing), very; *ἄγ-ήνωρ* (*ἄγαν, ἀνίρο*), manly, proud, stately.

āg-o, to put in motion, lead, drive, (compd. w. ab, ad, amb, circum, com, de, ex, in, per, praeter, pro, re, retro, sub, subter,

trans), [*agent, act, cogent, re-act, transact*]; **ag-men**, a course, line, troop, army; **ág-ilis**, easily moved or moving, *agile*, [*agility*]; **ac-tor**, a doer, agent, *actor*; **ac-tus**, the moving, driving, doing, *act* (subst.); **ac-tio**, a doing, an *action*; **ág-ito** (freq.), to put in motion, *agitate*; **amb-ág-unus**, drifting or moving to both sides, uncertain, *ambiguous*.

105. Greek rt. **άγ-**

άξ-opai, to stand in awe of, to dread, to reverence; **άγ-vós**, pure; **άγ-ιos**, devoted to the gods, sacred, accursed; **άγ-iέω**, to hallow, make sacred; **έν-άγ-iέω**, to offer sacrifice to the dead; **άγ-os**, consecration, sacrifice.

106. **άγρó-s** (stem **άγρo**), a field; **άγρoς**, living in the fields, wild; **άγρiώw**, to make wild.

áger (stem *agro*), a territory, a field, [*acre*]; **agricultúra** (better separately *agri cultúra*), *agriculture*; **agrariuS**, pertaining to land, *agrarian*; **pérágro** (*per, ager*), to travel through or over, to traverse; **pérégrinor**, to live in foreign parts, to travel about, *peregrinate*. These words are perhaps all to be traced to the same root as under No. 104, *άγpós* and *ager* being so named “a pecore agendo,” like the German *trift*, *pasturage*, from *treiben*, to drive.

107. arg ; arg' , rag' ; áργ ; arg ; shine, be light or bright.

άργ-ós, **άργ-ήs**, **άργ-ενvós**, **άργ-iwόeis**, bright, white, shining; **άργ-upos** (subst.), silver; **άργ-iλlos**, **άργ-iłos**, white clay.

arg-entum, silver, [*argent*]; **† arg-illa**, white clay, [*argil, argillaceous*]; **arg-uO**, to make clear, prove, assert, accuse, [*argue*]; **arg-ūtus**, clear, bright, clear-sounding; **arg-ūmentum**, proof, *argument*.

108. gau ; — ; γαv, γαF ; gau ; be glad.

γaū-pos, exulting, haughty; **γa-í-w**, to exult; **γη-théw**, to rejoice; **γη-thos**, **γη-thóσvη**, joy; **γη-thóσvos**, glad; **γá-nymai**, to be glad; **γá-vos**, brightness, gladness.

gau-deo, to rejoice (inwardly); **gau-dium**, (inward) joy.

109. St. γαλακτ (nom. γάλα), milk.

Latin stem, *lact* (nom. *lac*), milk, [*lacteal, lactation*].

110. γαστήρ (St. γαστερ), belly, [*gastric*].

venter (perh. for *gvcnter*), belly, [*ventricle, ventriloquist*]. Original initial *g* became *gv*, of which Latin retained *v*. Cf. No. 509 and 514.

111. **gam**; —; **γεμ**; **gem**; be full.

γέμω, to be full; γεμ-ίζω, to fill; γύμ-os, freight; γομόω, to load.

gěm-o, to sigh, to groan; gěm-itus, a sighing, sigh, groan; in-gěm-o, in-gem-isco, to groan or sigh over a thing.

112. **ga, gan, gna; g'an; γεν, γα; gen, gna;** beget, bring forth, produce, come into being, become.

γένη-ομαι (for γι-γέν-ομαι), to come into a new state of being, to come into being, to be born, to become; γένη-ομαι, to beget, bring forth, be born; γέν-os, race; γεν-εά, race, family, [*genealogy*]; γεν-έτηρ, γεν-έτης, father, son; γεν-έτειρα, mother, daughter; γέν-εσις, origin, [*genesis*]; γυν-ή, woman; γνή-σιος, legitimate, genuine.

gi-gn-o (for *gi-gen-o*), to beget, bring forth, (compd. w. e, in, pro, re); gen-itor, father; pro-gen-itor, ancestor, *progenitor*; gěn-atrix (less freq. *gen-atrix*) mother; gen-s, a clan, house, race, nation; in-gens (*in, gens*, that goes beyond its kind), vast, great; gen-tilis, of or belonging to the same clan or race, national, foreign, [*gentile, genteel, gentle, gentleman, gentry*]; gěn-us, birth, race, *genus*, [*generic*]; in-gěn-iūm, innate quality, natural disposition; in-gěn-iōsus, of good natural abilities, *ingenious*; in-gěn-uus, native, free-born, worthy of a freeman, frank, *ingenuous*; prō-gěn-ies, descent, descendants, offspring, *progeny*; gěn-er, son-in-law; gěn-iūs (the innate superior nature, the spirit), the tutelar deity of a person, place, etc., *genius*; indi-gěn-a, native, *indigenous*; gěn-ūinus, innate, *genuine*; gěn-erōsus, of noble birth, noble-minded, *generous*; gěn-ěro, to beget, produce, *generate*, (compd. w. de, in, pro, re),

[*degenerate, regenerate*]; **ḡemīnus**, twin-born, twin-; *gemini*, twins; **ḡen-ētīvus**, of or belonging to birth; **ḡen-ētīvus casūs**, the genitive case; **ḡen-ītālis**, of or belonging to generation or birth, *genital*; **na-scor** (for *gna-scor*), to be born, to be begotten, (compd. w. circum, e, in, inter, re, sub), [*nascent, natal, cognate, innate*]; **prae-gna-ns**, *pregnant*; **na-tūra**, *nature*; **nā-tio**, birth, a race, a *nation*.

113. γέρ-avos, a crane.

gr-us, a crane.

The Indo-Eur. rt. is perhaps *gar*, be old.

114. γέρ-ων, an old man; **γραῦ-s**, an old woman; **γῆρ-as**, old age. The Ind-Eur. rt. is *gar*, be old, become infirm.

115. gus; gush; γευ; gus; taste, try.

γεύ-ω, to give a taste of; **γεύ-omai**, to taste; **γεῦ-σις**, a tasting, taste; **γεῦ-μα**, a taste, food.

gus-tus, a tasting, taste, [*gust*]; **gus-to**, to taste, [*gustatory, disgust*].

116. γῆ (contr. from **γέα**), **γα-ī-a**, Earth, land, the earth, [*geode, geodesy, geography, geology, geometry*]; **γεί-των**, a neighbor. The Indo-Eur. rt. is probably *ga*, go (No. 509) or No. 112.

117. gar; gar; γερ; gar; sound, call.

γῆρ-v speech, voice; **γηρ-ίω**, to speak, [*care*].

gar-rio (for *gar-sio*), to chatter, prate, chat, [*call*]; **gar-rīlus**, talkative, *garrulous*; **gal-lus** (for *gar-lus*), a cock; **gal-līna**, a hen; **gal-līnāceus**, of or belonging to domestic fowls, *gallinaceous*.

118. Greek rt. γλαφ.

γλάφ-ω, to hew, dig, hollow out; **γλάφ-ū**, a hollow; **γλαφ-υρός**, hollow, smooth.

glab-er, smooth, bald.

119. Greek rt. γλυφ.

. γλύφ-ω, to carve, engrave, [*glyptic, hieroglyphic*]; γλύφ-ανος, a carving-tool; γλύπ-της, a carver, a sculptor.

†glüb-o, to deprive of the bark, to peel; glü-ma, a hull or husk.

120. gan, gna; gnā; γνο, γνω; gna, gno; perceive, know.

γι-γνώ-σκω, to learn to know, to perceive, to *know*, to *ken*, [*can, con*]; γνῶ-σις, a seeking to know, knowledge; γνώ-μη, a means of knowing, mind, opinion; γνω-στός, γνω-τός, known; γνω-ρίζω, to make known; νόος, mind; νοέω, to perceive, to think.

gnā-rus, gna-ruris, †na-rus, knowing, skilful; i-gnā-rus (*in, gnarus*), ignorant; i-gnō-ro, not to know, [*ignore, ignorant*]; nar-ro, to make known, tell, *narrate*, (compd. w. e, *prae, re*); nā-vus (*gnā-vus*), diligent, active; i-gnā-vus, inactive, slothful; no-sco (=gno-sco), to get a knowledge of, to come to know; i-gno-sco, not know, to pardon, overlook; a-gno-sco, to know, to recognize (an object already known); co-gno-sco, to become acquainted with, to learn, [*cognition, cognizant, connoisseur*]; re-co-gno-sco, to know again, to recognize, [*recognition*]; no-tio, an examination, an idea, a *notion*; no-bilis (=gno-bilis), that can be known or is known, famous, *noble*; nō-ta, a mark, sign, *note*; nō-to, to mark, to *note*, (compd. w. ad, de, e, *prae, sub*), [*notation, annotation, denote*]; nor-ma (=gnor-ima), a square, a rule; nor-malis, made according to the square, [*normal*]; ē-nor-mis (out of rule), irregular, immoderate, *enormity*; ē-nor-mitas, irregularity, vastness, *enormity*.

There is a relationship between the root γνο, perceive, and the root γεν, produce. The connecting link is probably the idea of coming contained in the root ga, gam.

121. γόνυ, knee; γονν-όμαι, γονν-άζομαι, to clasp another's knees, to implore; γνύξ, with bent knee; πρό-χνῦ, with the knees forward, on one's knees.

gěnu, the knee, [*genuflexion*].

122. **skrabh**; —; γράφ ; **scrib, scrob, scrof**; dig. grave.

γράφ-ω, to *grave*, scratch, write, [-graph]; γράφ-ή, writing; γράφ-ίς, a style for writing; γράφ-ικός, of or for writing, *graphic*; γράμ-μή, a line; γράμ-μα, a letter, [grammar].

scrof-a, a sow, [scrofula]; **scrōb-is**, a ditch; **scrib-o**, to write, (compd. w. ad. circum, com, de, ex, in, inter, per, post, prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [asccribe, circumscribe, conscript, describe, inscribe, postscript, prescribe, proscribe, rescript, subscribe, superscribe, transcribe]; **scrib-a**, a public writer, a secretary, *scribe*.

123. Greek rt. **Fēpy**.

ἔρδ-ω, πέζω, to do; ἔργ-ον, *work*; ἔργ-άζομαι, to work; ὕργ-ανον, an instrument, an *organ*; ὕργ-ια, secret rites, *orgies*.

124. **varg**; **varg'**; **Fēpy, Fēpy**; **urg**; press, turn, urge.

ἔργ-ω, εἴργ-ω, εἰργ-ω, to shut in, to shut out, to hinder; εἱργ-μος, a shutting in or up, a prison; εἱρκ-τή, an inclosure, a prison. **urg-eo**, to press, to *urge*, (compd. w. ex, per, sub).

125. **ju, yu, yu-g, yu-dh**; **Jug'**; **ζυγ**; **jug**; bind, join.

ζεύγ-νυμι, to join, yoke; ζεύγ-μα, a band, bond, *zeugma*; ζεύγ-ος, a team; ὁμό-ζυγ-ος, yoked together; ζυγ-όν, ζυγ-ός, a yoke.

jus (that which joins together, that which is binding in its tendency or character), right, law, justice, [jurist]; **jus-tus**, *just*; **jus-titia**, *justice*; **jū-dex**, a *judge*; **ju-dico**, to judge, (compd. w. ab, ad, di, prae), [adjudge, adjudicate, prejudge, prejudicate]; **jū-dicium**, a judgment; **ju-diciālis**, *judicial*; **prae-jū-dicium**, a preceding judgment, a *prejudice*; **jū-ro**, to swear, to take an oath, (compd. w. ab, e, com, de, ex), [abjure, conjure]; **per-jū-ro**, **per-jě-ro**, **pē-jě-ro**, (*per, juro*), to swear falsely, to *perjure* one's self; **per-jū-rium**, *perjury*; **jur-go** (*jus, ago*), to quarrel, to proceed at law; **in-ju-ria**, anything that is done contrary to justice, *injury*; **ju-n-go**, to *join*, yoke, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, dis, in, inter, se, sub), [adjoin, adjunct, conjoin, conjunctive, conjunction, disjoin, disjunct, disjunctive, subjoin, subjunctive];

jūg-um, a *yoke*; jū-mentum (for *jugimentum*), a draught-animal; con-junx, con-jux, husband, wife; con-jūg-ālis, relating to marriage, *conjugal*; jūg-o, to bind, join, marry; con-jūgo, to join together, unite, *conjugate*; sub-jūg-o, to bring under the yoke, to *subjugate*; bi-gae, bi-ga, (for *bijugae*), a pair of horses yoked together, a car or chariot drawn by two horses; jūg-ērum, an acre (or, rather, a *juger*) of land; jux-ta (superlative form from *jugis*), near to, nigh, [*juxtaposition*]; cunctus (contr. from *con-junctus*) [more freq. in pl. cuncti], all together, all; jūg-ūlum, (the joining thing), the collar-bone, the throat, [*jugular*]; jūg-ūlo, to cut the throat, to kill; jū-beo, (perhaps from *jus*, *habeo*), to order, to command.

126. **dhigh**; **dih**; **θγ**; **fig**, **fi-n-g**; touch, feel, knead.

θγ-yáv-ω, to touch; **ε-θγ-or**, I touched; **θγ-ημα**, a torch.

fi-n-g-o, to shape, form, contrive, *feign*, [*feint*]; **fic-tio**, a forming, *fiction*; **fig-men**, **fig-mentum**, formation, figure, production, fiction, *figment*; **fig-ūlus**, a potter; **fig-ūra**, form, *figure*; **fig-ūro**, to form, to shape; **trans-fic-ūro**, to transform, *transfig-ure*; **ef-fig-ies**, an imitation, image, *effigy*.

127. **lang**, **lag**; —; **λαγ**; **lag**; be slack, lax.

λαγ-após, slack, thin; **λαγ-vos**, lewd.

langu-eo, to be weak or languid; **langu-esco** (inch.), to become weak or languid; **langu-īdus**, faint, weak, *languid*; **langu-or**, weakness, *langour*; **lax-us**, wide, loose, *lax*; **lax-o**, to make wide or roomy, to unloose, slacken; **rē-lax-o**, to stretch out or widen again, to unloose, *relax*; **prō-lix-us** (*pro, laxus*), stretched far out, long, *prolix*.

128. Connection of this number with 127 is probable.

λαγγάζω, **λογγάζω**, to slacken, to give up, *linger*, [*lag, laggard*].

longu-s, *long*; **longi-tūdo**, length, [*longitude*]; **longinquus**, long, distant, prolonged.

129. **rug**; **rug'**; **λυγ**; **lug**; be grieved.

λυγ-ρός, sad, baneful; *λενγ-αλέο-s*, wretched; *λοιγός*, ruin; *λοίγ-ιο-s*, ruinous, deadly.

lug-eo, to lament, mourn; **lug-ūbris**, of or belonging to mourning, *lugubrious*; **luo-tus**, sorrow, mourning.

130. **lig**; —; (st. **λυγ**); **lig**; join closely, bind.

λύγ-os, a pliant twig; *λυγ-ώ*, to bend; *λυγ-ισμός*, a bending.

lig-o, to bind, (compd. w. ad. circum, com, de, in, ob, prae, re, sub), [*alligation, oblige, obligate, obligation, liable, league*]; **lig-āmen**, **lig-āmentum**, a band, [*ligament*]; **lio-tor**, (he who binds or ties the rods or culprits), a lictor; **lex** (perh. fr. rt. *λεχ*, [No. 150], denoting something laid down; perh. fr. rt. *leg*, of *lego*, to read [No. 440], denoting that which is read, i.e., a proposition or motion reduced to writing and read to the people with a view of their passing it into a law), a law, [*legal, legislate, legitimate*].

131. **mark**, **marg**; **marg'**; **μελγ**; **mulg**; come into contact with, rub away, strip off.

ἀ-μέλγ-ω, to *milk*; **ἀ-μελξ-is**, a milking; **ἀ-μολγ-εύς**, a milk-pail; **ἀ-μολγ-άος**, of milk.

mulg-eo, to milk; **mulo-tus**, a milking; **mulo-tra**, **mulo-trum**, a milking-pail.

132. **mark**, **marg**; **marg'**; **μεργ**; **merg**; come into contact with, rub away, strip off.

ἀ-μέργ-ω, to pluck off; **ἀ-μοργ-ός**, a squeezing out; **δ-μόργ-***νημι*, to wipe away; **δ-μοργ-μα**, that which is wiped off, a spot.

merg-ae, a two-pronged pitchfork; **merg-es**, a sheaf, a two-pronged pitchfork.

133. **varg**; **ūrg'**; **δργ**; **virg**; swell.

δργ-άω, to swell, to be eager or excited; **δργ-ή**, impulse, passion, anger; **δργ-άς**, a fertile spot of land; **δργ-άς** (fem. adj.), marriageable.

virg-a, a green branch, rod, wand; **virg-o**, a maiden, a *virgin*.

jūg-um, a *yoke*; jū-mentum (for *jugimentum*), a draught-animal; con-junx, con-jux, husband, wife; con-jūg-ālis, relating to marriage, *conjugal*; jūg-o, to bind, join, marry; con-jūgo, to join together, unite, *conjugate*; sub-jūg-o, to bring under the yoke, to *subjugate*; bi-gae, bi-ga, (for *bijugae*), a pair of horses yoked together, a car or chariot drawn by two horses; jūg-ērum, an acre (or, rather, a *juger*) of land; jux-ta (superlative form from *jugis*), near to, nigh, [*juxtaposition*]; cunctus (contr. from *conjunctions*) [more freq. in pl. *cuncti*], all together, all; jūg-ūlum, (the joining thing), the collar-bone, the throat, [*jugular*]; jūg-ūlo, to cut the throat, to kill; jū-beo, (perhaps from *jus*, *habeo*), to order, to command.

126. dhigh; dlh; θ̄y; fig, fi-n-g; touch, feel, knead.

θ̄y-yáv-ω, to touch; θ̄-θ̄y-or, I touched; θ̄y-ημα, a torch.

fi-n-g-o, to shape, form, contrive, *feign*, [*feint*]; fio-tio, a forming, *fiction*; fig-men, fig-mentum, formation, figure, production, fiction, *figment*; fig-ūlus, a potter; fig-ūra, form, *figure*; fig-ūro, to form, to shape; trans-fig-ūro, to transform, *transfigure*; ef-fig-ies, an imitation, *effigy*.

127. lang, lag; —; λay; lag; be slack, lax.

λay-após, slack, thin; λáy-vos, lewd.

langu-eo, to be weak or languid; langu-esco (inch.), to become weak or languid; langu-idus, faint, weak, *languid*; langu-or, weakness, *languor*; lax-us, wide, loose, *lax*; lax-o, to make wide or roomy, to unloose, slacken; rē-lax-o, to stretch out or widen again, to unloose, *relax*; prō-lix-us (*pro, laxus*), stretched far out, long, *prolix*.

128. Connection of this number with 127 is probable.

λarygáζω, λογγάζω, to slacken, to give up, *linger*, [*lag, laggard*].

longu-s, *long*; longi-tūdo, length, [*longitude*]; longinquus, long, distant, prolonged.

129. **rug; rug'; λυγ; lug;** be grieved.

λυγ-ός, sad, baneful ; *λενγ-αλέο-s*, wretched ; *λοιγός*, ruin ; *λούγ-ιο-s*, ruinous, deadly.

lug-eo, to lament, mourn ; **lug-ūbris**, of or belonging to mourning, *lugubrious* ; **luc-tus**, sorrow, mourning.

130. **lig; —; (st. λυγ); lig;** join closely, bind.

λύγ-os, a pliant twig ; *λυγ-ώ*, to bend ; *λυγ-ισμός*, a bending. **lig-o**, to bind, (compd. w. ad. circum, com, de, in, ob, prae, re, sub), [*alligation, oblige, obligate, obligation, liable, league*] ; **lig-amen**, **lig-amentum**, a band, [*ligament*] ; **lic-tor**, (he who binds or ties the rods or culprits), a lictor ; **lex** (perh. fr. rt. *λεχ*, [No. 150], denoting something laid down ; perh. fr. rt. *leg*, of *lego*, to read [No. 440], denoting that which is read, i.e., a proposition or motion reduced to writing and read to the people with a view of their passing it into a law), a law, [*legal, legislate, legitimate*].

131. **mark, marg; marg'; μελγ; mulg;** come into contact with, rub away, strip off.

ἀ-μέλγ-ω, to *milk* ; **ἀ-μελξ-is**, a milking ; **ἀ-μολγ-εύς**, a milk-pail ; **ἀ-μολγ-άως**, of milk.

mulg-eo, to milk ; **mulc-tus**, a milking ; **mulc-tra**, **mulc-trum**, a milking-pail.

132. **mark, marg; marg'; μεργ; merg;** come into contact with, rub away, strip off.

ἀ-μέργ-ω, to pluck off ; **ἀ-μοργ-ός**, a squeezing out ; **δ-μόργ-νη**, to wipe away ; **δ-μοργ-μα**, that which is wiped off, a spot.

merg-ae, a two-pronged pitchfork ; **merg-es**, a sheaf, a two-pronged pitchfork.

133. **varg; ὄργ'; ὄργ; virg;** swell.

ὄργ-άω, to swell, to be eager or excited ; **ὄργ-ή**, impulse, passion, anger ; **ὄργ-άς**, a fertile spot of land ; **ὄργ-άς** (fem. adj.), marriageable.

virg-a, a green branch, rod, wand ; **virg-o**, a maiden, a *virgin*.

134. **arg, rag; arg; ὁργ, ὁργε;** **reg; stretch, extend.**

ὁργέ-ω, ὁργίννυμι, to stretch out; **ὁργί-νάομαι,** to stretch one's self, reach after, reach; **ὁργε-μα,** a stretching out; **ὁρεξ-ις,** a longing after; **ὁργχ-θέω,** to stretch one's self; **ὁργ-νιᾶ, ὁργ-νιά,** the length of the outstretched arms, a fathom.

rēg-o, to keep straight or from going wrong, to lead straight, direct, rule, (compd. w. ad, com, di, e, per, pro, sub), [regent, correct, direct, erect]; **por-rig-o** (*por* = *pro, rego*), to stretch or spread out before one's self, to extend; **pergo** (*per, rego*), to go on, proceed, pursue with energy, arouse; **surgo,** *surrito* (*sub, rego*), to raise, to rise, (compd. w. ad, com, ex, re), [surge]; **resurrectio** (in eccl. Latin), a rising again from the dead, *resurrection*; **reō-tus** (led straight along), straight, correct, right; **rex,** a ruler, a king; **reg-alis,** royal, *regal*; **regnum,** kingly government, kingdom, dominion; **reg-ūla,** a *rule*, [regular]; **rēg-io,** a direction, line, boundary-line, portion (of the earth or the heavens), *region*; **erga** (syncop. for *e-rega*, from *ex* and the root *reg*, to reach upward, be upright), over against, opposite, toward; **ergo** (for *e-rego*, from *ex* and the root *reg*, to extend upward), proceeding from or out of, in consequence of, because of, consequently, therefore.

135. **stag; sthag; στέγ; steg, teg; cover.**

στέγ-ω, to cover; **στέγ-η, τέγ-η, στέγ-ος, τέγ-ος,** a roof, a house; **στέγ-avós, στέγ-νός,** closely covered.

steg-a, the deck of a ship; **tēg-o,** to cover, (compd. w. circum, com, de, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, super), [thatch, deck, protect]; **tēg-ī-men, tēg-ū-men,** teg-men, a covering, [integument]; **tēg-ū-lae,** tiles, roof-tiles; **tec-tum,** a roof; **tōg-a,** a garment, the toga; **tūg-urium** (teg-urium, tig-urium), a hut, a cottage.

136. **σφίγγ-ω, bind tight or fast; σφιγκ-τός, tight-bound; σφίξ-ις, σφιγ-μός,** a binding tight; **φῖ-μός,** a muzzle.

fig-o, to fix, fasten, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, ob,

prae, re, sub, trans), [*affix, infix, prefix, suffix, transfix*]; **fibula** (contr. fr. *figibula*), that which serves to fasten two things together, a clasp.

137. **ὑγρός**, wet, moist, [*hygrometer*]; **ὑγρότης**, moisture; **ὑγράνω**, to wet.

ὕνεσκο, to become moist; **ὕνωρ**, moisture; **ὕμορ** (not *humor*), a liquid, moisture, *humor*; **ὕνιδος**, **ὕμιδος** (less correctly *hūmidus*), moist, wet, *humid*; **ὕμεο** (less correctly *hūmeo*), to be moist or wet; **ὕμεκτο** (less correctly *humecto*), to moisten, to wet; **ὕλιγο**, moisture.

138. **vag**, **ug**, **aug**; **vag**, **ug**; **ὑγ**; **veg**, **vig**, **aug**; be active, awake, strong.

ὑγιής, sound, healthy; **ὑγιηρός**, **ὑγιεινός**, healthy, [*hygiene*]; **ὑγίεια**, health; **ὑγιαίνω**, to be sound or in health; **ὑγιάζω**, to make sound or healthy.

vēg-eo, to move, excite; **vēg-ēto**, to arouse, enliven, quicken, [*vegetate, vegetable, vegetation*]; **vīg-eo**, to be lively or vigorous, to flourish; **vīg-esco**, to become lively or vigorous; **vīg-or**, liveliness, *vigor*; **vīg-il**, awake, alert, [*vigil*]; **vīg-il**, a watchman; **vīg-ilo**, to watch, [*vigilant*]; **aug-eo**, to increase; **aug-mentum**, an increase, [*augment, augmentation*]; **auc-tio**, an increase, a sale by increase of bids, an *auction*; **auc-tor** (incorrectly written *autor* or *author*), a maker, producer, *author*; **auc-toritas**, a producing, *authority*; **aug-ustus**, majestic, *august*; **Aug-ustus**, *Augustus*, [*Augusti*]; **aux-ilium**, aid; **aux-iliāris**, aiding, *auxiliary*.

139. **φηγός**, oak; **φηγών**, an oak-grove; **φίγυ-ῖνος**, **φηγ-ιέος**, oaken.

†fag-us, a beech tree; **fag-inus**, beechen. These words may perhaps be traced to the root *φαγ* (No. 340), thus referring originally to a tree with edible fruit.

140. **bhrag**, **bharg**; **bhrāg'**; **φλεγ**; **flag**, **fulg**; burn, shine.
φλέγω, **φλεγέθω**, to burn, blaze, [*blink, bright*]; **φλέγμα**, a flame, inflammation; **φλεγ-υρός**, burning; **φλόξ**, a flame.

flăg-ro, to blaze, burn, (compd. w. com, de), [*flagrant*]; **flam-ma** (= *flag-ma*), a blazing fire, *flame*; **flam-mo**, to flame, blaze; **in-flam-mo**, to set on fire, light up, *inflame*; **in-flam-matio**, a setting on fire, conflagration, *inflammation*; **flă-men** (= *flag-men*), (lit. he who burns, sc. offerings), a priest; **flăg-itō**, to demand anything fiercely or violently, to press earnestly, importune; **flăg-itium**, an eager or furious demand, a disgraceful act done in the heat of passion, a disgraceful act; **flăg-itiosus**, infamous, *flagitious*; **fulg-eo**, to flash, to shine, (compd. w. ad, circum, ex, ob, prae, re, trans), [*effulgent, resplendent*]; **fulg-or**, lightning, brightness; **fulg-ur**, lightning, a thunderbolt; **ful-men**, a thunderbolt; **ful-mino**, to hurl lightning, [*fulminate*]; **ful-vus**, deep yellow, tawny.

141. bhrag, bharg; bharg'; φρυγ; frig; burn.

φρύγ-w, to roast; **φρύγ-avοι**, dry wood; **φρύγ-ετρον**, a vessel for roasting barley; **φρυκ-tόs**, roasted; **φρυκ-tόs**, a fire-brand, signal-fire.

frig-o, to roast. The words under No. 141 probably have some connection with those under No. 140.

142. bhugh, bhug; bhug'; φυγ; fug; bend out, bend around, turn one's self, flee.

φεύγ-w, to flee, [*bow*]; **φεύγ-ή**, flight; **φύγ-a**, flight, fright; **φύγ-άς**, a fugitive, an exile; **φύξ-is** (**φεύξ-is**), flight, refuge; **φύξ-ψος** (**φεύξ-ψος**), adj., whither one can flee.

fūg-io, to flee, (compd. w. ab, com, de, di, ex, per, pro, re, sub, subter, trans); **fūg-o**, to cause to flee, to put to flight; **fūg-itō** (freq.), to flee eagerly or in haste, to shun; **fūg-a**, flight, [*fugue*]; **per-fūg-a**, **trans-fūg-a**, a deserter; **fūg-itivus** (adj.), fleeing away, *fugitive*; **fūg-itivus** (subst.), a fugitive; **rē-fūg-iūm**, a fleeing back, a place of refuge, a *refuge*; **subter-fūg-iūm**, a *subterfuge*; **fūg-ax**, apt to flee, fleet, *fugacious*.

X

gh; gh, h; x; h, (in the middle of a word) **g.**

143. —; **arh**; **ἀρχ**; —; worth.

ἀρχ-ω, to be first, begin, lead, rule; **ἀρχ-ός**, a leader; **ἀρχ-ή**, beginning, the first place or power, sovereignty; **ἀρχ-ων**, a ruler; **ἀρχ-αμος**, the first, a leader; **ἄν-αρχ-ία**, want of government, *anarchy*; **μον-αρχ-ός**, **μον-άρχ-ης**, ruling alone, *monarch*; **ἱερ-άρχ-ης**, a high-priest, *hierarch*.

144. **agh, angh; ah**; **ἀχ**, **Ἄγχ**; **ang**; squeeze, press tight, cause pain or anguish.

Ἄγχ-ω, to press tight, to strangle; **Ἄγχ-όνη**, a strangling; **Ἄγχ-ι**, **Ἄγχ-οῦ**, near; **Ἄχ-νυμι**, **Ἄχ-ομαι**, **Ἄχ-εύω**, **Ἄχ-έω**, to be in grief, be troubled; **Ἄχ-ος**, pain, distress; **Ἄχ-θος**, a burden; **Ἄχ-θομαι**, to be loaded, weighed down, grieved.

ang-o, to press tight, to cause pain; **ang-or**, a compression of the throat, strangling, *anguish*, [*anger*]; **ang-ustus**, narrow, close; **ang-inā**, the quinsy; **anx-ius**, distressed, troubled, *anxious*.

145. **vragh**; —; **βρεχ, βροχ**; **rig**; wet.

Βρέχ-ω, to wet; **βροχ-έρός**, a wetting.

rig-o, to wet; **ir-rig-o**, to lead or conduct water or other liquids to a place, to *irrigate*; **ir-rig-uus**, well-watered, watering.

146. **ragh, lagh**; **rah**; **λαχ**; **lev** for **legv**; flow, run, hasten.

ἐ-λαχ-ύς, small.

լեվ-is, *light* (in weight), light (in motion), swift; **լեվ-իտաս**, lightness, easiness or rapidity of motion, *levity*; **լեվ-o**, to lift up, lighten, relieve, (comp. w. ad, e, re, sub), [*alleviate, relieve*]; **լեվ-ամենտում**, an *alleviation*.

147. **vagh**; **vah**; **ἐχ, Εχ**; **veh**; move (trans.)

ὀχ-ος, a carriage; **ὀχ-έομαι**, to be borne; **ὀχ-ημα**, a vehicle; **ὀχ-λος**, a crowd; **ὀχ-λέω**, to move, disturb; **ὀχ-έρός**, a water-pipe.

vēh-o, to bear, carry [*wag* (vb. and noun), *weigh*, *wave* (vb. and noun)], (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, e, in, per, praef, praeter, pro, re, sub, super, trans); **vēh-es**, a carriage loaded, a wagon-load; **vēh-icūlum**, a carriage, a *vehicle*, a *wagon*, a *wain*; **vec-to** (freq.), to bear, (compd. w. ad, com, sub, trans); **vec-tor**, a bearer, a rider, passenger; **vec-tūr**, a bearing; **vec-tīgal**, a payment for carrying, impost, revenue; **vē-lum** (= *veh-lum* or *veg-lum*), a sail, a cloth, covering; **vē-lo**, to cover, (comp. w. ad, de, re); **vexillum** (dim. of *vēlum*), a military ensign, a standard, a flag; **vex-o** (freq.), to move violently, to trouble, *vex*; **via** (= *veh-ia*), a *way*; **vio**, to go, travel; **dē-vio**, to turn from the straight road, to *deviate*; **ob-vio**, to meet, prevent, *obviate*; **de-vius**, lying off the high-road, out of the way, *devious*; **ob-vius**, in the way so as to meet, [*obvious*]; **ob-viām** (*ob*, *viam*) (adv.), in the way, towards, to meet.

148. **sagh**; **sah**; **σεχ**, **ἰχ**, **ἴχ**; —; hold on, be strong.

ἴχ-w, to have, to hold; **ἴχ-omai**, to hold one's self fast, to cling closely; **σχέ-sis**, a state, condition; **σχῆ-ma**, a form; **σχο-λή**, leisure (holding up); **ἔχης**, **ἔξείης**, holding on to each other, one after another; **σχε-δόν**, near; **ἴχ-w** (= *σι-σεχ-w*), to hold on, restrain; **ἴσχαν-w**, **ἴσχανάw**, to hold back, to check; **ἴχ-υρός**, **ὄχ-υρός**, firm.

† **schōla**, (spare time, leisure; hence in partic.) leisure given to learning, a place of learning, a *school*, [*scholar*].

149. Greek rt. **ἀχ**, **ἀγχ**, same as No. 144.

ἔχι-s, **ἴχι-δνα**, an adder; **ἔγχελν-s**, an eel.

angui-s, a serpent.

150. **lagh**; —; **λεχ**; **lec**; lie (recline).

λέχ-os, a bed; **λέκ-τρον**, a couch, bed; **ἄλοχ-os**, the partner of one's bed; **λοχ-εύω**, to bring forth; **λοχ-εία**, birth; **λόχ-os**, an ambush; **λόχ-μη**, a thicket.

leo-tus, a couch, bed; **leo-tica**, a litter, a sedan.

151. **righ**; **ligh**; **lh**, **rih**; **λυχ**; **lig**, **li-n-g**; lick.

$\lambda\epsilon\chi\text{-}\omega$, $\lambda\chi\text{-}\mu\alpha\omega$, $\lambda\chi\text{-}\mu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, to lick, lick over; $\lambda\chi\text{-}av\acute{o}\text{-}s$, the forefinger; $\lambda\chi\text{-}vos$, greedy.

li-n-g-o, to *lick*, lick up; **lig-urio**, to lick, to be dainty, fond of good things.

152. **stigh**; **stigh**; **στιχ**; **stig?**; stride, step, stalk.

$\sigma\tau\epsilon\chi\text{-}\omega$, to walk, march, [*stile, stirrup*]; $\sigma\tau\chi\text{o}\text{-}s$, $\sigma\tau\chi\text{o}\text{-}s$, a row, rank, line; $\sigma\tau\chi\acute{a}\text{-}ouai$, to march in rank.

ve-stig-o? [etym. dub.; perh. Sk. *vahis* (*bahis*) out, and rt. *stigh*], to track, trace out; **ve-stig-ium?** a footstep, trace, *vestige*.

153. Greek rt. **τρέχ**.

$\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\text{-}\omega$, to run; $\tau\rho\acute{\chi}\text{-}os$, a running, a course; $\tau\rho\chi\text{-}\acute{o}s$, a wheel; $\tau\rho\acute{\chi}\text{-}is$, a runner, footman.

154. **gha**, **ghi**; —; **χα**, **χav**; **hi**; yawn, gape, separate.

$\chi\alpha\text{-}\nu\text{-}\omega$, $\chi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\kappa\text{-}\omega$, to *yawn*, gape; $\chi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\mu\alpha$, a yawning, hollow, *chasm*; $\chi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}os$, *chaos*, space, a vast gulf or chasm; $\chi\alpha\text{-}v\text{-}os$, gaping, loose; $\chi\acute{e}\text{-}i\acute{a}$, a hole; $\chi\acute{e}\text{-}μη$, a gaping.

hi-o, to open, open the mouth, be eager; **hi-sc-o** (inch.), to open, open the mouth, speak; **hi-ātus**, an opening, eager desire, *hiatus*.

155. **gadh**, **ghad**; —; **χαδ**; **hend**; seize, take.

$\chi\alpha\text{-}v\text{-}\delta\text{-}\acute{a}\nu\omega$, to take in, hold, be able, [*get*].

pre-hend-o, **prae-hend-o**, **prend-o**, to seize, grasp, (compd. w. ad., com, de, re) [*apprehend, comprehend, reprehend, apprehension, comprehension, reprehension*]; **praed-a** (= *prae-hend-a* = *praehid-a*), booty, *prey*; **praed-atorius**, plundering, *predatory*; **praed-o**, a robber; **praed-or**, to plunder; **depraedatio** (late Lat.), a plundering, *depredation*; **praed-ium**, a farm, estate.

156. **ghar**, **ghar-d**, **ghra-d**; **hrād**, **ghrad**; **χλαδ**; **grad**, **gra-n-d**; sound, rattle.

$\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\zeta\ddot{\alpha}$, a hail-storm; $\chi\alpha\lambda\alpha\zeta\text{-}\acute{a}\omega$, to hail.

grand-o, hail, a hail-storm; **grand-inat**, it hails; **sug-grund-a** (*sub-grund-a*), the eaves.

157. *χαμα-ι*, on the ground; *χάμâ-ξε*, *χαμá-δις*; to the ground; *χάμâ-θεν*, from the ground; *χαμ-ηλό-ς*, *χθαμ-αλός*, near the ground, low.

hûm-us, the earth, the ground; *hûm-i*, on the ground or to the ground; *hûm-o*, to cover with earth; *in-hûm-o*, to bury in the ground, *inhume*, *inhumate*, [exhum]; *hûm-ilis*, low, *humble*; *hûm-ilitas*, lowness, *humidity*; *hôm-o* (ancient form *hemo*), a human being, a man, [*homicide*]; *nô-mo* (= *ne-hemo* = *ne-homo*), no person, no one; *hûm-ânus*, of or belonging to man, *human*, *humane*; *hûm-anitas*, *humanity*.

158. *ghar*, *ghra*; *har*; *χαρ*; *gra*; shine, be glad, glow, desire enthusiastically.

χαίρ-ω, to rejoice, [*yearn*]; *χαρ-ά*, joy; *χάρ-μα*, a source of joy, a joy; *χάρ-ις*, grace, favor; *χαρ-ίζομαι*, to favor; *χαρ-ίεις*, graceful.

grâ-tus, beloved, grateful, *agreeable*, [*agree*]; *grâ-tia*, favor, gratitude, *grace*; *grâ-tiis*, *grâ-tis*, out of favor, for nothing, *gratis*; *grâ-tuitus*, that is done without pay, *gratuitous*; *grâ-tîlor*, to rejoice, to congratulate; *con-grâ-tîlor*, to wish joy, to congratulate; *ardeo*, to be on fire, burn, glow, [*ardent*, *arson*].

159. *ghar*; *har*; *χαρ*; *hir*, *her*; take, grasp.

χείρ, hand, [*chirography*]; *εὐ-χερ-ήσ*, easy to handle; *δυσ-χερ-ήσ*, difficult to handle or manage; *χέρ-ης* (adj.), subject, in hand; *χείρ-ων* (= *χερ-ών*), worse, inferior; *χόρ-τος*, an inclosed place, a feeding-place, fodder, a *yard*, [*garden*].

hir, *ir* (old Latin), hand; *ĕrus*, *hĕrus*, a master; *ĕra*, *hĕra*, mistress; *hĕr-es*, an *heir*; *hĕr-ēdītas*, *heirship*, *inheritance*, [*hereditary*]; *hor-tus* (an enclosure for plants), a *garden*; *co-hors*, a place enclosed, an enclosure, the multitude enclosed, a company of soldiers, a *cohort*, [*court*].

160. *ghjas*, —, —, —, yesterday.

χθές, *ἐχθές*, *yesterday*; *χθιζό-ς*, *χθιζ-ινός*, *χθεο-ινός*, of yesterday. *héri* or *hère* (for *hesi*, orig. *hes*), *yesterday*; *hes-ternus*, of yesterday.

161. ghi; (hi-ma-s, snow); xi; hi; winter.

$\chi\iota\text{-}\acute{\omega}\nu$, snow; $\chi\epsilon\bar{\iota}\text{-}\mu\alpha$, winter-weather, storm; $\chi\epsilon\iota\text{-}\mu\acute{a}\zeta\omega$, to expose to the winter-cold, to raise a storm; $\chi\epsilon\iota\text{-}\mu\acute{a}\iota\nu\omega$, to raise a storm; $\chi\iota\text{-}\mu\acute{e}t\lambda\omega$, a chilblain; $\chi\epsilon\iota\text{-}\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$, winter; $\chi\epsilon\iota\text{-}\mu\acute{e}r\acute{i}\nu\acute{o}s$, of or in winter.

hi-ems, winter; **hi-ēmo**, to pass the winter, to be stormy; **hi-bernus**, of winter, wintry, stormy; **hi-berna**, winter-quarters; **hi-berno**, to pass the winter, [*hibernate*].

162. χόλος, χολή, gall, anger; $\chi\alpha\lambda\text{-}\iota\kappa\acute{o}\text{-}\varsigma$, bilious; $\chi\alpha\lambda\text{-}\acute{\omega}\omega$, to be full of black bile, to be angry; $\chi\alpha\lambda\text{-}\acute{\omega}\omega$, to make bilious, to enrage; $\mu\acute{e}l\acute{a}g\text{-}\chi\alpha\lambda\text{-}\acute{\iota}\alpha$, a depraved state of the bile in which it grows very black, a melancholic temperament, [*melancholy*].
fel, the gall-bladder, gall, poison.

163. Greek rt. χρεμ.

$\chi\rho\acute{e}\mu\text{-}\acute{\iota}\zeta\omega$, $\chi\rho\acute{e}\mu\text{-}\epsilon\tau\acute{i}\zeta\omega$ (onomatop.), to neigh, whinny, [*grim, grum*]; $\chi\rho\acute{o}\mu\text{-}\eta$, $\chi\rho\acute{o}\mu\text{-}\varsigma\omega$, a crashing sound, a neighing; $\chi\rho\acute{o}\mu\text{-}\acute{a}\delta\omega$, a crashing sound, a creaking.

164. ghar; ghar; xpi; fri, fric; grate, rub.

$\chi\rho\acute{i}\text{-}\omega$, to touch the surface of a body lightly, to graze, rub, anoint; $\chi\rho\acute{i}\text{-}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, an anointing; $\chi\rho\acute{i}\text{-}\mu\alpha$, $\chi\rho\acute{i}\text{-}\sigma\text{-}\mu\alpha$, unguent, oil; $\chi\rho\acute{i}\text{-}\sigma\iota\acute{o}\varsigma$, used as ointment, (of persons) anointed; **Xριστός**, the Anointed One, the *Christ*.

fri-o, to rub, break into small pieces; **fri-abilis**, easily broken or crumbled to pieces, *friable*; **fri-o-o**, to rub, [*fricative*]; **fric-tio**, a rubbing, *friction*; **denti-fric-iun**, a tooth-powder, *dentifrice*.

165. ghu; —; xv, xef, xev; fu, fud; pour.

$\chi\acute{e}(F)\omega$, (fut. $\chi\epsilon\bar{u}\text{-}\sigma\omega$), to pour, [*gush, gutter*]; $\chi\bar{u}\text{-}\mu\alpha$, $\chi\epsilon\bar{u}\text{-}\mu\alpha$, a liquid; $\chi\bar{u}\text{-}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\chi\sigma\acute{\iota}\text{-}\acute{\eta}$, a pouring, a stream; $\chi\bar{u}\varsigma\varsigma$ ($\chi\acute{o}\text{-}\os$), a liquid measure, a heap of earth; $\chi\bar{u}\text{-}\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, juice, liquid; $\chi\bar{u}\text{-}\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, juice, moisture.

fo-n-s, a spring, *fountain, fount* [*font*]; **fu-tis**, a water-vessel; **ef-fü-tio**, to babble forth, to chatter; **con-fü-to**, to cool anything by pouring water into it or upon it, to repress, to *confute*;

ré-fü-to, to check, repel, *refute*, [refuse]; fu-n-d-o, to pour, (compd. w. circum, com, di, ex, in, inter, ob, per, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [fuse, confuse, diffuse, effuse, infuse, interfused, suffuse, transfuse]; prö-fü-sus (part.), poured forth; prö-fü-sus (adj.), lavish, *profuse*; fu-sio, a pouring forth, a melting [fusion]; fut-tlis (=fud-tlis), (less correctly fü-tlis), that easily pours out, untrustworthy, worthless, *futile*.

T

t; t, th; τ; τ.

166. ḥvr-i, over against, instead of, [answer, fr. A.-S. *and* (against) and *swaran* (to swear); anti-, a prefix signifying against, opposed to, contrary to, in place of]; ḥvr-a, ḥvrη-v, ḥvr-i-kpū, (advbs.), over against; ḥvr-i-os, ḥv-avṛi-os, opposite, contrary to; ḥvr-omai, ḥvr-áw, ḥvr-áw, to meet.

ante (for *anted*, old form *anti*). The form *ante-d* is preserved in *antid-ea*, *anteid-ea*, and is to be regarded as an ablative, while *ḥvrí* and *anti* are locative in form, and *ḥvra* is instrumental), before, [used as a prefix in forming many English words (e.g., *antedate*), *ancient*]; *anteā* (old form *antid-ēā*, *anteid-ēā*; *antea* = ante, ea; cf. *antehac*, *postea*, *posthac*), adv., before, formerly; *an-térior*, adj. comp., that is before, former, *anterior*; *ant-Iquus*, ancient, [*antique*]; *ant-iquo*, to leave in its ancient state, (of a bill) to reject; *ant-Iquitas*, age, *antiquity*.

167. star; star; ḥst̄p; astr, ster; strew (cf. No. 185).

ḥst̄p, a star (the stars may have been so called from their being "strewed over the vault of heaven"); ḥst̄pōeūs, starry; ḥst̄pov, a star.

stella (for *ster-ula*), a star, [stellar, *stellated*, *constellation*]; astru-m, a star, a constellation, [*astral*].

168. ḥr̄, still, longer, further, moreover; προσέṝ, over and above.

et, and; et-iam, and also, and even; at, ast, but, moreover;

atqui, but, and yet; *atque*, *ac*, and also, and even, and; *āt-āvus*, a great-great-great-grandfather, an ancestor.

169. *ēros*, a year; *ēr̄gōs*, lasting a year; *ēr̄gōsia*, periodical winds; *r̄̄ges* (*σῆρες*), of this year; *néwra*, next year.

vētus, old; *vētērānus*, old, *veteran*; *veterasco* (inch.), to grow old; *vētustus*, old, ancient; *vētulus* (dim.), little old.

170. *ītalós*, a bull [from *ītalós* is derived *Italia*].
vitilus, *vitila*, a calf.

171. *μerá*, in the middle, in the midst of, among, with, after, (*μerá* in form is instrumental and has perhaps no direct relationship to *μeros*, though both words may possibly be derived from the root *ma*, No. 386); *μéraζε*, (adv.) afterwards; *μera-ξύ*, (adv.) between.

172. *ōstéor*, a bone; *ōstéīnos*, *ōstinos*, of bone, bony. os, a bone, [*ossify*]; *oss-ēus*, of or like bone, *osseous*.

173. *pat*; *pat*; *πer*; *pet*; move quickly, (in Sk. and Gr.) fly, fall. *πér-omai*, to fly; *ώκυ-πέτ-ης*, swift-flying; *πor-άomai* (poet. freq. of *πέτοmai*), to fly about; *πré-pov*, a feather, a wing; *πí-πr̄-w* (Dor. aor. *ἴ-πter-or*), to fall; *πr̄ō-sis*, a falling, fall; *πót-mos*, that which befalls one, one's lot, destiny.

pēt-o, to fall upon, attack, seek, (compd. w: ad, com, ex, in, ob, re, sub), [*appetence*, *appetite*, *compete*, *competent*, *competence*, *repeat*]; *im-pēt-us*, an attack, impulse, [*impetuous*]; *per-pes* (gen. *per-pēt-is*), *per-pēt-uus*, continuous, *perpetual*; *prae-pes* (gen. *prae-pēt-is*), flying forwards, swift of flight; *acci-pit-er* (from root *ac* and root *pet*; cf. *ώκύπτερος*, swift-winged), a bird of prey, the hawk; *penna* (= *pet-na*, *pes-na*), pinna, a feather, a wing, [*pen*]; *pin-natus*, feathered, *pinnate*, *pinnated*; *pina-culum*, a peak, *pinnacle* (being in appearance like a feather).

174. St. *πera*. *πerá-vvū-μ*, *πl̄t-νημ*, to spread out; *πέτ-aσμα*, anything spread out, (pl.) hangings, carpets; *πér-aσos*, a broad-

brimmed hat; πέτ-αλον, a leaf, a plate (of metal), [*petal*]; πέταλος, outspread, flat; πατ-άνη, a kind of flat dish.

πάτ-εο, to lie open, to be open, [*patent, fathom*]; pat-esco (inch.), to be laid open, to become visible; πάτε-φασίο (pateo, *facio*), to make or lay open; πάτ-ιλος, open, spread out, wide; πάτ-έρα, a broad, flat dish, a libation-saucer or bowl; πάτ-ίνα, a broad, shallow dish, a *pan* (fr. L. Lat. *panna*); pat-ella (dim.), a small pan or dish, the knee-pan, patella.

175. sta; stha; στα; sta; stand.

Ξ-στη-ν, I placed myself, I stood; ι-στη-μι, to make to stand, to place, to weigh; στά-σις, a placing, a standing, a party, sedition; στά-μιν, anything that stands up, (pl.) the ribs of a ship standing up from the keel; στά-μνος, an earthen jar or bottle; ιστός, anything set upright, a ship's mast, the beam of a loom, the loom; στή-μων, the warp; στά-τίρο, a weight.

sto, to stand, [*stay*], (compd. w. ab, ante, anti, circum, com, di, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub, super), [*circumstance, constant, distant, extant, instant, obstacle, obstetrical*]; stā-tus, a standing, a position; stā-tim, steadily, immediately; stā-bilis, that stands firm, *stable*, [*stability*]; stā-tio, a standing, a station, [*stead, steady, steadfast, bedstead, homestead*]; stā-tor (fr. *sto*), a magistrate's attendant; Stator (an epithet of Jupiter), the stayer, the supporter; stā-tuo, to cause to stand, to set up, establish, (compd. w. ad, com, de, in, prae, pro, re, sub), [*statute, constitute, destitute, institute, prostitute, restitution, substitute*]; stā-bilum, a standing-place, a dwelling, a stable; si-st-o, to cause to stand, to place, to stand, to be placed, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ex, in, inter, ob, per, re, sub, super), [*assist, consist, desist, insist, persist, resist, subsist*]; inter-sti-tium, a space between, *interstice*; sol-sti-tium, the time when the sun seems to stand still, the *soltice*; super-sti-tio (orig. a standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural), excessive fear of the gods, *superstition*; de-sti-no (de and obs. *stano*), to make to

stand fast, to establish, *destine*, [*destination*]; **ob-sti-no** (lengthened from *obsto*), to set about a thing with firmness or resolution, to persist in; **ob-sti-natus**, determined, *obstinate*.

176. stal; —; **σταλ**, **στελ**; **stol**; set, place.

στέλ-λω, to set, place, despatch, send; **στόλ-ος**, an expedition; **στάλ-ιξ**, a prop; **στή-λη**, a post, a monument; **ἀπό-στολ-ος**, a messenger, an *apostle*.

prae-stöl-or, to stand ready for, to wait for; **stol-idus?** (standing still), dull, obtuse, *stolid*; **stul-tus?**, foolish.

177. Greek rt. στεμφ, **στεμβ**, prop, stamp.

στέμφ-ύλον, pressed olives or grapes; **ἀ-στεμφ-ής**, unmoved, unshaken; **στέμβ-ω**, to shake, to misuse, [*stamp*]; **στοβ-έω**, **στοβ-άζω**, to scold.

178. Greek rt. στεν.

στέν-ω, **στεν-άχω**, to groan, sigh; **στόν-ος**, a sighing or groaning; **στείν-ω** (Ep. form of *στένω*), to straiten; **στείν-ομαι**, to be straitened or confined; **στεν-ός**, **στειν-ός**, narrow, confined, [*stenography* fr. *στενός*, *γράφω*]; **στεῖνος**, a narrow space, pressure, straits, distress. The meaning "groan" arises from that of "confinement" or "pressure." Cf. No. 188.

179. Greek rt. στερ.

στέρ-ομαι, to be without, to lack; **στερ-έω**, **στερ-ίσκω**, to deprive of.

180. στερ-εός, **στερός**, **στέρ-ιφος**, hard, firm; **στεῦρ-α**, keel-beam; **στερ-ίφη**, **στεῦρ-α**, barren; **στήρ-ιγξ**, a prop; **στηρ-ίζω**, to set fast, to prop.

stér-ilis, barren, *sterile*.

181. stap, **stip**; **stha**; **στεφ** (for *στεπ*); **stip**; cause to stand, support, make thick, firm, full.

στέφ-ω, to surround, crown; **στέμ-μα**, **στέφ-ος**, **στέφ-ανος**, a garland, [*stem*]; **στεφ-άνη**, an encircling or surrounding.

stip-o, to crowd together, surround closely, surround, (compd. w. circum, com), [*constipate*]; **stip-ator**, an attendant; **stip-es**

(collat. form *stips*, gen. *stipis*), a log, a post, a trunk of a tree; **stip-is** (a genitive from an assumed nom. *stips*, meaning originally small coin in heaps), a gift, a contribution; **stip-endium** (*stips, pendo*), a tax, tribute, income, *stipend*; **stip-ūla** (dim.), a stalk; **stip-ūlor**, (prob. from an unused adj. *stipūlus*, firm; or perhaps from *stips*), to bargain, *stipulate*.

182. στί-α, stone.

183. stig; tig'; στιγ; stig, sting; prick, puncture.

στί-ζω, to prick, [*sting, stick*]; **στιγ-μα, στιγ-μή**, prick, mark, spot, a mark burnt in, a brand, [*stigma*]; **στικ-τός**, pricked, spotted.

† **sti-lus**, a pointed instrument, a style (for writing); **sti-mūlus** (for *stig-mūlus*), a goad, incentive, *stimulus*; **sti-mūlo**, to urge onward, goad, *stimulate*; **in-stig-o**, to urge, incite, *instigate*; **sting-uo** (lit. to prick or scratch out, poet. and rare for *extinguo*), to quench, extinguish; **ex-sting-uo**, to quench, *extinguish*, destroy; **in-sting-uo**, to instigate; **in-stinc-tus** (part.), instigated; **in-stinc-tus** (subst.), instigation, impulse, [*instinct*]; **di-sting-uo**, (prop. to separate by points), to separate, *distinguish*.

184. στό-μα, mouth; στό-μαχος, mouth, opening, the throat, the orifice of the stomach, the *stomach*; στω-μύλος, mouthy, wordy, talkative.

185. star; star; στρο; ster, stra; strew.

στρο-έννυ-μι, στρό-νν-μι, στρώ-νν-μι, to spread out, *strew*; **στρῶ-μα**, a mattress; **στρω-μνή**, a bed; **στρα-τός**, an encamped army.

ster-no, to spread out, (compd. w. com, in, per, prae, pro, sub, super), [*prostrate*]; **con-ster-no** (conj. 3), to strew over, to throw down, to prostrate; **con-ster-no** (conj. 1), to overcome, bring into confusion, to alarm; **con-ster-natio**, confusion, *consternation*; **strā-ta**, a paved road, a *street*; **strā-tus**, spread out; **strā-tum**, a bed-covering, **bed**, couch, [*stratum, substratum*]; **strā-men**, **strā-mentum**, **strane**, litter; **strā-ges**, an overthrow,

slaughter; **lā-tus** (old Latin, *stila-tus*), broad, wide, [*latitude*]; **strū-o**, to place one thing by or upon another, to build, (compd. w. ad. circum, com, de, ex, in, ob, prae, sub, super), [*construe, construct, destroy, destruction, instruct, obstruct, substructure, superstructure*]; **strū-es**, a heap; **in-strū-mentum**, an implement, instrument.

186. Greek rt. **στῦ.**

στύ-w, to set up, erect; **στῦ-λος**, a pillar, post; **στο-ά**, a colonnade, piazza, portico; **ἡ στο-ά ἡ ποικίλη**, the Poecile, or great hall at Athens (Zeno taught his doctrines here, whence he was called the Stoic); **Στωϊκός**, a *Stoic*.

187. **στύπ-os**, a stem, *stump*; **στύπ-η**, tow.

stup-pa (less correctly **stūp-a**, **stip-a**), tow; **stūp-eo**, to be struck senseless, to be amazed [*stupefy*]; **stūp-idus**, amazed, dull, *stupid*.

188. **ta, tan**; **tan**; **τα, ταγ, τεν**; **ten**; stretch.

τα-νῦω, to stretch; **τα-νύομαι**, **τα-νῦ-μαι**, to stretch one's self, to be stretched; **τείν-w**, (tr. or int.), to stretch; **τι-ταίν-w** (Ep.), to stretch; **τά-σις**, a stretching; **τό-νος**, a cord, tension, *tone*; **ταν-**, **τα-νάος**, extended, long; **ἀ-τεν-ής**, stretched, tight, stiff; **τέ-ταν-ος**, stretched, rigid; **τέ-ταν-ος**, a stretching, convulsive tension; **τέν-ων**, a sinew; **ταν-ία**, a band.

ten-do, to stretch (compd. w. ad. circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, ob, obs, per, por, prae, pro, re, sub), [*tend, tender* (vb.), *tension, tent, attend, contend, distend, extend, intend, ostensible, portend, pretend, subtend*]]; **ten-to** or **temp-to** (freq.), to handle, try, prove (compd. w. ad. ex, in, obs, per, prae, re, sub), [*ostentation, sustentation, tentative, tempt, attempt*]]; **tēn-θo**, to hold, to keep (compd. w. ab, ad, com, de, dis, ob, per, re, sub), [*tenant, tenable, tenement, tenure, tenet, abstain, attain, contain, content, detain, obtain, pertain, retain, sustain*]]; **tēn-ax**, holding fast, *tenacious*; **per-tēn-ax**, that holds very fast, that continues very long, persevering, *pertinacious*; **tēn-us** (prop. lengthwise, to the end), as far as, to; **prō-tēn-us**, forward, further on, continuously,

forthwith; **tĕn-uis** (prop. stretched out), *thin*, fine, delicate, [*tenuous, tenuity*]; **tĕn-uō**, to make thin, to rarefy (compd. w. ad. ex), [*attenuate, extenuate*]; **tĕn-or**, a holding fast, an uninterrupted course, *tenor*; **tĕn-o**, to thunder (compd. w. ad. circum, com, de, in, re), [*detonate, intone, intonate*]; **tĕn-itrus**, *thunder*; **tĕn-us**, a stretching, a sound, *tone [tonic]*; **con-tĕn-uus**, connected with something, *continuous*; **tĕn-er**, soft, delicate, *tender*.

The root of these words has the primary meaning "stretch." From this, three special meanings have been developed, viz.: 1. thin, tender; 2. "that which is stretched out" (hence), string, sinew; 3. tension, tone, noise.

189. stag; —; ray; tag; touch.

τε-τăg-ávν, taking, grasping.

ta-n-g-o (old collat. form *tago*), to *touch*, [*tag, tack, take, tangent*]; **at-ting-o**, to touch, attack, come to; **con-ting-o**, to touch on all sides, to touch, to take hold of, to happen, [*contingent*]; **tăg-ax**, apt to touch, light-fingered, thievish; **tao-tus**, **tac-tio**, touch, [*tact*]; **con-tao-tus**, **con-tăg-io**, **con-tăg-iūm**, **con-tă-men**, touch, *contact, contagion*; **con-tam-ino** (= *con-tag-mino*), to touch, defile, *contaminate*; **taxo** (= *tag-so*), (freq.), to touch sharply, to reproach, estimate, rate, [*tax*]; **in-tăg-er**, untouched, whole, entire, blameless, [*integer*]; **in-tęg-ritas**, completeness, blamelessness, *integrity*.

190. ta; —; tak; ta; flow, die away, decay.

τήκ-ω (ἐ-τάκ-ην), to melt; **τακ-ερός**, melting; **τηκ-εδών**, a melting away, wasting away, decline; **τᾶγ-ηνον**, **τῆγ-ἀνον**, a saucepan.

tă-bes, a wasting away, corruption; **tă-beo**, to melt away, waste away; **tă-besco** (inch.), to melt gradually, waste away; **tă-bum**, corrupt moisture, corruption.

191. ταῦρος, a bull.

taurus, a bull, a *steer*. The etymology of these words is to be found in the adjectival use of the Sk. *sthāras*, firm, strong. (Nos. 175, 186.)

192. Pronominal stems: **tu, tva, tava; tva; te** (for τΕτε); **te, tu.**
σύ (softened in ordinary Greek from τνυ), thou; **τεός** (for the ordinary σός), thy.

tu, thou; tuus, thy.

193. **τέγγω**, to wet, moisten; **τέγξις**, a wetting.
ting-o, to wet, moisten, soak in color, color, *tinge*; **tino-tura**, a dyeing, [*tincture*].

194. **tak, tuk; tak; τακ, τεκ, τοκ, τυκ, τυχ; tec**; form, generate, hit, prepare.

τίκτω (aor. ἔ-τεκ-ον), to beget, to bring forth; **τέκ-os, τέκ-nov**, child; **τοκ-εύς**, a parent; **τόκ-os**, birth, interest; **τέκ-μαρ**, a goal, an end; **τεκ-μήρ-ιον**, a token; **τόξ-ον**, a bow; **τοξ-ικός** (adj.), of or for the bow; **τὸ τοξικόν** (sc. φάρμακον), poison for smearing arrows with, [*toxicology*]; **τέχ-η**, art; **τεχ-νικός**, artistic, *technical*; **τέκ-των**, a carpenter; **τυγχ-άνω** (2 aor. ἔ-τυχ-ον), to hit, happen; **τύχη**, success, fortune, chance; **τεύχω**, to make ready, make, produce; **τύκ-os**, a mason's hammer.

tig-num (= *tec-num*), building materials, a stick of timber, a beam; **tē-lum** (= *tec-lum*), a weapon, a missile; **tex-o**, to weave, fit together, construct, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, ob, per, prae, re, sub); **tex-tus**, texture, construction, *text*; **con-tex-tus**, a connection, [*context*]; **prae-tex-tus**, (a weaving in front), outward appearance, *pretext*; **tex-tilis**, woven, *textile*; **tex-tor**, a weaver; **tē-la** (prob. = *tex-la*), a web, the warp; **sub-tē-men** (= *sub-teg-men*, contr. fr. *subteximen*), the woof; **sub-tī-lis** (*sub*, *tēla*, prop. woven fine), fine, delicate, precise, *subtile*, *subtle*; **sub-ti-litas**, fineness, keenness, *subtlety*.

195. **tal; tul; τελ, ταλ; tol, tul**; lift, bear.

τλῆ-vai, to bear, endure; **τάλ-as, ταλάός, τλή-μων**, wretched, suffering; **τάλ-αντον**, a balance, a thing weighed, a *talent*; **ἀ-τάλ-αντος**, equal in weight, equivalent; **τάλ-ἄπος**, a basket; **τελ-αμών**, a broad strap or band, a pillar (in architecture); **τόλ-μα**, courage; **τολ-μάω**, to bear, to dare.

tūl-o (perf. tē-tūl-i; ante-class. collat. form of *fero*), to bring, bear; **tūl-i** (used as perf. of *fero*), to move, carry, bear, endure; **tol-lo**, to lift up, raise, to carry away; **lā-tus** (*tlā-tus*), having been borne; **il-lāt-ivus**, inferential, *illative*; **pro-lāt-o**, to extend, to delay; **tōl-ēro**, to bear, support, *tolerate*; **tōl-ērābilis**, that may be borne, *tolerable*.

196. tam; —; τεμ, ταμ; tem; cut.

τέμ-νω (2 aor. ἔ-ταμ-ον), to cut; **τμή-γω**, to cut, cleave; **τομ-ή**, the end left after cutting, a stump; **τμῆ-μα, τέμ-αχος**, a slice cut off; **τομ-εύς**, one that cuts, a knife; **ταμ-ίας**, a dispenser, a steward; **ταμ-ία**, a housekeeper; **τέμ-ενος**, a piece of land cut off, a piece of land cut or marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god.

tem-plum, a space marked out, a consecrated place, a *temple*; **tem-pus(?)**, (prop. a section; hence, in partic., of time), a portion or period of time, a time, [*tense, temporal, temporary, temporize, contemporary, extempore, extemporaneous, extemporalize*]; **tem-pesta**, a portion of time, a time, time (with respect to its physical qualities), weather (good or bad), a storm, *tempest*; **con-tem-plor** (fr. *templum*; orig. pertaining to the language of augury), to view attentively, observe, *contemplate*; **ton-deo**, to shear, clip; **ton-sor**, a barber, [*tonsorial, tonsure*].

197. tar; tar; τερ; ter, tra; step over or across.

τέρ-μα, a boundary, goal; **τέρ-μων**, boundary, end; **τέρ-θπον**, an end; **τέρ-μως**, at the end, last; **τέρ-μώεις**, going even to the end.

ter-mīnus (collat. forms *ter-mo*, *ter-men*), a boundary-line, a limit, a *term*; **ter-mīno**, to set bounds to, limit, *terminate*; **de-ter-mīno**, to limit, to *determine*, [*determination*]; **ex-ter-mīno**, (to drive out from the boundaries), to drive away, banish, remove, destroy, *exterminate*; **in-tra-re**, to step or go into, to enter; **tra-n̄s**, across, *through*; **tra-n̄strum**, a cross-beam, *transom*, a cross-bank for rowers.

198. tar; tar; τερ; ter, tor, tri, tru; rub, bore.

τείρ-ω, τρύ-ω, τρί-βω, to rub, [*drill, throw?, thread?*]; τρύ-χω, to wear out, consume; τέρ-ην, smooth, delicate, tender; τε-τραίν-ω (τι-τραίν-ω, τι-τρά-ω), to bore through; τερ-έω, to bore through, to turn on a lathe; τέρ-επρον, a gimlet; τερ-ηδών, a worm that gnaws wood, etc.; τόρ-ος, a borer; τορ-ός, piercing; τόρ-νος, a pair of compasses, a turner's chisel; τορ-ύνη, a stirrer, a ladle; τορ-ένω, to bore through, to work figures in relief, to chase; τορ-έω, to bore; τρῦ-μα, a hole.

τερ-ο, to rub (compd. w. ad, com, de, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, sub), [*trite, attrition, contrite, contrition, detriment*]; τερ-ες, (rubbed off), rounded off, smooth; τερ-έбра, a borer; τερ-έбро, to bore, bore through; †τερ-éдо, a worm that gnaws wood, etc.; †τορ-нус, a turner's wheel, lathe; τορ-но, to turn in a lathe, fashion, *turn*; τρι-ο, (the crusher, or the one that rubs to pieces, hence) an ox (as employed in tilling the ground); *septentriones*, *septemtriones*, (prop. the seven plough-oxen, hence) as a constellation, the seven stars near the north pole (called also the Wain, and the Great or Little Bear); τρι-τορ, a rubber, a grinder; τρι-тура, a rubbing, threshing; τρι-тюро, to thresh; τρитоум, wheat; τρι-бùлum, τρi-бùла, a threshing-sledge; τρi-бùло, to press, oppress, afflict, [*tribulation*]; τrú-а, a ladle.

199. —; tarp; τερπ, τραπ, θρεφ, τρεφ, θραφ, τραφ; —; fill, delight, comfort.

τέρπ-ω (*τραπ-εύ-ομεν*), to satisfy, to delight; τέρψις, τερπ-ωλή, full enjoyment, delight; τερπ-νός, delightful; τρέφ-ω, to make firm, thick, or solid, to make fat, to feed, rear; τροφ-ή, nourishment, food; ἀ-τροφ-ία, want of food or nourishment, *atrophy*.

200. tars; tarsh; τερσ; tors; be dry.

τέρσ-ομαι, to be or become dry; τερσ-αίνω, to make dry; τρασ-ιά, ταρσ-ιά, a place for drying things; ταρσ-ός, a frame of wicker-work.

торр-eo (for *tors-eo*), to dry or burn; *torrens* (part. adj.), burning, (of streams) rushing, roaring, rapid; *torrens* (subst.), a *torrent*; *торр-is*, a firebrand; *tes-ta* (*tostia* fr. *torreo*), a piece

of burned clay, a brick, a piece of earthenware, the shell of shell-fish; **testācens**, consisting of bricks, covered with a shell; **testaceous**; **tes-tu**, **tes-tum**, the lid of an earthenware vessel; **tes-tūdo**, a tortoise, tortoise-shell, tortoise (milit. term); **terr-a?** (prop. the dry land), the earth, [*terrestrial, subterranean, intér, terrier, terrace*].

201. **tata**; **tatā-s**; **rérra**; **täta**; (Eng. papa), a name by which young children speaking imperfectly call their father. Cf. Eng. *dad, daddy*.

202. **tras**; **tras**; **τρέω**; **ters**; tremble.

τρέω (Homeric aor. *τρέσσα*), to tremble, to run trembling, to flee; **τρήγρων**, fearful, timorous.

terr-eo (*ters-eo*), to make to tremble, to frighten; **terr-ifico**, to terrify; **terr-ibilis**, frightful, terrible; **terr-or**, great fear, dread, terror.

203. **tram**; —; **τρέμη**; **trem**; tremble.

τρέμη-ω, to tremble; **τρόμος**, a trembling; **τρομ-ερός**, trembling; **τε-τρεμ-άινω**, **τρομ-έω**, to tremble; **ἀ-τρέμ-ας**, without trembling, unmoved.

trém-o, to shake, to tremble; **trém-esco**, **trém-isco** (inch.), to begin to shake or tremble; **trém-fácio**, to cause to shake or tremble; **trém-endus**, (to be trembled at), formidable, *tremendous*; **trém-or**, a trembling, *tremor*; **trem-illus**, shaking, trembling, *tremulous*.

204. Stems, **tri**; **tri**; **τρι**; **tri**, **tre**, **ter**; three.

τρεῖς, **τρί-α**, three; **τρί-.τος**, the third; **τρί-s**, thrice; **τρισσός**, threefold.

tre-s, **tri-a**, *three*; **ter-tius**, the *third*, [*tertiary*]; **ter**, three times; **ter-ni**, three each; **tri-plex** (*ter, plico*), threefold, *triple*, [*treble*]; **tri-ens**, a third part; **tri-ārii**, a class of Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front; **tri-bus**, (orig. a third part of the Roman people), a division of the people, a *tribe*; **tri-bunus** (prop. the chief of a tribe), a chieftain, a

tribune; **tri-būnal**, a judgment-seat, *tribunal*; **tri-buo**, (to assign or give to a tribe), to assign, to give, (compd. w. ad, com, dis, in, re), [*attribute, contribute, distribute, retribution*]; **tri-būtum**, a *tribute*; **tri-vium** (*tres, via*), a place where three roads meet, a fork in the road, a cross-road; **tri-vialis**, (prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence, transf.) that may be found everywhere, common, ordinary, *trivial*.

205. tu; tu; τυ; tu; swell, grow, be large.

τύλος, **τύλη**, any swelling or lump, a knot (in wood), [*thumb*]; **τυλώω**, to make callous.

tū-ber, a swelling, *protuberance*, [*tuber*]; **tū-mor**, a swelling, *tumor*; **tū-meo**, to swell; **tū-mesco** (inch.), to begin to swell; **tūmē-facio**, to cause to swell; **tum-idus**, swollen, *tumid*; **tum-illus**, a mound, a hill, *tomb*.

206. stud; tud; τυδ; tud; thrust, hit, strike.

Τυδ-εύς, **Τύδ-ας**, **Τινδ-άρης**, **Τινδ-άρεος**, proper names signifying "Striker, Beater."

tu-n-d-o (pf. **tū-tūd-i**), to beat, strike, (compd. w. com, ex, ob, per, re), [*thud*]; **con-tū-sio**, a bruising, a bruise, *contusion*; **ob-tū-sus**, blunt, dull, *obtuse*; **tūd-es**, a hammer.

207. —; tup; τυπ; —; strike.

τύπ-τ-ω, to strike, [*thump, stump, stub, stubble, stubborn*]; **τύπος**, **τυπή**, **τύμπ-μα**, a blow; **τυπ-άς**, a hammer; **τύμπ-ανος**, a drum.

†**tymp-ānum**, a drum, *tympanum*.

208. stvar, stor; tvar; —; —; make a noise, make confusion.

τύρ-βη, disorder, throng; **τύρ-βă**, pell-mell; **τυρ-βάζω**, to trouble, stir up; **τυρ-βασία**, revelry.

†**tur-ba**, uproar, confusion, a crowd; **tur-bo**, to disturb, *trouble*, (compd. w. com, dis, de, ex, inter, ob, per, pro), [*disturb, perturb*]; **tur-bidus**, disordered, disturbed, *turbid*; **tur-bulentus**, restless, *turbulent*; **tur-bo**, a whirlwind; **tur-ma**, a troop, a throng.

Δ

d; d̄; ð; d̄.

209. svad; svad; d̄d (*σφαδ*); suad; taste good, please.

ἀνδ-άρω (*τ-αδ-ον*), to please; ἡδ-ομαι, to enjoy one's self, to take pleasure; ἡδ-ος, ἡδ-ονή, pleasure; ἡδ-ύς, ἡδ-υμος, sweet, pleasant; ἀσ-μενος, well-pleased, glad; ἐδ-αρός, sweet.

suā-vis (for *sundvis*), sweet, pleasant; **suā-vitas**, sweetness, agreeableness, [*suavity*]; **suā-vium**, (the sweet or delightful thing), a kiss; **suād-eo**, to advise, to persuade, (compd. w. com, dis, per), [*dissuade, persuade*]; **suād-ēla**, persuasion; **suā-sio**, *suation*; **suā-sor**, an adviser.

210. da, da-k; —; ða; doc; learn, teach.

δέ-δα-ε (2 aor.), he taught; δέ-δα-ώς (2d pf. part.), having learned, acquainted with; δέ-δά-ασθαι (for δέ-δά-εσθαι, 2 aor. m. inf.), to search out; ἐ-δά-ην (2 aor. pass.), I learned; δι-δάσκω, to teach; ἐδί-δαξ-α (1 aor.), I taught.

dōo-eo, to teach, to show, (compd. w. com, de, e, per, prae, pro, sub); **dōo-llis**, easily taught, *docile*; **doo-tor**, a teacher, [*doctor*]; **doc-trina**, instruction, learning, [*doctrine*]; **dōo-amen-tum**, a lesson, a specimen, [*document*]; **disco**, to learn, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, per, prae); **disc-i-pilus** (fr. *disco* and the root of *puer, pupilla*), a pupil, a *disciple*; **disc-i-plina**, instruction, *discipline*.

211. —; daj; ða; —; distribute.

δα-ι-ω, to divide; δα-ι-σ, δαι-ρύς, δαι-τη, a meal, a feast; δαι-τρός, a carver; δαι-νυ-μη, to give a banquet or feast; δαι-νυ-ματ, to feast; δαι-τυ-μών, a guest; δαι-ζ-ω, to cleave asunder, to rend; δα-τέ-ομαι, to divide among themselves; δα-σ-μός, a division, a tribute.

212. —; **du**; **δαF**; —.

δα-ί-ω, to kindle ; **δα-ι-ς**, a fire-brand, torch ; **δα-λό-ς**, a fire-brand.

213. **dam**; **dam**; **δαμ**; **dom**; tame, subdue.

δαμ-άζ-ω, **δαμ-ά-ω**, **δαμ-νά-ω**, **δάμ-νη-μι**, to overpower, *tame*, subdue ; **δάμ-αρ**, a wife ; **δαμ-άλγς**, a subduer, a young steer ; **-δαμος**, (in compounds), taming ; **ἀ-δμη-τος**, **ἀ-δμη-ς**, **ἀ-δάμ-άτος**, **ἀ-δάμ-αστος**, unconquered, untamed ; **δμώ-ς**, a slave.

δόμ-ο, to tame, subdue, [*daunt*] ; **δόμ-ίτοr**, a tamer, conqueror ; **δόμ-ίνυs**, a master, [*dominie*] ; **δόμ-ίνα**, a mistress, lady, wife, *dame*, [*madame*] ; **δόμ-ίνиum**, a feast, ownership, lordship, [*dominion, domain*] ; **δόμ-ίнор**, to be lord and master, to have dominion, [*dominate, dominieer, dominant, predominant*].

214. **dap**; **dap**; **δαπ**; **δεπ**; **dap**; distribute.

The modified root *dap* is derived from the shorter root *da* (as given in No. 211), and possibly it is connected with the root *da* (as given in No. 225).

δάπ-τ-ω, to devour, to rend ; **δαπ-άνη**, expense ; **δαπ-άνηρός**, **δάπ-άνος**, extravagant ; **δαψιλής**, abundant, liberal ; **δεп-вов**, a meal.

dap-s, a sacrificial feast, a banquet ; **dap-инo**, to serve up as food.

215. **dar**; **drâ**; **δαρθ**; **dorm**; sleep.

δαρθ-άν-ω, to sleep.

dorm-ио, to sleep ; [*dormant, dormer, dormouse?*] ; **dorm-итo** (freq.), to be sleepy ; **dorm-иторium**, a sleeping-room, *dormitory*.

216. δασύ-ς, thick (with hair, with leaves, etc.), rough ; **δαυ-λός**, thick, shaggy ; **δάσος**, a thicket ; **δασύνω**, to make rough or thick.

densus, thick, *dense* ; **denso**, **denseo**, to make dense or thick, (compd. w. ad. com), [*condense*] ; **дū-mus** (old form *dusmus* for *densimus*), a thorn-bush, a bramble ; **дūмсус** (*dummōsus, dusmosus*), full of thorn-bushes, bushy.

217. -δε, toward; *οἰκόνδε*, homeward.

-do (du) in en-do, in-du; A. S. tō; Eng. *to*.

218. —; δᾶ; δε; —; bind.

δέ-ω, δέ-δη-μι, to bind; δέ-σις, a binding; δε-τῆ, sticks bound up, a fagot; δε-σ-μός, a band, a fetter; *κρή-δε-μνον*, (*κράς*, δέω), part of a woman's head-dress, a veil; δια-δέω, to bind around; δια-δη-μα, a band or fillet, a *diadem*.

219. *dam*; *dam*; δεμ; *dom*; build.

δέμ-ω, to build; δέμ-ας, build, form, body; δόμ-ος, a building, a room, [*timber*]; δῶμα, δᾶ, a house.

δόμ-υς, a house, [*dome*]; δόμ-εστικος, of or belonging to one's house or family, *domestic*, private; δόμ-ιciliūm (*domus* and *cel-*, root of *celare*, to conceal), a dwelling, *domicile*.

220. *dak*; *daksh*; δεξ; *dex*; take hold of, seize. The root is the same as No. 7, with the addition here of an *s*.

δεξιό-ς, δεξι-τερό-ς, on the right hand or side; περι-δέξιος, ἀμφι-δέξιος, with two right hands, i.e., using both hands alike.

dex-ter, on the right hand or side, right, *dexterous* (*dextrous*).

221. —; *dar*; δερ; —.

δέρ-ω (δείρ-ω, δαίρ-ω), to skin, to flay; δέρ-ος, δορ-ά, δέρ-μα, skin, [*derm, dermatology*]; δέρροις, a leathern covering.

222. δειρή, Att. δέρη, the neck, throat; δειρά-ς, the ridge of a chain of hills (like *αὐχήν* and *λόφος*).

dorsum, *dorsus*, the back, a ridge or summit of a hill; *dorsūalis*, of or on the back, *dorsal*.

223. δι; δῖ, δῖ; δι; δι; be afraid, frightened, restless.

δί-ω, to flee, to be afraid; δί-ομαι, δί-εμαι, to put to flight, to flee; δεί-δ-ω, to fear; δέος, fear; δει-λό-ς, cowardly; δει-νό-ς, fearful, terrible; δει-μός, fear; δι-νος, a whirling, dizziness, a threshing-floor; δι-νω, δι-νεύω, δι-νέω, to thresh out.

di-rus, ill-omened, dreadful, *dire*, *direful*.

224. di, div, dyu; di, div, dju; δι, διF; di, div; be bright, shine, gleam, play.

δέ-a-ro, δο-ά-σσαρο, seemed; δῆ-λος, clear, evident; Ζεύς (st. ΔιF, gen. Διός), Zeus; δι-os, divine, noble; ἥ-δης, at midday; εὐ-δέ-a, fair weather, calm; Διώνη, Dione.

die-s, a day, [*dial*]; pri-die (from the obsolete *pri* [whence *prior, primus, pridem*] and *dies*), the day before; postri-die (locative form from *posterus* and *dies*), on the day after; cottī-die, cōtī-die (less correctly quōtī-die) (*quot, dies*), daily; p्रōpē-diem (also separately *prope diem*), at an early day, very soon; dīū (old acc. form of duration of time), by day (very rare), a long time; inter-dīū, by day; diur-nus (for *dius-nus*), of or belonging to the day, daily; †diur-nālis, *diurnal*, [*journal, journey*]; du-dum (*diu-dum*), a short time ago, formerly; nūdīus (*num* [i.e. *nunc*] and *dius = dies*, always used in connection with ordinal numbers), it is now the . . . day since; nūdīus tertius, three days ago, the day before yesterday; div-us, di-us, divine; divinus, divine; div-us, a god; div-a, a goddess; dēu-s, a god, a deity; dēa, a goddess; Djōv-is or Djōvīs (collat. form of *Jovis*, old nom. for later *Juppiter*), the old Italian name for Juppiter; Juppiter, Jupiter (*Jovis, pāter*; *Jovis* for *Djovis*), Jupiter or Jove, [A. S. *Tives-dāg*, Eng. *Tuesday*]; Diana (for *Divana*), Diana; jūv-o?, to help, to please; jūv-ēnis, young; jūv-ēnis, a young person; juv-enilis, youthful, *juvenile*; jūv-encus (contr. fr. *juvenicus*), a young bullock; jūv-enca, a young cow, a heifer.

225. da, do, du; da; δο; da, do, du; give.

δέ-δω-μι, to give; δο-τήρ, δω-τήρ, a giver; δό-σις, δώς, a giving, a gift; δω-τίη, δω-τύς, δῶ-τις, a gift; δῶ-ρον, a gift, a present.

do (inf. *dāre*), to give, [*date, n. and vb.*]; circum-do, to put around; pessum-do, to press or dash to the ground, to destroy; addo, to put to or near, to *add*; de-do, to put away, give up, surrender, devote; di-do, to give out, distribute; ē-do, to put forth, produce, [*edit*]; per-do, to put through, put entirely

away, destroy, waste, lose, [*perdition*]; **disperdo**, to destroy, waste; **prō-do**, to put or give forth, produce, publish, disclose, betray; **red-do**, to give back, give up, [*render, rendition*]; **trā-do** (*trans, do*), to give up or over, to surrender, to transmit, to relate; **traditio**, a giving up, a saying handed down from former times, a *tradition*; **vēn-do** (contr. fr. *venum, do*), to sell, *vend*; **dā-tor**, a giver; **dā-tivus**, of or belonging to giving, (*dativus casus*, the *dative case*); **prō-di-tor**, a traitor; **de-di-tio**, a surrender; **dē-di-ticius**, one who has surrendered; **dō-num**, a gift; **dō-no**, to give one something as a present, *donate*, [*donor*]; **con-dōno**, to give up, pardon, *condone*; **rē-dōno**, to give back again, restore, forgive; **dō-natio**, a presenting, donation; **dōa**, a dowry, a gift; **dō-to**, to endow, provide, [subst. *dower, dowry*]; **dō-talis**, of or belonging to a dowry; **du-im**, pres. sub., old Lat. for *dem*; **dammum** (for *daminum*, neut. of old part. of *dare = τὸ διδόμενον*), injury, *damage*; **dam-no**, to damage, condemn, *damn*; **con-demno**, to *condemn*; **indēmnia** (*in, damnum*), uninjured; **indēmniitas**, security from damage or loss, *indemnity*.

226. δόλο-s, cunning; δέλεαρ, a bait.

† **dōlus**, guile, deceit; **dōlōsus**, cunning, deceitful.

227. —; **dra**; **δρα**; —; run.

δπο-δρᾶ-vai, to run away; **δι-δρά-σκω**, to run; **δρα-σ-μός**, flight; **δ-δρα-στος**, not running away, not to be escaped.

228. Greek rt. **δρα**, do. (This root is possibly to be joined with No. 227. Πρόσσε is originally a verb of motion; the Skt. *k'ar*, run, and *kar*, do (No. 87), *tar*, pass over, and *τέλος, τελεῖν* (No. 197) are of the same origin.)

δρά-w, to do; **δρᾶ-μα**, a deed, act, *drama*; **δρη-στήρ**, a laborer; **δρα-στοσύνη, δρη-στοσύνη**, service; **δρᾶ-νος**, a deed.

229. —; **dram**; **δραμ**; —; run. (This root is made from the shorter root **δρα**, No. 227.)

Ἐ-δραμ-ον, I ran; **δρόμ-os**, a running; *iππό-δρομ-os*, a chariot-road, race-course, *hippodrome*; **δρομ-εύs**, a runner.

230. δρῦ-*s*, a *tree*, an oak, [*Druid?*]; δρυ-μός, a coppice, a wood; δρῦ-τόμος, δρυοτόμος, a wood-cutter; δένδρον, δένδρεον, a tree, [*dendriform, dendrology, dendrometer*]]; δόρυ, a stem, tree, spear-shaft, spear; δούρεως, δουράτεος, wooden.

231. δύο, δύω, δοιοί, *two*; δίς (for δFis), twice; δεύ-τερος, the second; Δευ-τερο-νόμιον (δεύτερος, νόμος), *Deuteronomy* (= the second or repeated law); δούγ, doubt; διά, through, apart (in compos.); δι-χα, δι-χθά, in two, asunder, two ways; δί-στος, double; δυώ-δεκα, δώ-δεκα, twelve.

δාෂ, *two*, [deuce (in gaming)]; duālis, that contains two, *dual*; du-plex (*duo, plico*), two-fold, *double*, [*duplicity*]]; dū-plūo, to double, [*duplicate*]]; du-plus (*duo, pleo*), double, twice as large, twice as much; bis (for *duis*, fr. *duo*), twice; bi-ni (= *bis-ni*), two distributively, two for each; bi-nārius, containing or consisting of two, [*binary*]]; com-bi-no (*com, bini*), to unite, *combine*; bi-vīra (*bis, vir*), a woman married to a second husband; dis- (in compos.), apart, asunder, away; dū-bius (for *duhibius*, *duo, habeo*, held as two or double, i.e., doubtful), moving in two directions alternately, wavering, uncertain, doubtful, *dubious*; dū-bito (for *duhibitō*, freq. fr. *duhibeo*, i.e., *duo, habeo*), to move in two directions alternately, waver, *doubt*; bellum (ante-class. and poet. *duellum*), war, hostilities between two nations, [*duel, belligerent*]]; Bellōna, the goddess of war; per-duellio, treason, a public enemy; bello, to wage war; de-bello, to finish a war, to subdue; re-bello, to wage war again (said of the conquered), to *rebel*; im-bellis, unwarlike, weak.

232. δυσ-, insep. prefix opp. to εὐ, and, like the Eng. un- or mis-, always with the notion of hard, bad, unlucky, *dys-*; δυσ-μενής, ill-disposed, hostile; δυσ-εντερία (δυσ-, ἔντερον), *dysentery*; δυσ-πεφία (δυσ-, πέπτω, πέσσω), *dyspepsia*, *dyspepsy*.

233. ad; ad; ēd; ad, ed; eat.
ēd-ω, ἔσθι-ω, ἔσθω, to eat; ēd-ωδή, ἔδητής, ēd-εσμα, ēd-ap, food.

ad-or (this word may belong to No. 251), a kind of grain, spelt, [*oats?*]; **ad-ōreus**, pertaining to spelt; **ad-ōrea**, a reward of valor (in early ages this consisted of grain), glory, fame; **ēd-o**, to eat, [*edible*], (compd. w. ad, com, ex, sub, super); **ēd-ax**, voracious, *edacious*; **in-ēd-ia**, fasting; **ē-sūrio** (desid.), to desire to eat, to hunger; **es-ca** (for *ed-ca*), food; **ves-cor** (*vē* [here a strengthening prefix] and the root *ed*), to fill one's self with food, to take food, to eat; **vescus** (contr. fr. *ve* [here a negative prefix] and *esca*), small, feeble.

234. sad; sad; ēs; sed, sol; sit.

ēz-opaia, to seat one's self, to sit; **ēt-σα**, to make to sit, to seat; **ēd-os**, **ēd-pa**, a seat; **id-púω**, to make to sit down, to found.

sēd-eo, to sit, (compd. w. ad, circum, de, dis, in, ob, per, port [No. 317], *prae*, *re*, *super*), [*set, settle, seat, sedentary, assess, assize, assiduous, possess, preside, reside, supersede*]; **sēd-es**, a seat; **sel-la** (for *sed-la*), a seat, a chair; **sol-iūm** (from root *sol*, kindred with *sed*), a chair of state, a throne; **sessio**, a sitting, *session*; **dē-ses**, idle; **dē-sid-ia**, idleness; **in-sid-iae**, an ambush, plot, snare; **in-sid-iosus**, deceitful, *insidious*; **ob-sid-io**, **ob-sid-iūm**, a siege; **prae-ses**, sitting before a thing to guard it, protecting, presiding; **prae-ses**, a protector, ruler, president; **prae-sid-ens**, a *president*; **praesidium**, a defence, a garrison; **subsidiūm**, aid, support, [*subsidy, subsidiary*]; **sid-o**, to sit down, settle, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, ob, per, port [No. 317], *re*, *sub*), [*subside*]; **sēd-o**, to allay, calm, check; **sēd-ātus**, calm, *sedate*, [*sedative*]; **sēd-atiō**, an allaying.

235. sad; sad; ēs; sed, sol; go.

ōδ-ōs, way; **ōδ-ίης**, a traveller; **ōδ-εύω**, to travel; **ōδ-ōs**, **οvδ-ōs**, threshold; **οvδ-as**, the ground; **ēd-aφos**, foundation, ground; **περι-ōdos**, a going round, circuit, *period*.

sēd-īlus, busy, *sedulous*; **sōl-um**, the floor, the ground, *soil*; **sōl-ea**, a covering for the foot, a *sole*, a sandal; **ex-sul?**, **ex-ul?**, an exile; **ex-sīlo?**, **ex-ūlo?** (also ancient form *exsolo*), to be an exile, to exile; **exsilium**, *exilium*, *cxile*. **Sedūlus**, *sōlum*, *sōlea*,

exsul, exsūlo, cxsilium are all referred by some authorities to No. 234; and by others, *cxsul, exsūlo, cxsilium*, together with *pracsul* and *consul*, are referred to No. 523.

236. vid; vīd; iδ, Fīδ; vīd; see.

εἴδον (Ep. ἔFίδον, ίδ-ον, Fίδον), I saw; *εἴδομαι*, to appear; *οἶδα*, I know (have seen); *εἶδος*, form, species; *εἴδωλον*, an image, [*idol*]; *Αἰδηγός*, *A-īd-ηgós*, φῶτης, the god of the lower world, the lower world; *ἰστωρ*, *iσ-twɔr*, knowing, skilful; *ἰστορέω*, to inquire; *ἱστορία*, *history, story*; *ἰδούς*, knowing, experienced; *ἰνδάλλομαι*, to appear.

vīd-eo, to see, (compd. w. in, per, prae, pro, re), [*vision, visible, invisible, prevision, provide, provision, revise, revision*]; *vīdālicet* (contr. fr. *videre licet*), it is permitted (or easy) to see, evidently, namely; *ε-vīd-ens*, evident, manifest; *in-vīd-ia*, envy, hatred; *in-vīd-us*, envious; *in-vīd-iōsus*, *invidious, envious*; *prō-vīd-entia*, foresight, *providence*; *prō-vīd-us*, *prō-vīd-ens*, foreseeing, *provident, prudent*; *prūdens* (= *prōvidens*), foreseeing, *prudent*; *vītrum* (root in *video*, to see, as transparent), glass; *vītreus*, of glass, glassy, *vitreous*; *vīso* (freq.), to look at attentively, to go in order to look at, to *visit*, (compd. w. in, pro, re), [*revisit*]; *vīsito*, to see, to visit; *vīsitatio*, an appearance, *visitation*.

237. svīd; svīd; iδ, σFīδ; sud (for svīd); sweat.

ἰδ-ιω, *ἰδ-ρώω*, to sweat; *ἰδ-ος*, *ἰδ-ρώς*, sweat.

sūd-o, to sweat, (compd. w. de, ex, in, re), [*exude*]; **sūd-or**, sweat, [*sudorific*].

238. mad, med; mā (No. 386); **μēδ; mod**; measure, place a measure or limit to. These roots are apparently derived from the shorter roots shown under No. 386.

μēδ-w, to protect, rule over; *μēδ-ομαι*, to provide for, think on; *μῆδ-ομαι*, to resolve, contrive; *μēδ-οντες*, guardians; *μησ-twɔr*, a counsellor; *μῆδ-ος*, counsel; *μēδ-ιμνος*, a measure.

mōd-us, measure, manner, *mode*, [*mood*]; **mōdo** (orig. abl. of *modus*), only, merely, (of time) just now, lately; **mōd-ernus**

(fr. *modo*), *modern*; **com-mōd-us**, that has a due or proper measure, complete, suitable, convenient, *commodious*, [*com-mode, commodity*]; **com-mōd-um**, convenience, advantage; **mōd-iōus**, having or keeping a proper measure, moderate; **mōd-ulus** (dim.), a small measure, a measure, [*model*]; **mōd-īlor**, to measure, *modulate*; **mōd-estus**, keeping due measure, moderate, *modest*; **mōd-īror**, to fix a measure, set bounds, *moderate, regulate*; **mōd-iūs, mōd-iūm**, a measure, a peck; **mōd-ifīo** (*modus, facio*), to limit, regulate, [*modify*].

239. Greek rt. **μέλει**.

μέλει-ω, to *melt*, make liquid, [*smelt*]; **μέλει-ομαι**, to melt, grow liquid.

240. ad; —; ὄδει; οδει; οιδει; smell.

ὄζ-ω (pf. **ὄδει-ωδ-α**), to smell (intrans.); **ὄδει-μή** (**օσ-μή**), a smell, odor; **δυσ-ώδης**, ill-smelling.

ὄδ-ορ, a smell, *odor*; **ὄδ-ορο**, to give a smell or fragrance to, to perfume; **ὄδ-ορο**, to smell at, to smell out, search out, investigate; **ὄδ-ορāius**, of or for perfuming; **ὄδ-ορātus**, sweet-smelling; **ὄδ-ορus**, *odorous*, keen-scented; **οιδ-eo** (**οι-ο**), to smell (intr. or tr.), (compd. w. ad, ob, per, re, sub), [*redolent*]; **οιδ-īdus**, emitting a smell; **οιδ-ορ**, a smell; **οιδ-īcio** (uncontracted collat. form, *οιδεīcio*), to cause to smell of, to smell, [*olfactory*].

241. ὀδούσ, a tooth.

den-s (st. *dent*), a tooth, [*dentist*]; **dent-īo**, to get or cut teeth; **dent-ītio**, teething, *dentition*; **dent-ātus**, toothed, *dentated*; **bī-dens** (old form *duidens*), an animal for sacrifice (having two rows of teeth complete), a sheep.

242. pad; pad; πεδ, ποδ; ped; tread, go.

πεδ-ov, the ground; **πεδ-īov**, a plain; **πεδ-η**, a fetter; **πεδ-īλov** (mostly in pl.), sandals; **πεζ-ōs**, on foot; **πεζ-a**, the instep; **πούs**, foot; **τρί-πονv**, three-footed, a *tripod*.

pes, a foot, [*biped, quadruped, centiped, centipede*]; **pēd-ālis**, of or belonging to the foot, of or belonging to a foot (in

length), [*pēdal*, *pēdal*]; *pēd-es*, one that is or goes on foot, a foot-soldier; *pēd-ester* (adj.), on foot, *pedestrian*; *pēd-ica*, a fetter (for the feet); *com-pes*, a fetter or shackle for the feet; *com-pēd-io*, to fetter; *ex-pēd-io*, to extricate, disengage, [*expedient*, *expedite*, *expedition*]; *im-pēd-io*, to entangle, *impede*; *prae-pedio*, to shackle; *pēd-um*, a shepherd's crook; †*tripus*, a tripod; *pessum* (prob. contracted from *pedis-versum*, toward the feet), to the ground, down; *pessum ire*, to fall to the ground, to perish; *pessum dāre* (less correctly in one word *pessumdāre* or *pessundāre*), to press or dash to the ground, to destroy.

243. sak, aka, ski, ska-n, skan-d, ski-d; skhad; σκεδ, σχεδ, κεδ; scand; cut, cleave, separate.

σκεδ-áννυ-μι, to scatter; *σκιδ-va-μαι*, to be spread or scattered; *σκεδ-άστις*, a scattering; *σχέδ-η*, a tablet, a leaf; *σχεδ-ία*, a raft.

scand-īla (*scind-īla*), a shingle.

244. skidh?; k'hid; σκδ, σχδ; scid, cld, caed; cut, cleave, separate.

σχίζω, to split; *σχίζ-a*, a piece of wood cleft off, (in pl.) firewood; *σχίσ-μα*, a cleft, division, *schism*.

scind-o (pf. *scid-i*), to cut, to split, (compd. w. ab, circum, com, de, di, ex, inter, per, *prae*, *pro*, *re*), [*scissors*, *excind*, *rescind*]; *caed-o*, to cut, strike, kill, (compd. w. ad, com, de, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, *prae*, *re*, sub, trans), [*concise*, *decide*, *incise*, *incision*, *precise*]; *cae-mentum* (contr. fr. *caedimentum*, fr. *caedo*), stone as hewn from the quarry, [*cement*]; *cae-lum*, a chisel.

245. spad, spand; spand; σφαδ; fund; move violently, reel, swing.

σφαδ-άζω, to toss the body about, struggle, struggle spasmodically; *σφαδ-ασμός*, a spasm, convulsion; *σφεδ-ανός*, eager, violent; *σφοδ-ρός*, vehement, violent, excessive; *σφόδ-ρα*, exceedingly, violently; *σφενδ-όνη*, a sling; *σφενδ-ονάω*, to sling.

fund-a, a sling, a casting-net, a money-bag, [*fund*, n. and vb.]; *fūsus* ?, spindle.

246. *īδρα, īδρος*, a water-serpent, *hydra*, [*otter*].

247. *vad, ud, und; ud; īδ; und*; wet, moisten.

īδ-wρ (st. *īδapt*), water, [*hydraulic* (*αιλός*, a pipe), *hydrate*, *hydrogen* (rt. *γεν*), *hydrometer* (*μέτρον*, measure), *hydrophobia* (*φόβος*, fear)]; *īδ-pίa*, a water-pitcher; *īδ-peύw*, to draw or carry water; *īδ-paύw*, to water, [*hydrant*]; *āv-ūδ-pos*, wanting water, waterless; *īδ-apήs*, *īδ-após*, watery; *īδ-epos*, *īδ-ρωψ*, *dropsy* (abbreviated from *hydropsy*).

und-a, a wave, water; *und-o*, to rise in waves, to surge, (compd. w. ab, ex, in), [*undulate*, *abound*, *abundant*, *inundate*, *rebound*, *redundant*].



dh; dh; θ; sometimes **f** at the beginning of a word, usually **d** in the middle of a word.

248. *vadh; —; Feθ; vad*; wager, pledge, bail.

ā-ēθ-λοv, *ā-θ-λοv*, *ā-ēθ-λιoν*, the prize of a contest; *āθ-λoς*, a contest; *āθ-λέw*, *āθ-λeύw*, to contend for a prize; *āθ-λητήs*, *āθ-λητήp*, a combatant, prize-fighter, *athlete*, [*athletic*].

väs (gen. *väd-is*), bail, security, *gage*, [A. S. *wedd* = pledge, promise, Eng. *wedlock*]; *väd-ymōnium*, a promise secured by bail, security; *väd-or*, to bind over by bail; *præs* (*præs*, *vas*), a surety, bondsman (in money matters).

249. *idh; indh, idh; aiθ; aed*; burn, shine.

aiθ-w, to light up, burn; *aiθ-os*, a burning heat, fire; *aiθ-ós*, burnt, fiery; *aiθ-wv*, fiery, burning; *aiθ-ήp*, *ether*, the upper air; *aiθ-ρη*, *aiθ-pa*, clear sky, fair weather; *aiθ-oψ* (*aiθós*, *ǒψ*), fiery-looking, fiery; *Ai-θίoψ*, an *Ethiop*, *Ethiopian*.

aed-es (originally fire-place, hearth, altar), a temple, (plur.) a house ; **aedi-fico**, to build ; **aedi-ficium**, a building, an *edifice* ; **aed-ilis**, an *aedile* ; **aedilicus**, pertaining to an *aedile* ; **aeditius** (*aedes, tueor*), a keeper of a temple, temple-warden ; **aes-tas**, the summer ; **aes-tivus**, of summer ; **aes-tivo**, to pass the summer ; **aes-tus**, heat ; **aes-tuo**, to be warm, to burn ; **aes-tuosus**, full of heat, very hot.

250. Greek rt. **ἀλθ.**

ἀλθ-ainw, ἀλθήσκω, to heal ; **ἀλθ-ήευς**, healing, wholesome.

251. Greek rt. **ἀθ.**

ἀνθ-os, blossom, flower ; **ἀνθ-ēw**, to blossom, bloom ; **ἀνθ-ηρός**, blooming ; **ἀνθ-ερέων**, the chin ; **ἀνθ-έριξ**, the beard of an ear of corn ; the ear itself ; **Ἀθήνη** (the blooming one), Athene.

252. St. **θθ** (*σθθθθ*).

ἔθos, ήθos, custom, habit, [*ethics, ethical*] ; **ει-w-θa** (pf.), to be accustomed ; **εθ-iζω**, to accustom.

suesco, to become or be accustomed, (compd. w. ad, com, de, in) ; **consuetudo**, *custom* ; **mansuesco** (*manus, suesco*), (lit. to accustom to the hand), to tame ; **mansuetudo**, tameness, mildness ; **desuetudo**, disuse, *desuetude* ; **sodalis**, a boon-companion.

253. rugh; rugh; ἐρυθ (ε prothetic); rud, ruf, rub, rob; red.

ἐρεύθ-ω, to make red ; **ἐρυθ-ρός**, red, *ruddy*, [*rust*] ; **ἐρυθος**, redness ; **ἐρυθριάω**, to blush ; **ἐρυσίβη**, mildew.

rūb-er, *rub-rus*, **rīb-eus**, **rōb-eus**, **rōb-ius**, **rōb-us**, red, [*ruby*] ; **rūb-eo**, to be red ; **sur-rūb-eo** (*sub-rubeo*), to be somewhat red ; **rūb-facio** (*rubeo, facio*), to make red ; **rūb-esco** (inch.), to grow red ; **rūb-ēdo**, **rūb-or**, redness ; **rūb-ellus** (dim.), reddish ; **rūb-us**, a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush ; **rūbrīca** (fr. *ruberica*), red earth, the title of a law, the *rubric* ; **rōb-igo**, **rūb-igo**, rust, blight ; **rūf-us**, red, red-haired ; **Rufus**, *Rufio*, Roman proper names ; **rūf-esco** (inch.), to become reddish ; **rū-tilus** (= *rudtilus*), red, shining ; **rū-tilo**, to make red, to be red.

254. **dha**; **dha**; **θε**, **θη**; **fe**, **fi**; suckle, suck.

θῆσαι, to suckle; **θῆσθαι**, to milk; **θῆσατο**, he sucked; **θηλή**, teat; **θηλώ**, **θηλαμών**, **θηλάστρια**, a nurse; **τιθῆνη**, **τίτθη**, a nurse; **τιτθός**, a teat?; **θῆλυς**, female; **γαλαθηνός**, sucking.

fallo, to suck; **fē-mina**, a *female*, [*feminine*]; **fi-lius**, a son; **fi-lia**, a daughter, [*filial*]. *Femina*, *filius*, and *filia* may be derived from the root *fu*.

255. Greek rt. **θεF**.

(Dor.) **θᾶ-έωμας**, (Ion.) **θη-έωμας**, Att. **θε-ά-ομας**, to look on, gaze at; **θαῦ-μα**, a wonder; **θε-ωρία**, a looking at, contemplation, *theory*; **θέ-α**, a view, a sight; **θέā-τρον**, a place for seeing, esp. for dramatic representation, a *theatre*.

256. **dha**; **dha**; **θe**; **da**, **fa**, **fa-c**; place, make, do.

τίθημι, to place, to make, to *do*, [*deed, deem, doom*]; **θέ-μα**, that which is placed or laid down; **θέ-σις**, a placing, a *thesis*; **θε-σμός**, that which is laid down and established, a rule, a law; **θέ-μις**, that which is laid down and established, law (not as fixed by statute, but) as established by custom; **θε-μέδια**, **θέ-μεθλα** (pl.), the foundations, the lowest part; **θή-κη**, a case to put anything in, a chest; **ἀποθήκη**, a storehouse, repository, [*apothecary*].

ab-do, to put away, to conceal; **con-do**, to put together, to form, to put away carefully for preservation, to conceal; **in-do**, to put into or upon; **ob-do**, to place at or before; **sub-do**, to place under; **abs-condo**, to put out of sight, conceal carefully, [*abscond*]; **re-condo**, to put back again, to stow away, conceal, [*recondite*]; **conditor**, a maker, builder, founder; **crēdo** (Sk. *grat, grad*, trust and *dha*), to put faith in, to trust, [*credit, creditor, credence, credential, credible, credulous, creedfām-ilis (masc.), **fām-ila** (fem.), a servant; **fām-ilia**, a household establishment, a *family*; **fa-ber**, a maker, a worker (in hard materials), an artificer; **fa-brīca**, the workshop or the business of an artisan; **fa-brīcor**, to make, prepare, [*fabricate*]; **fa-brī-***

cator, an artificer, a contriver; **fāc-iō**, to make, to do, (compd. [in form *-ficio*] w. ad, com, de, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub); **fi-o** (= *fa-i-o*), to be made, to become; **āre-fācio** (*areo, facio*), to make dry, to dry up; **assue-fācio** (*assuesco, facio*), to accustom; **calē-fācio** (*caleo, facio*), to make warm or hot; **commone-fācio** (*commoneo, facio*), to remind forcibly, to put in mind; **cum-calē-fācio** (*cum, calefacio*), to warm thoroughly; **lābē-fācio** (*lābo, fācio*), to make to reel, to shake violently; **mādē-fācio** (*madeo, facio*), to make wet; **pātē-fācio** (*pateo, facio*), to make or lay open; **tēpē-fācio** (*tepeo, facio*), to make moderately warm; **af-fic-iō**, to do something to a person or thing, to treat in any way; **con-fic-iō**, to make thoroughly, to complete; **de-fic-iō**, to make to be away, to make one's self to be away, revolt, fail, [*deficient*]; **ef-fic-iō**, to make out, work out, bring to pass, *effect*; **in-fic-iō**, to put in, dip in a liquid, stain, *infect*; **inter-fic-iō**, (to make something to be between the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up), to destroy, to kill; **of-fic-iō**, to do over against, to hinder, to oppose; **per-fic-iō**, to make or do completely, to finish; **prae-fic-iō**, to set over, place in authority over; **pro-fic-iō**, to go forward, make progress, [*proficient*]; **re-fic-iō**, to make again, to rebuild; **suf-fic-iō**, to make or cause to be under, to dip, dye, affect, furnish, [*sufficient*]; **affectio** (ad.f.); disposition toward, *affection*; **af-fec-to** (better *adfecto*), (freq.), to strive after, imitate, *affect*, [*affectionation*]; **fac-to** (freq.), to make, to do; **fac-tīto** (freq. fr. *facto*), to make or do frequently, to be wont to make or do; **fac-esso** (intens.), to do eagerly or earnestly; **pro-fic-iscor**, (to make, i.e. put one's self forward), to set out, depart, proceed; **fāc-ilis**, easy to do, easy, *facile*; **dif-fic-ilis**, (far from easy to do), difficult; **fāc-ilitas**, ease, *facility*; **fāc-ultas**, capability, power, supply, [*faculty*]; **dif-fic-ultas**, *difficulty*; **fāc-tūm**, that which is done, a deed, a *fact*; **fac-tor**, a maker, doer, [*factor*]; **fac-tio**, a making, a company of persons, a party, *faction*; **fac-tiōsus**, seditious, *factious*; **fac-inus**, a deed, a crime; **ef-fic-ax**, *effacious*; **prō-fec-to** (= *pro facto*), actually, certainly; **bēnē-flous**,

generous, *beneficent*; *mălĕ-ficōs*, evil-doing, wicked; *aedī-ficō* (*aedes*, *facio*), to build, build up, *edify*; *ampli-ficō* (*amplus*, *facio*), to enlarge, *amplify*.

257. ghan; han; θεν; fend; beat, strike.

θeiv-w, to strike.

fend-o, the primitive word of the compounds, *defendo*, *offendo*, *infensus* and *infestus*; *de-fend-o*, to ward off, repel, *defend*, *fend*, [*defence*, *fence* (n. and. v.), *fender*]; *of-fend-o*, to strike, injure, *offend*; *in-fen-sus*, hostile; *in-fes-tus* (for *infensus*), made unsafe, disturbed, *infested*, that renders unsafe, hostile; *mani-festus* (*manus*, *fendo*, i.e., that one hits with the hand), clear, evident, *manifest*.

258. Greek rt. θεF.

θē-w (*θeu-σομαι*), to run; *θo-ōs*, swift; *θo-άζω*, to move quickly; *βοηθόos* (*βοή*, *θēw*), hastening to the battle-shout, warlike, helping.

259. θήρ, Aeol. φήρ, θηρ-ίον, a wild beast; θηρ-άω, to hunt; θήρ-a, the chase.

fér-us, wild; *fér-us*, m., *fér-a*, f., a wild beast; *ef-fér-o*, to make wild; *fer-itās*, wildness; *fér-ox*, wild, bold, *fierce*, [*ferocious*]; *fér-ōcia*, *fér-ōcitas*, wild or untamed courage, fierceness, *ferocity*.

260. dhars; dharsh; θαρσ, θαρσ; fars; dare.

θaρσ-ús, bold; *θáρσ-os*, boldness, courage; *θaρσ-éw* (*θapp-éw*), to be of good courage, [dare]; *θaρσ-úvw*, to encourage.

fas-tus (full form *fastus*), scornful contempt, arrogance; *fas-tidium* (for *fasti-ti-dium*); loathing, aversion; *fas-tidiōsus*, (full of disgust or aversion), disdainful, *fastidious*.

261. dhar, dhra; dhar; θpa; fir, for; hold, support, bear up.

θpý-σασθai, to seat one's self, to sit; *θpā-vos*, a bench; *θpý-vus*, a footstool; *θpó-vos*, a seat, chair, *throne*.

fir-mus, *firm*, strong; **in-fir-mus**, feeble, *infirm*; **fir-mitas**, *firmitudo*, firmness; **fir-mo**, to make firm, support, strengthen, (compd. w. ad. com. in, ob), [*affirm*, *confirm*]; **fir-mātor**, an establisher; **fir-mamentum**, a support, [*firmament*]; **for-tis**, strong, brave, [*fort*, *fortress*, *fortify*, *force*, *forte*]; **for-titūdo**, strength, firmness, *fortitude*; **frē-tus**, leaning or supported on something, relying upon; **frē-num**, a bridle.

262. Greek rt. **θρε-**.

θρέ-ομαι, to cry aloud; **θρό-ος**, a noise; **θρῆνος**, a dirge; **θρηνωδία** (*θρῆνος*, φθῆ), a lament, dirge, *threnode*, *threnody*; **θόρου-βος**, a noise.

263. dhugh-atar; duh-i-tā; **θυγ-ά-τηρ**; —; *daughter*.

264. Primary (Indo-Eur.) form, *dhus*, *dhvar*. Sk. *dvara-m*, *dvār*, door.

θύρ-α, **θύρ-ετρα**, *door*; **θύρ-άσι**, at the door; **θύρ-ίς**, a window; **θυρ-εός**, a door-stone; **θαυρός**, hinge, axle.

fōr-is (more freq. in pl. **fōr-es**), a door; **fōr-is** (adv., an abl. form from an obs. nom. *fora*), out of doors; **fōr-ās** (adv., an acc. form from an obs. nom. *fora*), out through the doors, forth.

265. dhu; **dhū**; **θυ**; **fu**. Of this root the primary meaning is that of a violent movement, and from this spring three modifications: 1. to rush, excite; 2. to smoke, fumigate; 3. to sacrifice.

θύ-ω, to rush, to sacrifice; **θύ-ν-ω**, to rush along; **θῦ-νος**, a violent movement onward, an attack; **θύ-ελλα**, a hurricane, whirlwind; **θυ-ι-άς**, **θυ-άς**, a mad or inspired woman, a Bacchante; **θυ-μός**, the soul, courage, passion, feeling; **θῦ-μα**, **θύ-σία**, a sacrifice; **θύ-ος**, a sacrifice, incense; **θῦ-ήεις**, smoking or smelling with incense, fragrant; **θῦ-μος**, **θῦ-μον**, *thyme*.

fū-mus, smoke, *fume*, [dust]; **fū-mēus**, smoky; **fū-mīdus**, **fū-mōsus**, full of smoke, smoky; **fū-mo**, to smoke, steam, *fume*; **fū-mīgo** (*fūmus*, *ago*), to smoke, *fumigate*; **suf-fi-o**, **sub-fi-o** (*fo = θύω*), to fumigate, scent; **suf-fi-tio**, *fumigation*; **suf-fi-men**, **suf-fi-mentum**, *fumigation*, incense; **fē-teo** (less correctly

foeteo, faeteo), to have an ill smell, to stink; **fē-tidus (faetidus, foetidus)**, that has an ill smell, stinking, *fetid*; **foo-dus**, foul, filthy; **foo-do**, to make foul, to defile, disfigure; **fū-nus**, a funeral procession, burial, *funeral*.

266. sku, kudh; gudh; κύθ; cud; cover, conceal.

κεύθ-ω, to cover, hide; **κεύθ-os, κεύθ-μών**, a hiding-place.

cus-tos (= cud-tos), a guard; **cus-tōdia**, a guarding, *custody*, a guard; **cus-tōdio**, to watch over, to guard.

267. μοσθός, pay, [meed].

268. vadh; vadh; ὀδ; od; thrust, strike, beat.

ὠθ-έω, to thrust, push; **Ἐρ-οσί-χθων, Ἐρροσίγυαιος**, Earth-shaker (epithet of Poseidon).

ὀd-i, to hate; **ὀd-iūm**, hatred, *odium*; **ὀd-iōsus**, hateful, *odious*.

269. οὐθ-αρ, an udder.

ub-er, a teat, an *udder*, [*exuberant*].

270. bhandh; bandh; πενθ; —; join, bind, [bond, band].

πενθ-ερός, a father-in-law, brother-in-law, son-in-law; **πενθ-ερά**, a mother-in-law; **πενθ-μα**, a rope.

271. bhandh; bandh; πεθ; fid; join, bind, unite, trust.

πειθ-ω, to persuade; **πειθ-ομαι**, to obey; **πέ-ποιθ-α**, trust (vb.); **πίστις**, faith; **πειθ-ά**, persuasion, persuasiveness; **πει-στα**, obedience.

fid-es, trust, *faith*, [*affiance, affidavit*]; **fid-ēlis**, faithful; **fid-ēltas**, faithfulness, *fidelity*; **Fid-ins**, a surname of Jupiter; **Dius Fidius**, the god of truth; **medius fidius**, by the god of truth, most certainly; **per-fid-us (per, fides)**, faithless; **per-fid-iōsus**, full of perfidy, *perfidious*; **fid-us**, faithful; **fid-o**, to trust; **con-fid-o**, to trust confidently, *confide in*, [*confident, confidant*]; **dif-fid-o**, to distrust; [*diffident, defy*]; **foed-us**, a league, compact, [*federal*]; **foed-ēro**, to establish by treaty; **foed-erātus**, leagued together, *federate*.

272. —; **budh**; πυθ; —; awake, inquire, perceive, know.

πυνθ-άνομαι, πεύθ-ομαι, to ask, inquire; πύσ-τις, πεῦ-στις, an asking; πύσ-μα, a question; πευθ-ήν, an inquirer.

273. **bhu, bhu-dh**; **budh**; πυθ, πυνδ; **fund**; grow.

πυθ-μήν, the bottom, the stock of a tree; πύνδ-αξ, the bottom of a vessel.

fund-us, the bottom of anything, the soil, a farm; **fund-o**, to lay the bottom or foundation of a thing, to *found*; **fund-āmentum**, foundation, [*fundamental*]; **prō-fund-us**, (having the bottom forward, i.e., at some distance off), deep, *profound*.

II

p ; p, ph ; π ; p.

274. ἀπό, from, away from; ἄψ, back, back again.

ap, af, ab, (av) au-, ā, āps, abs, as-, from, away from, by, [off, of].

275. **rap, rup**; —; **dpt**; **rap**; seize.

*Ἀρπ-νια, the Snatchers, the storm-winds (personified), (in later mythology) the *Harpies*; ἀρπ-η, a bird of prey; ἀρπ-αξ (adj.), robbing; ἀρπ-αξ (subst.), rapine, a robber; ἀρπ-ἄλεος, grasping, greedy; ἀρπ-άζω, to snatch away, seize, plunder; ἀρπ-άγη, a hook, a rake; ἀρπ-αγή, rapine, robbery, booty.

ῥάپ-ιο, to seize and carry off, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, de, di, e, prae, pro, sub), [*rap?*, *rape?*, *reave* (obs.), *bereave*, *rob*, *rapture*, *ravage*, *ravish*]; ῥάප-αξ, grasping, *rapacious*; ῥάප-αῖτας, *rapacity*; ῥάප-ίδιος, tearing away, fierce, tearing or hurrying along, swift, *rapid*; ῥάප-ίνα, robbery, pillage, *rapine*, [*raven*, *ravin*, *ravenous*, *ravine*]; ῥάප-τορ, a robber; ῥάප-τοս, a carrying off, plundering, abduction; ῥάප-τιμ (adv.), by snatching or hurrying away, suddenly, hurriedly.

276. ἄρπη, a sickle.

sarp-o, to cut off, prune; sar-mentum, the thing lopped or pruned, twigs.

277. var, val; —; Φελπ; vol(u)p; hope, desire.

The root in Greek and Latin is connected with the shorter form in No. 525.

Ἄπω, to make to hope; Ἄπομαι, to hope; Ἀπίσ, hope; Ἀπωρή, hope; Ἀπίζω, to hope.

völp (shortened for *volupis*), agreeably; völup-tas, pleasure; völup-tuōsus, full of pleasure, [*voluptuous*].

278. ἐμπίς, a gnat.

ăpis, ăpes, a bee; ăpicăla, a little bee; ăpi-ārius, relating to bees; ăpi-ārium, a bee-house, *apiary*.

279. ἐπί, upon, to, toward.

ob (old form obs), toward, at, before, on account of; ăpud, with, near.

280. ἑπτά, seven; ἑβδόμος, seventh.

septem, seven; septimus, septimus, seventh; Septem-ber, September (the seventh month of the Roman year, reckoning from March); sept-ēni, seven each, seven; sept-ies, seven times; septuaginta (for *septuma-ginta*, *septem-decenta*), seventy, [Septuagint].

281. sarp; sarp; ἐπι; serp, rep (for srep); creep, go with an even motion along the ground.

ἐπω, to creep, to move slowly; ἐπίζω, to creep, crawl; ἐπι-ερόν, a creeping thing, a beast.

serp-o, to creep, crawl; serp-ens, creeping, crawling; serp-ens, a serpent; rēp-o (serp = srep = rep), to creep, (compd. w. ad, com, de, in, ob, per, pro, sub); rep-tilis, creeping, *reptile*; rep-to (freq.), to creep.

282. Greek rt. λαμπ.

λάμπω, to shine; λαμπ-ás, a torch, [*lamp*]; λαμπ-ρós, bright.

lanterna, laterna, a *lantern*, lamp, torch; **limp-idus**, clear, bright, *limpid*.

283. rup; lup; λυπ; ρυπ; break, trouble.

λυπ-ός, wretched, painful; **λύπ-η**, pain, grief; **λυπ-έω**, to pain, distress; **λυπ-ηρός**, painful.

rump-o, to break, break asunder, (compd. w. ab, com, di, e, inter, intro, in, ob, per, prae, pro), [*rupture, abrupt, corrupt, eruption, interrupt, interruption*].

284. Greek rt. νεπ.

ἀ-νεψ-ός, a first cousin, any cousin; **νέπ-οδες**, offspring, descendants.

něp-os, a grandson, spendthrift, *nephew*, [*nepotism*]; **neptis**, a granddaughter.

285. pak, pag; paç; ταγ; pag, pac; bind fast.

πήγ-νυμ (ἐ-πάγ-ην), to make fast, to fix; **πῆγ-μα**, anything fastened or joined together; **πῆγ-ός**, firm, strong; **πάγ-ος**, a firm-set rock; **πάγ-ος**, **πάχ-ηη**, **παγ-ερός**, frost; **πάγ-η**, anything that fixes or holds fast, a trap; **πάσσ-αλος**, a peg, a nail.

pa-n-g-o (old form **päco**, **pago**), to fix, record, determine (compd. w. com, in, ob, re), [*impinge, impact*]; **päc-isco**, **päc-isco** (old form **päco**), to make a bargain or agreement; **pac-tum**, an agreement, compact, *pact*; **pax** (orig. an agreement, treaty), *peace*, [*appease*]; **päo-o**, to make peaceful, to pacify; **päci-fico**, to make a peace, to *pacify*; **päci-ficus**, peace-making, *peaceful*; **päg-us**, (prop. a place with fixed boundaries), a district, the country; **päg-ānus**, of or belonging to the country or to a village, civil, (in eccl. Latin) heathen, pagan; **päg-ānus** (subst.), a countryman, a civilian, (in eccl. Latin) a heathen, a *pagan*; **päg-inia**, a *page*; **com-päg-es**, **com-päg-o**, a connection, joint, structure; **prö-päg-o**, to fasten or fix forward or down, to set slips, *propagate, prolong*; **prö-päg-o**, a layer, a setting, offspring; **pä-lus**, **pä-lum**, a stake; **pig-nus**, a pledge; **pig-nero**, to give as a pledge; **péo-u**, (the thing fastened up), a head of the larger cattle, cattle of all kinds, sheep, money; **péo-us**

tribus, a herd of cattle of any kind : *pisces* *irw*. the larger cattle, a herd, variety of all kinds, animals : *pecunia* *in genere* : " which pecuniae genus comprehenduntur." *Viz.* property, money : *pecunialis*, of or belonging to money, *pecuniary*.

286. *pisces*, *—*, *—*, *—*, strike.

pisces, to strike.

pisces, to beat, strike; *pisces-mentum*, the thing beaten or hammered down, a hard frost, a *grovement*; *pisces-mentum*, to cover with a pavement, to pave; *de-pisces*, to strike, beat.

287. *palma*, the palm of the hand, the hand.

palma, the *palm* of the hand, the hand, the blade of an ear, the *palm-tree*, [*palmy*]; *pal-mos*, the palm of the hand; *pal-mula* [fīlī], palm of the hand, ear-blade; *pal-matum*, a *palm-grove*; *pal-men*, a young branch or shoot of a vine.

288. *magi*, *magni*, *magis*, *mi*. (*w. gen.*) from the side of, (*w. dat.*) at the side of, (*w. acc.*) to the side of.

per, through, throughout, by means of.

289. *pa*; *pa*; *re*; *pa*; nourish, protect.

re-pa, a father; *re-pa*, lineage, a clan; *re-pa-ixys*, the father or chief of a clan, a *patriarch*; *re-paixys*, a fellow-countryman, [*patriot*].

pa-tēr, a *father*; *pa-trinus*, *pa-tritus*, *pā-trīcas*, *pā-trīus*, of or belonging to one's father, *paternal*; *pā-trīa*, one's fatherland, native country; *pa-trīmonium*, an estate inherited from a father, a *patrimony*; *parricida* (for *patricida* from *pater*, *cædo*), the murderer of a father, a *parricide*, a murderer; *pa-trīus*, a father's brother; *pa-trīulus*, a cousin on the father's side; *pa-trīnus*, a protector, defender, *patron*; *pa-trōchmor*, to protect; *pā-pā*, a father, *papa*, (in eccl. writers) a spiritual father, a *bishop*.

290. *tarōs*, a path; *tarē-s*, to walk, tread.

pons, a bridge.

291. pa; pa; πα, πατ̄; pa, pen; nourish, protect.

πατ̄-έμαι, to eat; ἀ-πασ-τος, not having eaten.

pa-sco, to nourish, support by food; pa-scor, to feed upon; pasconus, of or for pasture, grazing; pascouum, pastūra, a *pasture*; pas-tor, a feeder, feeder of cattle, shepherd, *pastor*; pas-torālis, of or belonging to shepherds, *pastoral*; pas-tus, feeding, food; pā-būlūm, food, fodder; pā-bulor, to seek for food, to forage, to feed; pā-bulātor, a forager, a herdsman; pā-nis, bread; pēn-us, food, food stored within a place (perhaps through the intermediate idea of storing food within, the root "pen" acquired the meaning "within"); Penātes, the Penates, (deities of the interior of the house), guardian deities of the household and of the state; pēn-es, with, in the possession or power of; pēn-ěstro, to put into, enter, *penetrate*.

292. pava; —; st. παν; pau; little.

παν-ω, to make to end or cease, [*pause*]; παν-ομαι, to cease from; παν-λα, παν-σωλή, a rest, an end; παν-pos, small, few.

pau-cus, small, little, (pl.) *few*; pau-citas, fewness, *paucity*; pau-cūlus, very small, (pl.) very few; pau-lus, paullus, little, small; pau-lum, (adv.), a little, somewhat; pau-lō (advbl. abl.), by a little, somewhat; pau-lātim, by little and little, by degrees; pau-lisper, for a little while; pau-per (adj.), poor; pau-per (subst.), a poor person, [*pauper*]; pau-pertas, *poverty*; pau-pēries (poet. and in post Aug. prose for *paupertas*), *poverty*; pa-rum (adv.), too little, little.

293. πελλός, πελός, πελύός, πελιδνός, dark-colored, dusky, livid; παλ-ιός, gray.

pal-leo, to be or look pale; pal-lesco (inch.), to grow or turn pale; ex-pal-lesco (inch.), to grow or turn very pale; pal-lidus, *pallid*, *pale*, [*fallow*]; pal-lor, paleness, *pallor*; pul-lus, dark-colored, dusky; pul-lātus, clothed in soiled or black garments; liveo (for pliveo), to be of a bluish or lead color; lividus, of a leaden color, blue, *livid*; ob-liv-isco (ob, liveo, to have the

(*ādis*), a head of cattle of any kind; *pēc-us* (*ōris*), the larger cattle, a herd, cattle of all kinds, animals; *pecūnia* (fr. *pecus*; "omnis pecuniae pecus fundamentum," Var.), property, money; *pecūniaris*, of or belonging to money, *pecuniary*.

286. pu, —, —, —, strike.

παλ-ω, to strike.

păv-io, to beat, strike; *păv-imēntum*, (the thing beaten or rammed down), a hard floor, a *pavement*; *păv-imēnto*, to cover with a pavement, to pave; *de-păv-io*, to strike, beat.

287. παλ-άμη, the palm of the hand, the hand.

pal-ma, the *palm* of the hand, the hand, the blade of an oar, the *palm-tree*, [*palmy*]; *pal-mus*, the palm of the hand; *pal-mūla* (dim.), palm of the hand, oar-blade; *pal-metum*, a palm-grove; *pal-mes*, a young branch or shoot of a vine.

288. παρά, παραι, πάρ, πά, (w. gen.) from the side of, (w. dat.) at the side of, (w. acc.) to the side of.

per, through, throughout, by means of.

289. pa; pa; πα; pa; nourish, protect.

πα-τήρ, a father; *πα-τριά*, lineage, a clan; *πατρι-άρχης*, the father or chief of a clan, a *patriarch*; *πατριώτης*, a fellow-countryman, [*patriot*].

pă-ter, a *father*; *pă-ternus*, *pă-tritus*, *pă-tricus*, *pă-trius*, of or belonging to one's father, *paternal*; *pă-tria*, one's fatherland, native country; *pă-trimonium*, an estate inherited from a father, a *patrimony*; *parricida* (for *patricida* from *pater*, *caedo*), the murder of a father, a *parricide*, a murderer; *pa-truus*, a father's brother; *pa-truēlis*, a cousin on the father's side; *pă-trōnus*, a protector, defender, *patron*; *pa-trōcīnor*, to protect; *păpa*, a father, *papa*, (in eccl. writers) a spiritual father, a bishop.

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mind darkened), to forget; **ob-liv-io**, forgetfulness, *oblivion*; **obliviōsus**, forgetful, *oblivious*.

294. *πέλλα*, a hide, leather; *ἐρυσί-πελας* (*ἐρυθρός*, *πέλλα*), inflammation of the skin, *erysipelas*; *ἐπι-πολή*, a surface.

pel-lis, a skin, hide (of a beast) whether on the body or taken off, a *pelt*, a *fell*.

295. Greek rt. *πεν*, want, toil.

πέν-ομαι, to work, toil, be poor or needy; *πέν-ης*, *πεν-ιχρός*, poor, needy; *πεν-ία*, poverty; *πεν-έσται*, serfs; *πόν-ος*, work, esp. hard work, toil; *πον-έω*, to work hard, toil, distress; *πον-ηρός*, toilsome, troublesome, bad; *πέν-α*, hunger.

pēn-ūria, *paen-ūria*, want, *penury*.

296. *par*; *par*; *περ*, *περ*; *per*, *por*; pierce, go through, go over, carry over.

περά-ω, to drive right through, to pass through or over; *πόρος*, a means of passing, a way; *πόρ-θμος*, a ferry; *πορ-εύω*; to make to go, to convey, (pass. to be made to go, to go); *πορ-ίζω*, to carry, to procure; *ἐμ-πορ-ος*, a passenger, a merchant; *ἐμ-πόρ-ιον*, a trading-place, *emporium*; *ἐμ-πορ-ικός*, commercial; *πειρ-α*, a trial, attempt; *πειρ-άω*, to attempt, [pirate]; *ἀ-πειρ-ος* (ἀ, *πείρα*), without trial or experience of, ignorant of.

por-ta, a gate; *por-ticus*, a colonnade, *porch*, *portico*; *por-tus*, a harbor, *port*; *ex-pér-ior*, to try, prove, attempt; *ex-pér-ientia*, a trial, *experience*; *ex-pér-imentum*, a proof, *experiment*; *pér-itus*, experienced, skilful; *pér-iculūm*, trial, danger.

297. *πέρā* (adv.), beyond; *πέρāν* (adv.), on the other side, across; *περάν-ω*, to bring to an end; *περāos*, on the farther or other side; *πέρā-τος* (adj.), on the farther or opposite side; *περά-τη* (sc. *χώρα*), land on the farther or opposite side; *πέρας*, *πείραρ*, *πείρας*, an end, a goal; *ἀ-πειρος* (ἀ, *πείρας*, *πέρας*), *ἀ-πειρ-έστιος*, (poet. ἀ-περ-έστιος), boundless, immense.

298. *περά-ω* (orig. identical with No. 296), to export beyond sea for sale, to sell; *πι-πρά-σκω* (shortened from *πι-περά-σκω*,

reduplicated from *περάω*), to sell (often in pass., to be sold, esp. for exportation); *πέρ-νημι* (poet. mostly Ep. for *πιπράσκω*), to export for sale, to sell; *πρί-αμαι*, to buy; *πρᾶ-σις*, a selling, sale; *πρα-τήρ*, *πρα-τίας*, a seller; *πόρ-νη*, a prostitute.

299. *περί* (prep.), round, about, all around; *περί* (adv.), around, above, exceedingly, very; *περί* (in comp.), around, above, very; *πέριξ* (strengthened for *περί*), round about; *περι-σούς*, prodigious, extraordinary; -*περ* (encl. particle), very much, however much.

per- (before adjectives), very; *per-magnus*, very great.

300. These words are probably connected with No. 293.
πηλός, clay, earth, mud; *πτήλ-ίνος*, of clay; *προ-πηλακ-ίζω*, to bespatter with mud, to treat with contumely.

pā-lus, a swamp.

301. These words are probably connected with No. 295.
πῆνος, *πήνη*, the woof, (pl.) the web; *πην-ίον*, the quill or spool on which the bobbin is wound for weaving; *πην-ίζομαι*, to reel, to weave; *πηνίτης* (fem.), the weaver.

pannus, a cloth, a garment; *panus*, the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle.

302. *πῖ*; *πἱ*; *πι*; *πι*; swell, be fat.
πī-ων, *πī-ἀρός*, *πī-ερός*, *πī-ἄλέος*, fat, plump, (of soil) rich; *πīαρ*, *πīμελή* (subst.), fat; *πī-αίνω*, to fatten.

opīmus (?), rich.

303. *πīλος*, wool or hair wrought into *felt*, anything made of felt, esp. a felt cap.

pillēus, *pillēum*, *pileus*, a felt cap or hat.

304. *par*, *pal*; *par*; *πλα*, *πλε*; *ple*; fill.
πī-μ-πλῆ-μι (inf. *πīμ-πλά-ναι*), to fill; *πλήθω*, to be full; *πλέ-ος*, *πλεῖ-ος*, *πλέ-ως*, *πλή-ρης*, full; *πλη-θύς*, *πλῆ-θος*, a throng, a crowd; *πλοῦ-τος*, wealth.

†pleo, to fill, fulfil, (compd. w. com, de, ex, in, ob, re, sub), [*complete, deplete, (adj.) replete, supply*]; com-plē-mentum, a complement, [*compliment*]; ex-plē-tivus, serving to fill out, *expulsive*; im-plē-mentum, a filling up, [*implement*]; sup-plē-mentum, a supply, a *supplement*; plē-nus, full, [*plenary, replenish*]; plebs, plebes, the common people, the *plebeians*; popūlu-s, a *people*, the people; po-pūl-āris, of or belonging to the people, *popular*; pūb-licus, (contr. from *pōpūlicus*, from *pōpūlus*), *public*; pūblicē, on the part of the state; pūblico, to seize and adjudge to the public use, to confiscate; pūblicānus (subst.), a tax-gatherer, a *publican*; mānī-pūl-us (*manus, pleo*), a handful, a small handle, a company, a *maniple*, [*manipulate*].

305. plak; —; πλαγ (for πλακ), πληγ; plag, plang; strike, beat. πλήσσω (ἐ-πλήγ-ην, ἔξε-πλάγ-ην), to strike; πληγ-ή, a blow; πλάζω, to strike, drive off, make to wander.

plang-o, to strike; plang-or, a striking, beating, lamentation; planc-tus, a striking, beating; plāg-a, a blow; pleo-to, to strike.

306. plu; plu; πλυ, πλε, πλεF; plu. This root denotes movement in water and of water, under four main heads: float, sail, flow, rain.

πλέ-ω, to sail; πλό-ος, a voyage; πλω-τός, floating, fit for sailing; πλω-τῆρ, a sailor; πλύν-ω, to wash; πλύ-μα, water in which something has been washed; πλύ-τός, washed; πλυν-τῆρ, πλύν-ός, a trough, tank.

plū-o (usu. impers.), to rain; plūv-ius, causing or bringing rain; plūv-ia, rain; plūv-iālis, plūv-iāticus, of or belonging to rain; lin-ter, (old Latin, lunter = *plunter*), a boat.

307. pnu, plu; —; πνυ, πνε; plu, pul; blow, breathe.

πνέ-ω, to blow, breathe; πνεῦ-μα, wind, air, breath, spirit; πνευ-ματικός, of or belonging to wind or air, *pneumatic*; πνο-ή, a blowing, a blast; πνεύ-μων, πλεύ-μων, the lungs; πνευ-μονία, a disease of the lungs, *pneumonia*; πέ-πνο-μαι (old Epic perf. pass. of πνέω, with pres. sense), to have breath or soul, to be wise; πε-πνυ-μένος, πνεύ-τός, wise, discreet; πνεύ-τή, under-

standing; *παι-πνύω*, to be out of breath, to puff, to bustle about.

pul-mo (= *plu-mon*), a lung, (pl.) the lungs; **pul-moneus**, of or belonging to the lungs, *pulmonic*; **pul-monārius**, pertaining to the lungs, *pulmonary*.

308. pa, pu, po; pâ; πο, πι; po, bî; drink.

πίνω, to drink; *ποτός* (adj.), drunk, for drinking; *ποτόν* (subst.), drink; *πότος*, a drinking, a drinking-bout; *πόσις*, a drinking, drink; *πόμα, πῶμα*, a drink; *πότης*, a drinker; *ποτήριον*, a drinking-cup; *πῖνον*, liquor made from barley, beer; *πι-πίσκω*, to give to drink; *πῖσος* (prob. used only in the plural), meadows; *πίσα, πίστρα*, a drinking-trough, drink.

pō-tus, pō-tio, a drinking, a drink, a potion; **pō-tor**, a drinker, a drunkard; **pō-to**, to drink (usually from passion, habit, etc.), to tipple, (compd. w. e, *prae*, *per*); **pō-tatio**, a drinking, a *potation*; **pō-ctūlum**, a drinking-vessel, cup, bowl; **bî-bo**, to drink (from natural thirst), (compd. w. com, e, in, *per*, *prae*), [*imbibe*]; **bî-bû-lus**, drinking readily, *bibulous*; **im-bî-o** (a sort of causative to *imbibo*), to cause to drink in, to fill, to *imbue*.

309. παι-μήν, a shepherd. This word is to be traced to the root *pa*, meaning protect.

310. pu; pu; ποι; pu; cleanse, purify.

ποι-νή, a penalty; *ἀ-ποι-να* (pl.), a ransom, recompense, penalty.

pū-tus, purified, pure; **pū-to**, (lit. to clean, cleanse, trim, prune, [in this lit. sense very rare]), (very freq. in the trop. sense) to make clear, set in order, reckon, compute, consider; **am-pū-to**, to cut around, to cut off, [*amputate*]; **com-pū-to**, to reckon, *compute*; **dē-pū-to**, to prune, consider, (in late Latin) to destine, allot, [*depute, deputy, deputation*]; **dis-pū-to**, to calculate, consider well, discuss, *dispute*; **ex-pū-to**, to prune, consider well, comprehend; **inter-pū-to**, to prune out here and there; **re-pū-to**, to count over, compute, reflect upon, [*repute, reputation, reputableness*]]; **pū-tamen**, prunings, waste; **pū-tātor**,

a pruner; *pū-rus*, clean, *pure*, [*puritan*]; *im-pū-rus*, unclean, *impure*; *pū-ri-fico* (*purus, facio*), to cleanse, *purify*; *pū-rītas*, cleanliness, *purity*; *purgo* (contr. for *purigo*, from *purum, ago*), to cleanse, *purge*; *ex-purgo*, to purge completely, [*expurgate*]; *pur-gātio*, a cleansing, *purgation*; *pur-gātor*, a cleanser; *purgatorius*, cleansing, purgative, *purgatory*; †*poena*, expiation, *penalty*, [*penal*]; *pū-nio* (arch. from *poe-nio*), to punish; *im-pīnītas*, *impunity*; *pae-nīteo* (less correctly *poe-nīteo*), to cause to repent, to *repent*, [*penitent*]; *pae-nītet* (less correctly *poenitet*), it repents one, etc., i.e., I, you, etc., *repent*; *pae-nītentia*, *repentance*, *penitence*.

311. This group is related to No. 304.

πόλι-s, a city; *πολί-tηs*, a citizen; *πολιτεία*, citizenship, administration, civil *polity*, [*policy, police*]; *πολιτικós*, civil, *political*, [*politic, politics*]; *μητρόπολιs* (*μήτηρ, πόλιs*), the mother-state, the mother-city, a *metropolis*; *κοσμοπολίτηs* (*κόσμοs* [world], *πολίτηs*), a citizen of the world, a *cosmopolitan*.

312. par, pal; par; πλε; ple; fill (connected with No. 304).

πολύ-s (by stem *πολλο*), much, [*poly-*, in compds., e.g., *poly-syllable*]; *πλε-í-wv*, more, [*pleonasm*]; *πλήv*, besides.

plūs (= *ple[i]os*), more, [*plus*]; old Latin form *plous* (= *plo[i]os*), more; *plū-rīmus* (= old Latin *plo-irīmus* = *plō-isimus*), very much, (pl.) very many; old Latin *pli-sīmus* (= *ple-isimus*), very much; *plu-rālis*, relating to more than one, *plural*; *plē-rus*, very many, a very great part; *plē-rusque* (a strengthened form from *plerus*), very many, the most, (rare in sing., freq. in pl.).

313. par; —; πορ; par; place, make, perform, do.

ἐ-πορ-ov, brought to pass, gave; *πέ-πρω-tai*, it has been fated; *πορ-σύνω*, to offer, prepare.

pār-o(?), to prepare (compd. w. ad, com, *prae*, *re*, *se*), [*prepare, repair, separate*]; *im-pěr-o*(?), [*in, paro*], to command, [*imperative*]; *im-pěr-iūm*(?), a command, authority, dominion, *empire*, [*imperial*]; *pro-pārus*, quick, speedy; *pro-pěro*, to hasten;

pār-io, to bring forth, to produce ; *a-pēr-io* (*ab, pario*), (lit. to get from), to uncover, to open ; *o-pēr-io* (*ob, pario*), (lit. to get for, put upon), to cover, conceal ; *pār-ens*, a *parent* ; *par-tūrio* (desid.), to desire to bring forth, to bring forth ; *par-tūritio*, *parturition* ; *vipera* (*vivus, pārio*), (lit. that brings forth living young), a *viper* ; *pars*, a *part*, [*parboil*, (prob. from *part* and *boil*), *partake*, *partial*, *partner*] ; *par-ticūla*, a small part, a *particle* ; *par-ticūlaris*, of or concerning a part, *particular* ; *par-tio*, to divide, (compd. w. *dis*, *in*) ; *particeps* (*pars, capio*), sharing ; *particeps* (subst.), a partaker ; *participium*, a sharing, (in gram.) a *participle* ; *participo*, to share, to *participate* ; *ex-pars* (*ex, pars*), having no part in, destitute of ; *por-tio*, a share, *portion* ; *por-to* (probably belongs here, though by some it is connected with *fēro*), to carry, (compd. w. *abs*, *ad*, *com*, *de*, *ex*, *in*, *prae*, *re*, *sub*, *trans*), [*comport*, *deport*, *deportment*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *support*, *transport*] ; *pār-ēo* (intrans. form of *pāro*, to make ready, and of *pario*, to bring forth ; hence, to be ready, be at hand), to come forth, *appear*, appear (as a servant), obey, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*), [*apparent*].

314. Indo-Eur. rt. **pa**; guard, protect.

πότι-s (for *πότι-s*), a husband ; *πότ-via* (fem.), revered ; *δέσ-πότ-ηs*, a master, a *despot* ; *δέσ-ποινα*, mistress ; *δέσ-πόσυνος*, of or belonging to the master or lord ; *δέσ-πόζ-w*, to be lord or master.

pōt-is, powerful, able ; *pōt-ior*, more powerful, preferable ; *pōt-ior*, to become master of, acquire, possess ; *com-pos* (*com, potis*), partaking of, possessing, sharing in ; *impos* (*in, potis*), not master of, not possessed of ; *possum* (*potis, sum*), to be able, [*possible, power*] ; *pot-ens*, able, powerful, *potent* ; *pot-entia*, might, power, *potency*, [*potential*] ; *pot-estas*, ability, power ; *ut-pōte*, as namely, inasmuch as.

315. Greek rt. **πρα**.

πίμ-πρη-μι (inf. *πίμ-πρά-vai*), to burn ; *πρήθω*, to blow up, blow out, blow into a flame, intr. to blow ; *ξ-πρη-σεν* (Hom.), blew, caused to stream ; *πρη-δών*, an inflammation ; *πρη-σ-τήρ*, a flash of lightning, a hurricane ; *πρη-μαίνω*, to blow hard.

316. **pra**; **pra**; **προ**, **πρι**; **pra**, **pro**, **pri**; before.

πρό, before; *πρότερος* (compar.), before (in place, time, or rank); *πρώτος* (sup. contr. fr. *πρότατος*), first, foremost; *πρόμοσ*, the foremost man, a chief; *πρύτανες*, a prince, a president; *πρίν* (= *προ-**ν*, *προ-**ιον*), before, before that; *πρωΐ*, early, early in the day; *πρώην*, lately, day before yesterday; *πρόσσω*, *πρόσσω*, *πρόρ-σω*, forwards, far.

prae (= *pra-i*, loc.), before, [*pre-*, e.g., *predetermine*]; *præter* (*prae*, with the demonstr. suffix *-ter*), past, by, beyond, before; *præ-posterūs*, the last part foremost, reversed, perverted, *preposterous*; *præ-stō* (adv., a sup. form from *præ*), at hand, ready; *pri-mus*, the first, foremost, [*prime*, *prim*, *primer*, *primitive*, *primary*]; *princeps* (*primus*, *capio*), first, chief; *principālis*, first, *principal*; *principātus*, the first place, pre-eminence, dominion; *principium*, a beginning; *pri-or*, former, *prior* (adj.), [*priority*, *prior* (subst.), *priorypris-cus* (for *prius-cus*, a comparative form), of or belonging to former times, ancient; *pris-tinus* (for *prius-tinus*, a comparative form), former, *pristine*; *pri-dem*, a long time ago, long since; *pri-die*, on the day before; *pran-dīum* (Sk. *pra*), a late breakfast, luncheon, a meal; *pran-deo*, to take breakfast, to eat; *pran-sus*, that has breakfasted or fed; *pran-sor*, one that eats breakfast, a guest; *prō* (perhaps old abl. form, of which *præ* is the loc.) (adv.), according, just as; *prō* (prep.), before, in front of, for; *prō-pē*, adv. and prep. (*pro* and dem. suffix *-pe*), near, nearly; *prō-pior* (adj. compar. from obs. *propis*), nearer; *proximus* (*proxūmus*), nearest, next, [*proximate*, *proximity*]; *prōpē-diem*, at an early day, very soon; *prōpē-modum*, *prōpē-mōdo* (*prope*, *modus*), nearly, almost; *prō-pitiūs*, favorable, *propitious*; *prō-pitio*, to *propitiate*; *prō-pinquus*, near, neighboring, related; *prō-pinquitas*, nearness, *propinquity*, relationship; *propter* (contr. for *propiter*), (adv.) near, (prep.) near, on account of; *proprius*(?), one's own, *proper*; *prō-nus*, turned forward, bending down, *prone*; *prīna* (for *provina*), (the thing belonging to the early morning), hoar-frost; *por-ro*, forward, further on; *rēciprōcus*(?) (perhaps

from *reque proque*, back and forth), turning back the same way, alternating, *reciprocal*.

317. προ-τί (προ-τί), πρό-s (πρό-s), (w. gen.) from, (w. dat.) by, (w. acc.) to; προσ-θε(v), (adv.), before.

πο (old Latin prep. *port*), insep. prep., a prefix denoting power or possession, or that renders emphatic the meaning of a verb; *polleo* (*po, valeo*), to be strong; *pollicor* (*port, liceor*), (lit. to bid or offer largely), to offer, promise; *pos-sideo* (*port, sideo*), to be master of, possess; *possido* (causat. of *possideo*), to take possession of; *pō-no* (for *posno, posino*, from *port, sino*), to put or set down, to place, (compd. w. *ante, ad, circum, com, contra, de, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, re, se, sub, super, trans*), [*positive, position, apposite, apposition, compose, composite, composition, deponent, depose, dispose, expose, impose, interpose, oppose, postpone, prepositive, preposition, propose, proposition, repose, suppose, superpose, superposition, transpose, transposition*].

318. spju, spu; shtiv; πτύ, πντ; spu; spit.

πτύ-ω, to spit; πτύ-αλον, spittle; πντ-ίζω, to spit frequently, spurt; ψύττ-ω, to spue.

spū-o, to spit, spew, spue, (compd. w. com, de, ex, in, re); spu-tum (subst.), spit, spittle; spū-ma, foam, *spume*; spu-mēus, spu-mīdus, foaming; spū-mo, to foam, to cause to foam; pītu-īta (*pītu = sputu*), slime, phlegm, *pituite*.

319. pu; pu; πν; pu; rot, stink, be foul.

πν-θω, to make to rot; πν-θο-μαι, to rot; πν-θεδών, putrefaction; πν-ον, pus.

pus, pus; pū-rulentus, full of pus, *purulent*; sup-pū-ro (*sub, pus*), to form pus, *suppurate*; pū-tor, a stench, rottenness; pū-teo, to stink, to be rotten; pū-tidus, stinking, rotten; pū-ter pū-tris, stinking, rotten; pū-tridus, rotten, *putrid*; pī-treo, to be rotten; pī-tresco (inch.), to grow rotten, putrefy; pūtrefācio, to make rotten, (pass.) *putrefy*.

320. pug; —; πυγ; pug; strike, thrust, prick.

πύξ (adv.), with clenched fist; πύκτης, πυγ-μάχος, a boxer; πυγ-μή, a fist.

pu-n-g-o (pf. *pū-pug-i*), to prick, puncture, (compd. w. com, ex, inter, re), [*pungent, compunction, expunge*]; punc-tus, a puncture, a point, [*punctilious, punctual, punctuate*]; pūg-io, a dagger; pug-nus, a fist; pūg-il, a boxer, *pugilist*; pug-na, a fight, a battle; pug-no, to fight, (compd. w. de, ex, in, ob, pro, re), [*impugn, repugnant*]; pug-nax, fond of fighting, contentious, *pugnacious*.

321. πῦρ, fire; πῦρ-ετός, burning heat, fever; πυρ-ά, a funeral-pile, a pyre; πυρ-σός, a firebrand; πυρός, flame-colored.

prū-na, a burning or live coal.

322. pu; pō, pu; —; pu; beget.

πῶλος, a foal, a filly, a young animal; πωλ-ίον (dim.), a pony; ποιέω(?), to make; παις(?), a child, son, daughter; παιδ-αγωγός(?) (*παις, ἄγω*), a trainer and teacher of boys, [*pedagogue, pedant*].

pū-er, a child, a boy, a girl; pū-ēra, girl; pu-ella (dim. fr. *pū-ēra*), a girl; pū-ērlis, childish, *puerile*; pū-eritia, childhood; pū-pus, a boy, a child; pū-pillus (dim.), an orphan boy, a ward, [*pupil*]; pū-pa (puppa), a girl, a doll, a *puppet*; pū-pilla (dim.), an orphan girl, a ward, the *pupil* of the eye; pū-sus, a boy, a little boy; pū-sillus (dim.), very little; pū-sillanimis (*pusillus, animus*), of small spirit, *pusillanimous*; pū-bes, pū-ber, pū-bis, of ripe age, adult; pū-bertas, the age of maturity, *puberty*; pullus, a young animal, a young fowl, [*pullet*].

323. spar, sphar, spur, spal, sphal, pal; sphar, sphur; σπαρ, σπαλ, σαλ; sper, spur, pal, pul, pol.

The fundamental meaning of the root is that of a quick movement, especially, 1. with the feet (whence the meaning, to spurn) and 2. with the hands (whence the meanings, to scatter, strew, shake, lift).

σπαίρω, ἀ-σπαίρω, to pant, gasp, struggle convulsively; σπείρω, to sow seed, to scatter like seed, to strew; σπαρ-άσσω,

to tear, to rend in pieces; *πα-σπάλ-η, παι-πάλ-η*, the finest meal; *πάλ-η*, the finest meal, any fine dust; *πάλ-λω*, to shake, to quiver, to swing; *παλ-άσσω*, to besprinkle, (in pf. pass.) of men drawing lots, because these were shaken in an urn; *πάλ-ύνω*, to strew or sprinkle upon; *πάλ-ος*, the lot (cast from a shaken helmet); *παλ-μός*, a quivering motion, pulsation.

sper-n-o, to sever, reject, despise, *spurn*, [spur]; **a-sperm-or** (*ab, spernor*), to reject, despise; **sprē-tio**, contempt; **sprē-tor**, a despiser; **spūr-ius**, illegitimate, *spurious*; **păl-ča**, chaff; **pul-vis**, dust; **pul-věro**, to scatter dust, [*pulverizepul-verūlentus, full of dust, dusty; **pollen**, *pollis*, fine flour, fine dust.*

324. svap; svap; ńπ; sop; sleep.

ńπ-vos (for *σύπ-vos*), sleep; *ńπ-vów*, to put to sleep, to sleep; *ńπ-votikós*, inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, *hypnotic*.

sōp-or (= *svop-or*), sleep; **sōp-ōrus**, causing sleep, *soporous*, *soporiferous*, *soporific*; **sōp-io, sōp-ōrō**, to put to sleep; **som-nus** (= *sop-nus*), sleep; **som-nium**, a dream; **som-nio**, to dream; **som-ni-fer**, sleep-bringing, *somniferous*; **somni-ficus**, causing sleep, *somnific*; **sommūlentus**, *somnolentus*, full of sleep, *somnolent*; **in-som-nis**, sleepless; **in-som-nia**, sleeplessness; **in-som-nium**, a dream, sleeplessness.

325. ńπéρ, ńπeíρ, over; ńπερθev, from above; ńπερos, ńπερov, pestle; ńπéρa, upper rope.

súper, above, over; **in-súper**, above, moreover; **súpernus**, *súperus*, upper, celestial, *supernal*; **súpērior**, higher, *superior*; **suprēmus**, highest, *supreme*; **summus** (from *sup-imus, sup-mus*), highest, [*summit*]; **sum-ma** (sc. *res*), the summit, the main thing, the *sum*; **súprā**, above, before; **súp-čro**, to go over, to overcome, surpass; **súperbus**, haughty, magnificent, *superb*; **con-summo**, to sum up, finish, *consummate*.

326. ńπó, ńπrú, under, [up]; ńπros (= supīnus), laid back.

sub, under; **subter**, below, beneath; **súpīnus**, bent back, upturned, *supine*; **sursum** (*sub-vorsum*), from below, upwards, on high.

B

b; b; β; β. The correspondence here shown is found in but few instances.

327. *βάρβαρος*, *barbarous*, i.e., not Greek, foreign; *βαρβαρίζω*, to behave or speak like a barbarian or foreigner.

† *barbārus*, foreign, *barbarous* (opp. to Greek or Roman); *balbus*, stammering; *balbutio*, to stammer.

328. *βλητχή*, a bleating; *βλητχ-άς*, a bleating sheep; *βλητχάομαι*, to *bleat*.

bālo, to *bleat*; *bālatus*, a bleating.

329. *βολβό-*s, a bulbous root.

bulbus, a *bulb*, an onion; *bulbōsus*, *bulbous*.

330. *bargh*, *bhrag*; *barh*; *βραχ*; —; tear, tear off, torn off, short. *βραχ-ύς*, short; *βράχ-έα*, shallows; *βραχ-ύτης*, shortness; *βράχ-ύνω*, to abridge, shorten.

Φ

bh; bh; φ; f and (in the middle of a word) b.

331. *arbh, rabh, labh; rabh; ἀλφ*; *lab*; lay hold of, work. The root *ἀλφ-* is probably akin to *λαφ*, *λαφ-*.

ἀλφ-άνω, to bring in, yield, earn; *ἀλφ-εσίβωος*, bringing in oxen; *ἀλφ-ή*, *ἀλφ-ημα*, produce, gain.

lāb-or, lāb-os, labor; *lāb-ōro*, to *labor*, strive, (compd. w. ad., e, in), [*elaborate*]; *lāb-oriōsus*, full of labor, *laborious*.

332. *ἀλφό-*s, a dull-white leprosy.

albus, white (prop. a dead white, not shining); *albātus*, clothed in white; *albitūmen*, the white of an egg, *albumen*; *albeo*, to be white; *albesco* (inch.), to become white; *Alba*, *Alba Longa*, the mother-city of Rome; *Albanus*, *Alban*; *Alpes*, the *Alps* (from the whiteness of their snowy summits).

333. ἀμφί, on both sides, about; ἀμφίς, on both sides, apart; δι-ἀμφί-διος, utterly different.

ambi, amb-, am-, an-, (prep. used only in compos.), around, round about; am-plus (prob. from *am* and *plus*, akin to *pleo*, full all round), large, *ample*; am-plio, to enlarge; am-plifico, to enlarge, *amplify*; annus (for *am-nus*, that which goes around), a year; annuuus, that lasts a year, that returns every year, yearly, *annual*; biennis, biennālis, lasting two years, [*biennial*]; biennium, a period of two years; triennium, the space of three years, [*triennial*]; annālis, relating to the year or age; annales (sc. *libri*), a historical work in which the occurrences of the year are chronologically recorded, *annals*; anniversārius (*annus, verno*), that returns every year, yearly, *anniversary*; annōna, the yearly produce, means of subsistence, grain; annōsus, of many years, old; perennis (*per, annus*), that lasts the whole year through, everlasting, *perennial*; sollemnis (less correctly *solemnis*, *sollēnīs*, *sollēnnis*, *sollēmpnis*), (*sollis*, i.e. *totus, annus*), (esp. in religious language, of solemnities), yearly, established, *solemn*, customary; anūlus, a ring; anulāris, relating to a signet-ring, [*annular*]; omnis(?), all, [*omnibus, omni-* (in compos.)].

334. ἀμφω, both; ἀμφό-τερος (more freq. plural or dual), both.

ambo, *both*.

335. nabh; nabh; νεφ; neb, nub; veil, cover.

νέφ-ος, νεφ-έλη, a cloud; συν-νεφ-έω, to collect clouds; συν-νεφ-έι, συν-νέ-νοφ-ε, it is cloudy; νεφ-όμαι, to be clouded over.

nēb-ūla, a mist, [*nebular*]; nēb-ūlōsus, full of mist or vapor, cloudy, *nebulous*; nūb-es, nūb-is, a cloud; nūb-ūlus, cloudy; nūb-ūlum, a cloudy sky; nūb-īlo, to be cloudy; nūb-o, to cover, to veil, to marry; nūb-īlis, marriageable; nup-ta, a bride; nup-tiae, marriage, *nuptials*; co-nūb-iūm (less correctly *connūbium*), marriage; co-nūb-iālis (less correctly *con-nūb-iālis*), pertaining to marriage, *connubial*.

336. ὁρφ-ανό-s, *orphaned*, [orphan]; ὁρφ-ανίζω, to make orphan; ὁρφανίστης, one who takes care of orphans; ὁρφ-ανεύω, to take care of orphans.

orb-o, to bereave; **orb-us**, bereaved; **orb-itas**, *orbitūdo*, bereavement, orphanhood.

337. ροφ-έω, ρυφ-έω, ροφ-άνω, to sup greedily up; ρόμ-μα, ρόφ-ημα, thick gruel; ροπ-τός, to be supped up.

sorb-eo, to sup up, to drink down, (compd. w. ab, ex, ob, per, re), [*absorb*]; **sorb-illo** (dim.), to sip; **sorb-itio**, a drinking, a drink.

338. Greek rt. **νιφ.**

νιφ-ή, a weaving, a *web*; νιφ-ος, a web; νιφ-άνω, νιφ-άω, to *weave*.

339. **bha**, **bha-n**, **bha-s**, **bha-v**, **bha-k**, **bha-d**; **bha**; **φα**, **φαν**, **φαF**; **fa**, **fa-n**, **fa-s**, **fa-v**, **fa-c**, **fa-t**; bring to light, make known, declare, say.

Rt. **φα**. φη-μί, φά-σκ-ω, to declare, make known, say, affirm; φά-τις, φή-μη, a voice, saying, report; φω-νή, voice, sound, language, [*phonics*, *phonetic*, *phonography*, *phonology*, *phonotype*, -*phone* in compounds (e.g., *telephone*, from τῆλε, far off, and φω-νή)].

Rt. **φαν**. φαίν-ω, to bring to light, to show, to shine, [*phenomenon*]; φαν-τάξω, to make visible, (pass. to become visible, appear); φάν-τασμα, an appearance, *phantom*, *phantasm*, *fantasm*; φαν-ταστικός, able to represent, [*fantastic*]; φαν-τάσια, a making visible, an appearance, [*fancy*]; φᾶν-ερός, visible, evident; φᾶν-ή, a torch; φά-σις, information, appearance, a saying; φά-σ-μα, an apparition, a vision.

Rt. **φαF**. φά-ε (= φάFε, Hm.), appeared; οὐπό-φανσις, a small light showing through a hole, a narrow opening; φά-ος, φῶς, φέγγ-ος, light, [*photo-* in compds., e.g., *photograph*]; φα-έθω, to shine; Φᾶ-έθων, son of Helios and Clymene, famous in later legends for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot, [*phæton*]; φα-είνω, to shine, to bring to light; φαει-νός, shining; φᾶν-ός, light, bright; πι-φαύ-σκω, to show.

Rt. **fa.** for (inf. *fā-ri*), to speak, say, (compd. w. ad, ex, inter, *prae*, *pro*); **af-fā-bilis** (better *adf.*), that can be easily spoken to, *affable*; **prae-fā-tio**, (lit. a speaking beforehand), a *preface*; **fā-tum**, a prophetic declaration, destiny, *fate*; **fā-ma**, report, reputation, *fame*; **in-fā-mia**, *infamy*; **in-fā-mis**, ill spoken of, *infamous*; **in-fā-mo**, to defame; **dif-fā-mo**, to spread abroad, to publish; **fā-mōsus**, much talked of (well or ill), *famous*, infamous; **fā-num**, a place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration, a temple, a *fane*; **fā-no**, to dedicate; **fā-nāticus**, of or belonging to a temple, inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, [*fanatic*]; **pro-fā-nus** (*pro*, *fānum*, prop. before the temple, i.e., outside of it; hence opp. to the temple as a sacred object), unholly, not sacred, common, *profane*; **fā-būla**, a story, a *fable*; **fā-būlōsus**, *fabulous*; **fā-cundus**, eloquent; **fā-cundia**, eloquence; **in-fans**, that cannot speak, not yet able to speak, *infant*, [*infantry*]; **infandus**, unutterable, abominable; **ne-fandus**, (not to be mentioned), execrable.

Rt. **fa-n.** *fēn-estra*, a window,

Rt. **fa-s.** **fas**, that which is right, divine law; **ne-fas**, that which is contrary to divine law; **fas-tus**, a day on which judgment could be pronounced; **nē-fas-tus** (*dies*), a day on which judgment could not be pronounced, irreligious, inauspicious; **nō-fārius**, execrable, *nefarious*.

Rt. **fa-v.** **fāv-illa**, hot cinders or ashes; **fāv-eo** (?), to *favor*.

Rt. **fa-c.** **fax**, a torch; **fāc-ies**, form, appearance, *face*; **superfic-ies**, the upper side, *surface*, *superficies*; **super-fic-iālis**, of or belonging to the surface, *superficial*; **fāc-ētus**, elegant, polite, *facetious*; **fāc-ēte**, elegantly, pleasantly, *facetiously*; **fāc-ētiae**, witty sayings.

Rt. **fa-t.** **fāt-eor**, to confess; **con-fit-eor**, to acknowledge fully, to *confess*; **pro-fit-eor**, to declare publicly, to *profess*; **in-fit-ior**, not to confess, to deny; **confessio**, a *confession*; **professio**, a public acknowledgment, a *profession*; **professor**, a public teacher, *professor*, one who makes instruction in any branch a business.

340. Greek rt. **φαγ.**

φαγ-εῖν, to eat; **φαγ-άς**, glutton.

341. bhar; —; **φαρ**; **för**; bore, pierce, tear.

φάρ-ος, a plough; **φαρ-όω**, to plough; **ἀ-φαρ-ος**, **ἀ-φάρ-ωτος**, unploughed; **φάρ-οσ**, a piece cut off or severed; **φάρ-αγξ**, a mountain-cleft or chasm, a ravine; **φάρ-νυξ**, the throat.

för-o, to *bore*, to pierce, (compd. w. per, trans), [*perforateför-āmen, an opening or aperture produced by boring, a hole.*

342. —; **bhi**; **φέβ**; —; fear.

φέβ-ομαι, to flee affrighted; **φόβ-ος**, flight, panic fear; **φοβ-έω**, to put to flight, to terrify; **φοβ-έομαι**, to be put to flight, to flee affrighted; **φοβ-ερός**, fearful (act. or pass.), causing fear, feeling fear.

343. Greek rt. φεν, φα, kill.

Aor. **ζ-πε-φν-ον**, killed; **φα-τός**, slain; **φόν-ος**, **φον-ή**, murder; **φον-εύς**, a murderer; **ἀνδρ-ει-φόν-της**, man-slaying; **φόν-ως**, **φον-ι-ως**, bloody.

344. bhar; **bhar**; **φερ**; **fer**; bear. The meanings of these words may be grouped under three main classes: 1. to bear a burden; 2. to bear (with reference to the effect, the produce, and so), to bring forth; 3. to bear (considered as a movement).

φέρ-ω, **φορ-έω**, to *bear*, [*birth, bairn*]; **φέρ-μα**, that which is borne, a load, a burden, fruit; **φέρ-ερπον**, a bier, a litter; **φαρ-έρπα**, a quiver; **φώρ**, one who carries off, a thief; **φόρ-ος**, that which is brought in, tribute; **φορ-ός**, bearing; **φορ-ά**, a carrying, motion, a load; **φορ-μός**, a basket, a mat; **φόρ-τος**, a load; **φερ-νή**, a dowry.

fér-o, to bear, (compd. w. ad, ante, circum, com, de dis, ex, in, intro, ob, per, post, prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*circumference, confer, conference, defer, deference, differ, infer, inference, offer, prefer, preference, proffer, refer, reference, referable, referrible, suffer, sufferance, transfer*]]; **fer-tus**, **fér-ax**, **fer-tilis**, **fertile**; **fer-tilitas**, **fertility**; **fer-ōlūm**, that on which anything is carried, a frame, a litter; **fors**, (whatever brings

itself, i.e., happens, occurs), chance; *fors-an* (ellipt. for *fors sit an*), *forsitan* (contr. from *fors sit an*), *fortasse*, *fortassis* (*forte an si vis*), perhaps; *for-tūna* (lengthened from *fors*), chance, *fortune*; *for-tūtus*, casual, *fortuitous*; *far*, a sort of grain, spelt; *far-rāgo*, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, a medley, hodge-podge, *farrago*; *fär-inā*, meal, flour, *farina*; *für*, a thief; *fur-tum*, theft; *fur-tivus*, stolen, secret, *furtive*; *fur-tim*, by stealth; *für-or*, to steal.

345. *bhal*, *bhla*, *bliu*; —; *φλα*, *φλαδ*, *φλε*, *φλι*, *φλιδ*, *φλυ*, *φλυδ*; *fla*, *flo*, *flu*, *fle*; bubble over, overflow, blow, swell, flow.

a. Rt. *φλα*. *ἐκ-φλαίν-ω*, to burst or stream forth. Rt. *φλαδ*. *ἐ-φλαδ-ον*, rent with a noise; *φλασ-μός*, empty boasting; *πα-φλάξ-ω*, to boil, to foam.

Latin rt. *fia*. *flo*, to blow, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, per, pro, re, sub), [*blow, inflate*]; *flā-tus*, a blowing, a breeze; *flā-men*, a blowing, a blast; *flā-bra*, blasts; *flos*, a flower, [*bloom*]; *flō-reo*, to *bloom*, to *flower*, to *blow*, to *flourish*; *flō-resco* (inch.), to begin to blossom, (compd. w. de, ex, prae, re), [*efflorescenceFlō-ra*, the goddess of flowers, [*floral*].

b. Rt. *φλε*. *φλέ-ω*, to swell, overflow; *φλέ-δων*, an idle talker; *φλήν-ἄφος*, idle talk.

c. Rt. *φλι*. *Φλί-ᾶς*, son of Dionysus. Rt. *φλιδ*. *φλιδ-άω*, to overflow with moisture.

d. Rt. *φλυ*. *φλύ-ω*, *φλύ-ζω*, to boil over, to overflow with words; *φλύ-ος*, *φλύ-αρος*, idle talk; *φλυ-ἄρέω*, to talk nonsense, to play the fool; *φλύ-αξ*, a jester. Rt. *φλυδ*. *ἐκ-φλυδ-άνεω*, to break out (of sores); *φλυδ-άω*, to have an excess of moisture. Rt. *φλυγ*. *οἰνό-φλυξ*, given to drinking wine; *φλύκ-τις*, *φλύκ-ταυα*, a blister.

Latin rt. *flu*. *flu-o*, to *flow*, to overflow, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, ex, in, inter, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, subter, super), [*fluent, affluent, affluence, circumfluent, confluent, confluence, effluent, effluvium, efflux, influence, influx, reflux, reflu*, *superfluous*]; *flu-ito* (freq.), to flow, float; *flu-ēscō* (inch.),

to become fluid; **flu-men**, a stream, a river; **flu-idus**, flowing, *fluid*; **fluc-tus**, a flowing, a wave, a billow; **fluc-tuo**, to move to and fro, to *fluctuate*; **fluv-ius**, a river, [*flue*]; **flux-us**, flowing, loose, careless; **flux-us** (subst.), a flowing, a *flux*; **fle-o** (= *flev-o*), to weep, (compd. w. ad. de); **flē-tus**, a weeping, lamentation.

e. St. **φλοι.** **φλοι-ω**, to burst out, to swell; **φλοι-ός**, **φλο-ός**, the inner bark of trees. St. **φλοιδ.** **φλοιδ-έω**, to have an excess of moisture; **φλοισ-βος**, any confused, roaring noise, as of a large mass of men, or of the sea.

346. bhark, **bhrak**; —; **φρακ**; **farc**, **frequ**; press hard, shut up fast, cram.

φράσσω-*ω*, to fence in, to secure; **φράγ-μα**, a fence, protection; **φραγ-μός**, a shutting up, a fence; **δρύ-φακ-τος** (*δρύ-φρακ-τος*), a partition.

faro-io, to stuff; **con-fero-io**, to stuff or cram together; **con-fer-tus**, pressed close, crowded; **re-fero-io**, to fill up, to cram; **rē-for-tus**, stuffed, crammed; **frequ-ens**, repeated, *frequent*; **frequ-ento**, to visit frequently, to repeat; **frequ-entia**, a throng.

347. φράτρα, **φράτρη**, **φρήτρη**, **φρāτrίa**, a brotherhood, a clan, a political division of the people; **φράτηρ**, **φράτωρ**, a member of a **φράτρα**; **φratr-ίζω**, **φratrī-άζω**, to belong to the same **φράτρα**.

frā-ter, a brother; **frā-ternus**, brotherly, *fraternal*; **frā-ter-nitas**, brotherhood, *fraternity*.

348. bhu; **bhū**; **fu**; **fo**, **fe**; grow, become, be.

φύ-ω, to bring forth, to beget; **φύ-ομαι** (pass.), to grow, to spring forth, to come into being, [*be, boor*]; **φυ-ή**, growth; **φύ-σις**, nature; **φύ-σικός**, natural, *physical*, [*physics, physic, physician, physiognomy, physiology*]]; **φῦ-μα**, a growth; **φυ-τός**, shaped by nature, fruitful; **φῦ-τεύω**, to plant, to beget; **φῦ-λον**, **φῦ-λή**, a race, a clan; **φύ-τῦμα** (= **φύ-τῦμα**) (poet. **φῦ-τν**), a shoot, a scion; **φī-τύω** (= **φυ-τύω**), to plant, to beget; **φυ-τύομαι** (mid.), to bear.

fu-ăm, fu-ăs, fu-ăt, fu-ant, for *sim, sis, sit, sint*; fu-I, I have been; fă-tă-răs, about to be, *future*; fă-răm, fă-răs, fă-răt, fă-rent, for *essem, esses, esset, essent*; fă-ră, for *futurus esse*; fă-tus, fă-tus, a bearing, offspring, fruit; fă-to, fă-to, to breed; ef-fă-tus, that has brought forth young, exhausted, worn out by bearing, [*effete*]; fă-cundus, fruitful; fă-cunditas, fruitfulness, *fecundity*; fă-cundo, to make fruitful, to *fecundate*; fă-lăx, fruitful, favorable, happy; fă-licitas, fruitfulness, happiness, *felicity*; fă-liciter, fruitfully, happily; făe-num (less correctly fă-num), hay; făe-nus (less correctly fă-nus), the proceeds of capital lent out, interest; făe-néror (less correctly făen, foen), to lend on interest; făe-nérator (less correctly făen, foen), a money-lender.

349. φύλλον (= φύλ-ιον), a leaf.

folium, a leaf, [*foliage, foil* (a leaf or thin plate of metal)]. These words are identical in their origin, and may be from the root shown in 345, *d*, or from that in 348.

N

n; n; v; n.

350. an; an; av; an; breathe, blow.

ăv-εμος, wind.

ăn-imă, air, breath, the animal life, the animal principle of life; ăn-imus, the rational soul in man (in opp. to the body, *corpus*, and to the physical life, *anima*), the mind; ăn-imō, to fill with breath or air, to *animate*; ex-ăn-imō, to deprive of life or spirit, to terrify greatly; ăn-imātio, a quickening, [*animation*]; ăn-imatus, *animated*; ăn-imōsus (fr. *anima*), full of air or life; ăn-imōsus (fr. *animus*), full of courage; ăn-imōsitas, boldness, vehemence, enmity, *animosity*; ăn-imal, a living being, an *animal*.

351. *āva-*, *āv-*, *ā-*, a negative prefix, Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *im-*, not; *āvev*, without.

in-, an inseparable negative prefix, Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *im-*, not; *in-tōlērābilis*, unbearable, *intolerable*.

352. *āvá*, up, upon, *on*; *āvw* (adv.), up, upward.

an-hēlo (*an*, *halo*), to draw breath up, to breathe with difficulty, to pant.

353. *γέρv-s*, the under jaw, the cheek, the *chin*, an edge; *γέv-eiov*, the chin; *γνάθos*, *γναθ-mós*, the jaw, an edge.

gěn-a, a cheek (more freq. in pl. *gěn-ae*, the cheeks).

354. *nak*; *naç*; *ének* (the initial *e* is a vowel prefix); *nac*; reach, obtain, carry away.

ἡνέχ-θην, *ἐν-ήνοχ-a*, *ἥνεγκ-ov*, *ἥνεγκ-a*, carry; *δουρ-ηνεκ-és*, a spear's throw or distance off; *δι-ηνεκ-ήs*, continuous; *ποδ-ηνεκ-ήs*, reaching down to the foot; *ἥνεκ-ήs*, bearing onward, far-stretching.

nano-i-so-or (pf. pt. *nac-tus*), to obtain, to find.

355. *én* (poet. *év'*, *év*, *élví*), in, (in some dialects, also) into; *éis*, *éç*, (= *énu-s*, *év-s*), into, to; *év-tós*, *én-dov*, within; *éiç-w*, *éç-w* (= *év-σw*), adv., to within, into, within; *év-epoç* (= Lat. inferi), those below, those beneath the earth (used of the dead or of the gods below); *év-ep-θe*, from beneath, beneath; *ínp-énephē*, beneath; *év-ép-tepos*, deeper; *év-teporv* (usu. in pl. *év-tepə*), inward parts, intestines, *entrails*.

in (old form *endō*, *indū*), *in*, into; *in-ter*, between, among, [*under*]; *interim*, adv. (*inter* and old acc. of *is*), meanwhile, [*interim*]; *intrā* (contr. from *interv*, sc. *parte*), on the inside, within; *intrō*, adv. (contr. from *interv*, sc. *loco*), inwardly, to the inside; *in-térior*, inner, *interior*; *in-timus*, inmost, [*intimate*]; *in-tus* (*in* and the abl. termination *-tus*), on the inside, to the inside, from within; *intestinus*, internal, *intestine*.

356. ἐννέα, nine; ἑννατος, ἑννατος, (poet. εἰννατος), ninth; ἑνάκις, ἐννάκις, nine times; ἑνακόσιοι, ἐνακόσιοι, nine hundred; ἑνενήκοντα (Hom. ἐννήκοντα), ninety.

-nine, nine; -nōnus (for *novenus*, fr. *novem*), the ninth; nōnā-nus, of or belonging to the ninth legion; -nōvies, noviens, nine times; nōnāginta, ninety; non-genti, nine hundred; Nōvember, the ninth month of the old Roman year, *November*; Nōnae, the *Nones*, the ninth day before the Ides; nōvendīalis, that lasts nine days; nundīnae (sing. *nundīna*), the ninth day.

357. ἐν-*s*, ἐν-, belonging to the former of two periods, old. sēn-ex, old; sēn-iōr, older, [*senior*, *sire*, *sir*]; sēn-ex (subst.), an aged person; sēn-ectus (adj.), aged, very old; sēn-ecta, sēn-ectus, old age; sēn-ilis, of or belonging to old people, *senile*; sēn-iūm, the feebleness of age; sēn-eo, to be old, to be feeble; sēn-esco (inch.), to grow old, (compd. w. com, in); sēn-ātor, a *senator*; sēn-ātus, the council of the elders, the *Senate*.

358. **ma**, **ma-d**, **ma-dh**, **ma-n**, **mna**; **man**; **μεν**, **μαν**; **μαν**, **men**. The meanings of this root have taken three main directions: 1. Thought accompanied by effort, striving. 2. Excited thought: hence, (*a*) to be inspired, raving, wrathful; (*b*) to remain (as one engrossed in thought stands still). 3. To keep in mind, remember, (causatively) to remind.

μέν-*w*, to remain; μέ-μον-*a* (pl. μέμαμεν), to wish, to strive; μέν-*os*, might, strength, spirit, courage; Mēn-tor, [mentor]; Mēn-tηs; Αγα-μέμνων; μαίν-ομαι, to rage, to rave; μαν-ία, madness, mania, [maniac]; μάν-τις, one who divines, a seer; μῆν-ις, wrath. St. μνᾶ μέ-μνη-μαι, to remember; μνά-ομαι, to keep in mind, to think much of, to woo to wife; μνησ-τήρ, μνησ-τής, a wooer, a suitor; μνησ-τεύω, to woo; μι-μηθ-σκω, to remind (mid. and pass. to call to mind, to remember); μνή-μη, μνη-μοσίνη, memory, [*mnemonic*]. St. μαθ. μανθ-άνω (2 aor. ἔ-μαθ-ον), to learn; μαθ-ηματικός, disposed to learn, of or for the sciences, esp. *mathematical*; ἡ μαθ-ηματική (with or without ἐπιστήμη), *mathematics*. St. μην. μηνύ-*w*, to reveal, inform.

mān-eo, to stay, to remain, (compd. w. com, e, per, ob, re), [*permanent, remain*]; man-sitō (freq.), to remain, to dwell; man-sio, a staying, a place of abode, a *mansion*; mē-mīn-i, to remember, [mind (vb.), mean (vb.)]; com-mēmīni, to recollect a thing in all its particulars; com-min-iscor, to devise something by careful thought; re-min-iscor, to recall to mind, to recollect, [*reminiscence*]; com-men-tum, an invention, a contrivance; com-men-tor, to study thoroughly, to contrive, to *comment* upon; com-men-tārius, com-men-tārium, a note-book, a *commentary*; men-tio, a calling to mind, a mentioning, *mention*; Min-erva, *Minerva*; mens, the *mind*, [*mental*]; a-mens, out of one's senses, frantic; de-mens, out of one's mind, raving, foolish, *demented*; vēhē-mens, vē-mens, (vē, mens), (lit. not having mind, unreasonable), violent, *vehement*; men-tior, (to form in the mind, hence in a bad sense), to lie, (compd. w. com, ex, prae, sub); men-dax, given to lying, *mendacious*; mōn-ēō, to remind, to admonish, (compd. w. ad, com, e, prae, sub), [*admonish*]; mon-itor, one who reminds, a *monitor*; ad-mon-itio, a reminding, an *admonition*; mōn-ītus, a reminding, warning; mōn-ūmentum (mōn-īmentum), a memorial, a *monument*; mon-strum, a divine omen indicating misfortune, an evil omen, a *monster*; mon-stro, to show, instruct, (compd. w. com, de, prae), [*demonstrate, remonstrate*]; Mōn-ēta, (the reminding one): 1. The mother of the Muses; 2. A surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; mōn-ēta, the place for coining money, the *mint*, *money*, [*mone-tary*]; mēd-eor, to heal, to restore; mēd-īcous, of or pertaining to healing, *medical*; mēd-īcous (subst.), a physician; mēd-ico, to heal; mēd-īcīnus, of or pertaining to a physician; mēd-īcīna, the healing art, *medicine*; rē-mēd-iūm, a *remedy*, a relief; mēd-ītor, to think upon, to *meditate*, (compd. w. com, prae), [*premeditate*].

359. vav̄s, a ship; vav̄-rīs, a sailor; vav̄-rukōs, of or for a ship, *nautical*; vav̄-rīa, vav̄-rīa, sea-sickness, *nausea*.

nāvis, a ship; nāvālis, of or belonging to ships, *naval*; nau-ta- (ante-class., poet., and late Lat. nāvīta), a sailor; nāvīgo (nāvis,

ago), to sail, to *navigate*. The root of these words is perhaps the same as of No. 370.

360. nam; —; νεμ; nem, num; allot, number, pasture.

νέμω, to distribute, to hold as one's portion, to possess, to hold sway, to pasture; νωμ-άω, to distribute, to govern; νέμησις, a distribution; νομ-ή, a pasture, distribution; νεμ-έτωρ, a dispenser of rights; νομ-έις, a shepherd, a distributer; νέμ-εσις, righteous indignation, resentment; Νέμ-εσις, Nemesis, the impersonation of divine wrath; νεμ-εσάω, νεμ-εσσάω, to feel righteous indignation; νεμ-ετίζωμαι, to be wroth with; νόμος, custom, law; νομ-ίζω, to own as a custom, to acknowledge, consider as; νόμ-ισμα, a custom, the current coin; νέμ-ος, a wooded pasture or glade; Νέμ-έα, a wooded district between Argos and Corinth; νομ-ός, a pasture, a dwelling.

νῦμ-έρυς, a *number*; νῦμ-έρος, *numerous*; νῦμ-έρο, to count, to *number*, (compd. w. ad, com, di, e, per, re, trans), [*numerate, enumerate*]; νῦμ-έρωτος, a counter, numberer, the *numerator*; νομμός, *nummus, numus*, a piece of money, money; νομμά-ριος, *numarius*, of or belonging to money; νέμ-ος, a wood with much pasture-land, a grove.

361. —; nas; νεσ; —; go, return.

νέ-ομαι, to go or come; νίσ-σομαι, to go; νόσ-τος, a return home; νοσ-τέω, to go or come home, to return.

362. The words under this number are probably from the pronominal stem *nu*, No. 368.

νέ-ος (*νεF-ος*), young, *new*; νε-ός, νει-ός, (new land), fallow land; νε-άρος, young, new; νε-ανίας, a youth; νε-οστός, a young bird, a young animal; νε-οττία, νε-οσσία, a nest; νε-οχύος, new; νε-βρός, a fawn; νέ-αρος, the last, the latest; νε-ωστί, lately; νει-αρά, the latter, the lower; Νέ-αρα, the Younger.

νόνυς, *new*; νόν-ellus (dim.), new, [*novel*]; νόν-itas, newness; νόν-ālis, that is ploughed anew or for the first time; νόν-ο, to make anew, (compd. w. in, re), [*renovate*]; δέ-ντο (contr. from *dē nōvo*, which never occurs), anew, a second time; νū-περ (for

novum-per), newly, lately; *nōv-erca* (for *noverica*, the new one), a step-mother; *nōv-ācūla*, a razor (which gives a new appearance to the face), a knife.

363. *vēpor*, a sinew, cord, nerve, [*neuralgia*]; *vēpō*, a bow-string.

nervus, a sinew, nerve; *nervōsus*, sinewy, *nervous*; *ē-nervis* (*e, nervus*), nerveless, weak; *ē-nervo*, to *enervate*, to weaken.

364. *sna*; *nah*; *ve*; *ne*; spin.

vē-w, vī-thw, to spin; *vī-ma*, yarn, thread; *vī-sis*, spinning; *vī-trov*, a spindle.

ne-o, to spin, (compd. w. per, re), [*needle, net*]; *nē-tus*, a thread, yarn.

365. The words of this group are probably from the pronominal root *na* (Indo-Eur.).

vñ-, insep. privative (= negative) prefix, [*nay*].

nō (old form *nei, ni*), (adv.) not, (conj.) that not, lest; *-nō*, interrog. and enclit. particle (weakened from *nē*) throwing emphasis on the word to which it is attached; *nē*, a negative adverb used in composition, e.g., *nē-que* (= *nec*), *nē-fas*; *neo-nō*, or not; *ni-si* (= *si, nī*), if not, unless; *ni-mirum*, [*nī* (= *nē*), *mirum*], (not wonderful), doubtless; *nōn* (probably contracted from *ne, oenum* or *unum*, old form *nōnum* or *noenum*), *not, non-* (e.g., *non-performance*), [*no, none*].

366. *nig*; —; *vīy, vīf*; —; wash.

vīz-w, vīπ-τw, to wash (usually said of the washing of a part of the person, while *λούσωμαι* is used of bathing); *χέρ-vīβα* (acc. fr. *χέρ*, *vīz-w*), water for washing the hands; *vīπ-τrov*, water for washing.

367. *snigh*; *snih*; *vīf*; *nig, niv* (for *nīgv*); snow.

vīf-a (acc.), snow; *vīf-ás*, a snow-flake; *vīf-erōs, vīf-eros*, a snow-storm; *vīf-ei, vēi-f-ei*, it snows.

nix (gen. *nīv-is* = *nīg-vis*), snow; *nīv-ēus, nīv-ālis*, snowy; *nīv-ōsus*, full of snow; *ning-it, ningu-it*, it snows.

368. These forms are connected with those of No. 362.

vīv, now; *vī-v-í* (Att. form of *vīv*, strengthened by -i demonstrative), now, at this moment; *vīv*, *vī* (postpos. and encl.), a weakened form of *vīv*, used to denote sequence or inference, or to strengthen a command or question.

num (an acc. m. of which *nam* is the acc. f.), an interrog. particle usually implying that a negative answer is expected; *nūn-c* (*num* and the demonstrative suffix *ce*, just as *tunc* from *tum* and the demonstrative suffix *ce*), now.

369. nū; —; vū; nu; nod.

vēū-w, to nod, incline; *vēū-ma*, a nod; *vēū-sis*, a nodding, inclination; *vēū-στάζω*, *vū-στάζω*, to nod, to sleep; *vū-στάλος*, drowsy.

-nūo (used only in derivatives and in compound words), to nod?; *ab-nūo*, *rē-nūo*, to deny, refuse; *ad-nūo*, *annuo*, *innuo*, to nod to, give assent, promise, [*innuendo*]; *nū-tus*, a *nod*, command, will; *nū-men*, a nod, will, the divine will, a divinity; *nū-to* (freq.), to nod, to waver; *nū-tatio*, a nodding, *nutation*.

370. sna, snu; snu; vū, σvv; na, nu; flow, swim.

vē-w (for *σvēFw*), to swim; *vēū-sis*, a swimming; *vēū-στήρ*, a swimmer; *vā-w* (for *σvaFw*), to flow; *āē-va-os*, ever-flowing.

no, to swim, (compd. w. ad, de, e, in, prae, re, trans); *nā-to* (freq.), to swim, float, fluctuate, (compd. w. ad, de, e, in, prae, re, super, trans); *nū-trio*, (lit. to make to flow), to suckle, to nourish; *nū-trix*, a *nurse*, [*nursery*]; *nū-tricius*, *nūtritius*, that nourishes, [*nutritious*, *nutrition*]; *nū-trimentum*, nourishment, *nutriment*.

371. vōs (for σvvōs), a daughter-in-law.

nūrus (for *snusus*), a daughter-in-law.

372. na; —; st. vō; —.

vō-ī, we two.

nōs, we, us.

373. *oīnη*, the ace on dice; *oīos*, alone, single.

tinus (old forms *oinus* and *oenos*), *one*, [*uni-*, e.g., *universal*]; *tīnio* (subst.), the number one, unity, *union*; *tīnio* (vb.), to join together, *unite*, [*unit*]; *tīnīos*, one and no more, only, only of its kind, *unique*.

374. *gan*, *gna*, *gno*; —; *γνω*, *γνω*; *gno*; perceive, know.

δ-νο-μα, (prob. = *δ-γνο-μα*), a name; *δνοματοποίησις*, *δνοματοποίητα*, the making of a name or word (esp. to express a natural sound), *onomatopoeia*; *άν-ώνυ-μος*, *ν-ώνυμος*, nameless; *δνομάζω*, *δνομαίνω*, to name.

co-gnō-men, a surname; *i-gnō-minia*, disgrace, *ignominy*; *nō-men* (for *gnō-men*), a name, [*noun, nomenclature (cālo, to call)*]; *nō-mīnālis*, *nominal*; *no-minatīvus*, of or belonging to naming, *nominative*; *nō-mīno*, to call by name, to name, to *nominate*, (compd. w. co, de, trans), [*denominate, denomination*].

375. *δνυξ*, a claw, a *nail*.

ungu-is, a nail (of a person's finger or toe), a claw, talon; *ungu-icūlus*, (dim.), a little nail of the finger; *ungū-la*, a hoof, a claw; *ungū-latus*, having claws or hoofs.

376. *δνρ-ο-s*, price of purchase; *δνή*, a purchasing, purchase; *δνε-ομαι*, to buy.

vēn-us, *vēn-um* (occurring only in the forms *vēnui*, *vēno*, and *vēnum*), sale; *vēn-eo* [*venum, eo*], (to go to sale), to be sold; *vēnālis*, of or belonging to selling, purchasable, [*venal*]; *vēn-do* (*venum, do*), to sell, *vend*, [*vender, vendor, vendee, vendue*].

M

m ; m ; μ ; m.

377. —; —; *ἀμ*, *όμ*; *sim*; like.

ἀμ-a, at the same time; *όμο-s*, one and the same, common; *όμογενής*, of the same race or family, of the same kind, *homogeneous*; *όμο-ον*, together; *όμο-θεν*, from the same place;

δμό-σε, to one and the same place; δμο-ιος, δμο-ιος, like; δμοι-ιος, resembling; δμοιοπάθεια, likeness of condition or feeling, [*homeopathy, homoeopathy*]; δμα-λός, δμα-λής, even, level; δμα-λίω, to make even or level.

sim-ilis, like, *similar*; dis-sim-ilis, unlike, *dissimilar*; sim-ul (adv.), at the same time, [*simultaneous*]; sim-ultas, dissension, strife; sim-ilo, sim-ilo, to imitate, *simulate*; dis-sim-ilo, to *dissemble, dissimulate, conceal*; in-sim-ilo, to bring a charge against any one; sim-ilātor, an imitator, a pretender; sim-ilātūdo, resemblance, *similitude*; sim-iliācrum, an image, likeness; sim-itū, (old Lat.), at once; sēm-el, once; sem-per (-per = παρά), ever, always; sim-plex (*sim-, plico*), *simple, uncompounded*; sin-gūli, one to each, *single*; sin-gūlāris, one by one, single, *singular*.

378. ἀμά-ω, to cut or reap corn; ἀμη-τος, a reaping, a harvest; ἀμη-τός, the crop or harvest gathered in; ἀμαλλα, ἀμάλη, a sheaf.

mē-to, to *mow* or *reap*; mes-sis, a harvest; mes-sor, a reaper.

379. mav; miv; —; mov; push, push out of place.

ἀ-μείβω (Pind. ἀμεύω), to change; ἀ-μείβ-ομαι, to change one with another, to reply; παρ-αμείβ-ω, to change, pass by, excel; ἀ-μοιβ-ή, compensation, change.

mōv-eo, to *move*, (compd. w. a, ad, com, de, di, e, ob, per, pro, re, sub, se, trans); mōbilis (for *movibilis*), easy to be moved, *movable, mobile*, [*mob, mobility, mobilize, mutiny*]; mō-mentum (for *movimentum*), *movement, momentum, a moment* (of time), *moment, (importance)*, [*momentous, momentary*]; mō-tio, a moving, *motion, a removing*, [*emotion*]; mō-tus, a moving, motion, disturbance; com-mō-tio, a *commotion*; mō-to (freq. = *mutatio*), to move, to change, (compd. w. com, de, in, per, sub, trans), [*commute, transmute*]; mō-tābilis, changeable, *mutable, [immutable]*; mō-tūs, borrowed, lent, in exchange, *mutual*.

1 380. **mu**; **mu**; **μν**; **μν**; bind, enclose, protect.

ἀμύνω, to keep off; ἀμύν-ομαι, to defend one's self; ἀμύν-τωρ, ἀμύν-τηρ, a helper; ἀμύνα, defence; μύν-η, a pretence.

mū-nis, ready to be of service, obliging; **com-mū-nis** (serving together), *common*, [*commune* (subst.)]; **com-mū-nīco**, (to do or have in common), to *communicate*, impart, share, *commune*; **im-mū-nis** (*in, munis*), exempt from a public service, free from; **im-mū-nitas**, exemption from public service, *immunity*; **mū-nia**, (that to which one is bound), duties; **mū-niceps** (*munia, capio*), [one undertaking a duty], an inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a citizen; **mū-nicoplūm**, a free town; **mū-nicoplās**, of or belonging to a municipium, *municipal*; **mū-nīfīcus** (*munus, facio*), liberal, *munificent*; **mū-nus**, a service, duty; **mū-něro**, **mū-něror**, to give, bestow; **re-mūněror**, to repay, *remunerate*; **mū-nio** (old form *moenio*), to build a wall, to build a wall around, to fortify, (compd. w. circum, com, e, per, prae); **mū-nīmentum**, a fortification, [*munition*]; **mū-nītīo**, a fortifying, fortification, [*munition, ammunition*]; **moe-nia**, defensive walls, ramparts; **mū-rus**, a wall; **mū-rālis**, of or belonging to a wall, *mural*; **po-mē-rīum**, **po-moe-rīum** (*post, moerus = mūrus*), an open space within and without the walls of a town.

381. **vam**; **vam**; **ἐμ**, **Fem**; **vom**; vomit.

ἐμ-έω, to vomit; ἐμ-eros, ἐμ-εσις, a vomiting; ἐμ-ετικός, inducing to vomit, *emetick*.

vōm-o, to *vomit*, (compd. w. com, e, pro, re); **vōm-īto** (freq.), to vomit often; **vōm-ītus**, **vōm-itio**, a vomiting.

382. This number is related to No. 377, since from the idea 'like,' the idea of like parts or halves is naturally developed.

ἡμෂ-, insep. prefix, half-; ἡμෂ-στις, half.

sēmi-, half-, demi-, *semi-*; **sēmi-s**, a half; **sē-libra** (*semi, libra*), a half-pound; **ses-tertius** (*sēmis, tertius*), a *sesterce*, a small silver coin equal to two and a half asses.

383. **mad**; **mad**; **μαδ**; **mad**; be wet, flow.

μαδ-αρός, melting away; **μαδ-άω**, to be moist or wet.

măd-eo, to be moist, wet, or dripping; **măd-esco** (inch.), to become moist or wet; **măd-făcio**, to wet, moisten, intoxicate; **măd-idus**, moist, soaked, intoxicated; **mă-no (?)** (prob. for *mad-no*), to flow, run, (compd. w. de, dis, e, per, re).

384. makh ; — ; măx ; mac; kill, slaughter.

μάχομαι, to fight; **μάχη**, battle, [*logomachy*, from *λόγος*, *μάχη*]; **μάχυμος**, warlike; **πρό-μαχος**, fighting before; **πρό-μαχος** (subst.) a champion; **μάχαιρα**, a knife, a sword.

măo-ellum, meat-market; **măo-to**, to slaughter (in sacrifice), to slaughter, kill, destroy.

385. ma ; ma ; με ; me; pronom. denoting the first person.

με, ἐμε, me.

me, me ; me-us, my.

386. ma, mi ; mă ; με ; ma, me = mai, men ; measure.

μέτρον, a measure, *metre* [-meter in compos., e.g., *thermometer* (*θερμός*, *μέτρον*)]; **μετρικός**, of or for measure or metre, metrical; **μέτριος**, within measure, moderate; **μῖμομαι**, to imitate, *mimic*; **μῖμησις**, imitation, *mimesis*; **μῖμος**, an imitator.

mă-ta (the measuring thing), the goal; **mă-to**, to measure, mete, survey; **mă-tor**, to measure, mark off, encamp, traverse; **mă-tior**, to measure, mete, mark off, encamp, traverse, (compd. w. de, e, per, re), [*immense*]; **men-sūra**, a measuring, *measure*, [*mensuration*, *mensurable*, *commensurate*, *commensurable*]; **men-sa**, a table; **nă-mis** (*ni-*, *ne-*, and root *ma*), beyond measure, too much; **mă-nus** (as the measurer, feeler, shaper), the hand, [*manual*, *manufacture*, *manumit*, *manuscript*]; **mă-nus** (old Latin for *bonus*), good; **immānis** (negative of *mānus*), monstrous, (in size) immense, (in character) frightful, fierce; **mă-ne**, (in good season), the morning, early in the morning; **Mănes**, (the good spirits), manes; **mos(?)** (from this root or from No. 379), (a measuring or guiding rule of life), custom, usage, (in pl. *manners*, *morals*, character).

387. mag, magh; mah; μεγ; mag; great. From the root *ma* there probably came at an early time three related roots, *mak* (No. 82), *mag*, and *magh*, all three existing together and having the common meaning of extension.

μέγ-ας (by-stem *μεγαλο*), great, [*mega-* in compos., e.g., *megatherium*, *megalosaurus*]; μεί-ζων (= μεγ-ίων), greater; μεγ-αλίνω, to magnify; μεγ-άιρω, to look at a thing as great or too great, to grudge; μέγ-θος, greatness.

mag-nus, great; **mag-nitudo**, greatness, *magnitude*; **magnim̄us** (*magnus*, *animus*), great-souled, *magnanimous*; **mājor** (= *mag-ior*), greater, *major*, [*majority*, *mayor*]; **maj-estas**, greatness, grandeur, *majesty*; **māg-is**, in a higher degree, more; **māg-ister**, a master, [*magisterial*]; **māgistratus**, *magistracy*, *magistrate*; **māg-istērō**, **māg-istro**, to rule; **mālō** (*māgis*, *volo*), to wish rather, to choose, prefer.

388. smi; smi; με; mi; smile, wonder.

μεί-δος, μεί-δημα, a smile; μει-δάω, μει-διάω, to *smile*.

μι-ρο (to smile upon, i.e., in indication of approval), to *admire*, to *wonder at*, (compd. w. ad. e); **mi-rābilis**, wonderful, *admirable*; **mi-rācūlum**, (that which causes to wonder), a wonder, a *miracle*; **mi-rus**, wonderful; **ni-mi-rum** (*ni*, *ne*, *mirum*), doubtless, certainly.

389. marl; mard (for *marl*); **μελλ, μελ; —; mild.**

μειλ-ia, soothing things, propitiations; μειλ-ίχος, gentle, kind; μειλ-ίχος, gentle, soothing, *mild*, gracious; μειλ-ίχία, gentleness, kindness; μειλ-ίσσω, to soothe, to treat kindly.

390. μέλι, honey; μελί-φρων (*φρήν*), sweet to the mind, delicious; μέλισσᾶ, a bee.

mel (gen. *mell-is* = *melt-is*), honey; **mellifluus** (*mel*, *fluo*), flowing with honey, *mellifluous*.

391. smar; smar; μερ, μερ; mor; keep in mind.

μέρ-μηρ-α, μέρ-μνα, care, anxious thought; μέρ-μαίρω, μέρ-μηρ-ίζω, to be full of cares; μέρ-μερα ἔργα, warlike deeds; μέρ-μερ-ος, peevish, baneful; μάρ-τυς, μάρ-τυρ, a witness, (later) a

martyr; *μαρτυρίον*, a testimony, proof; *μαρτυρομαι*, to call to witness.

mě-mor, mindful of, remembering; *mě-mř-ia*, *memory*; *mě-mř-ialis*, *memorial*; *mě-mř-o*, to remind of, to relate; *com-měmřo*, to recall an object to memory in all its particulars, [*commemorate*]; *mě-mř-äbilis*, *memorable*; *mě-mř-Iter*, from memory, accurately; *mř-a*, a delay; *mř-or*, to delay, (compd. w. com, de, in, re), [*demur*, *demurrage*].

392. *mar*; —; *μερ*; *mer*; measure out, distribute to.

μείρ-ομαι, (*ἔμ-μερ-α*, *εἴ-μαρ-ται*), to receive as one's portion; *μέρ-ος*, *μέρ-ις*, a part, share; *μερ-ίζω*, to divide; *μόρ-ος*, fate, destiny; *μοῖρ-α*, part, share, destiny, one's due; *μόρ-α*, a division (of the Spartan army); *μόρ-σιμος*, appointed by fate.

měr-so, *mř-eor* (to receive as one's share), to deserve, *merit*, earn, obtain, (compd. w. de, e, pro); *měr-itum*, that which one deserves, reward, punishment, *merit*; *merx*, (the gainful thing), merchandise; *com-mer-cium*, *commerce*; *mer-c-ēs*, hire, pay, recompense; *mer-c-or*, to trade, (compd. w. com, e, *prae*); *mer-cans* (pres. part.), trading, [*mercantile*]; *mer-cans* (subst.), a buyer, purchaser, [*merchant*, *merchandise*]; *mer-c-ātor*, a merchant; *mer-c-ēnārius*, *mer-c-ennārius* (in old MSS.), doing anything for reward or pay, *mercenary*.

393. *mar*; *mar*; *μερ*, *μερ*, *μαρ*, *μρο*; *mor*, *mar-c*; waste away, die.

βρο-τός, *μορ-τός*, mortal; *ἀ-μβρο-τος* (*ἀ-μβρόσιος*), immortal; *ἀ-μβροσ-ία*, *ambrosia*, the food of the gods; *μαρ-άνω*, to put out or quench, pass. to waste away, [*amaranth*]; *μαρ-ασ-μός*, *μάρ-ανσις*, decay.

mř-ior, to die, (compd. w. de, e, in, inter, *prae*); *mors*, death, [*murder*, *mortify*]; *mor-talis*, *mortal*; *mor-bus*, a sickness, disease; *mor-bidus*, sickly, diseased, *morbid*; *mar-c-eo*, to wither, to be feeble; *mar-c-esco* (inch.), to wither, to become feeble.

394. *mad*; *madhjas*; *μεθ*; *med*, *mid*; middle.

μέρος (= *μεθ-jos*), *μέρος* (a still further weakened form), middle; *μεστ-ηγύ(s)*, *μεσ-ηγύ(s)*, between.

mēd-ius, *middle*, *mid-*, [*midst*]; mēd-iām, the middle, a *medium*; mēd-io, to divide in the middle, to be in the middle, [*mediate*]; med-iator, a *mediator*; mēd-iocris, middling, ordinary, *mediocre*; di-mid-ius (*dis*, *midius*), half; di-mid-io, to divide into halves, to halve; mēditerraneus (*medius*, *terra*), midland, inland, *mediterranean*; meri-dies (for *medi-dies*), mid-day, noon; mēridiānus, of or belonging to mid-day, *meridian*; mēridionālis, southern, *meridional*.

395. ma; mā; (st.) μῆνες; men; measure.

μῆν, μήσ, μείσ, a *month*; μήνη, the moon; μην-iālos, monthly. mens-is, a month; -mestrīs, (= *mensitris*); bi-mes-tris, of two months duration; tri-mes-tris, of three months; mens-truus, monthly, *menstrual*.

396. ma; mā; μα, μη; ma; measure, fashion, make.

μήτηρ, μά-tηr, a *mother*; μα-ūa, good mother. mā-ter, a mother; mā-ternus, *maternal*; mā-trimōniū, marriage, *matrimony*; mā-trōna, a married woman, wife, [*matron*]; mā-trix, a breeding-animal, a public register; mā-tricula (dim.), a public register, [*matriculate*]; mā-teria, mā-teries, *matter*, materials, wood; mā-teriālis, of or belonging to matter, *material*.

397. milk; miç; μγ; misc; mix.

μίσγω, μίγ-νυ-μι, to *mix*; μίγ-α, μίγ-δα, μίγ-δην, confusedly; μιγ-ás, mixed pell-mell; μιç-is, a *mixing*. misc-eo, to mix, mingle, (compd. w. ad. com, inter, re); miso-ellus, mixed; misc-ellāneus, mixed, *miscellaneous*; mis-tio, mix-tio, mis-tura, mix-tura, a *mixing*, a *mixture*; prō-miso-uus, mixed, *promiscuous*.

398. ma, mi; mi; μν, με; man, min, men; diminish.

μιν-νθω, to make less, become less, perish; μιν-νθα, a little, a short time; μιν-νθάδιος, short-lived; με-ιω, less; με-ιόω, to diminish.

man-cus, maimed ; **men-da**, **men-dum**, a fault, a defect ; **men-dōsus**, full of faults, faulty ; **ē-men-do**, to *amend*, *emend*, *mend* ; **men-dicous**, beggarly ; **men-dicus**, a beggar, a *mendicant* ; **men-dico**, **men-dicor**, to beg ; **mīn-uō**, to diminish, (compd. w. com., de, di, in), [*diminish*, *mince*] ; **mīn-ūtus**, small, *minute* ; **mīn-ūtūm**, the smallest piece of money, pl. very small parts, [*minute*] ; **mīn-or**, **mīn-us**, less, [*minor*, *minus*] ; **mīn-imus**, very little, least, [*minimum*, *minim*] ; **mīn-ister**, adj., (a double comparative in form, from *minus* and compar. ending -ter, Gr. -τερ-ος), serving ; **mīn-ister** (subst.), a servant, a *minister*, [*minstrel*] ; **mīn-istēriūm**, service, *ministry* ; **mīn-istro**, to serve, supply, *minister*, (compd. w. ad, *prae*, sub).

399. μορ-μύρ-ω; **μυρ-μύρ-ω** (formed by redupl. from **μύρ-ω**), (of water) to roar and boil.

mur-mur (formed perhaps by onomatopoeia), a *murmur*, rushing, roaring ; **mur-mūr-o**, to *mur-mur*, rustle, roar.

400. mu; mu; μυ; μυ; bind, close. (Cf. No. 380.)

μύ-ω, to close (eyes, mouth) ; **μύ-σις**, a closing (of the lips, eyes, etc.) ; **μυ-τνδα**, blindman's-buff ; **μύ-ψη**, blinking, short-sighted, [*myops*, *myope*, *myopy*] ; **μυ-χός**, the innermost place or part ; **μυ-έω**, to initiate into the mysteries, to instruct ; **μύσ-της** (fem. **μύσ-τις**), one initiated ; **μυσ-τήριον**, a *mystery* or secret doctrine ; **μυ-άω**, to compress the lips ; **μύ-ζω**, to murmur with closed lips, to moan ; **μυ-γμός**, a moaning ; **μυ-χθίζω**, to moan, to sneer ; **μυ-κτήρ**, the nose ; **μυν-δός**, **μύ-δος**, dumb ; **μύ-ξω**, to drink with closed lips, to suck in ; **μυ-ξάω**, to suck ; **μυ-ττός**, **μύ-της**, dumb.

mū-tus, dumb, *mute* ; **mū-tesco** (inch.), to become dumb, (compd. w. in, ob), **mū-tio**, *muttio*, to *mutter* ; **mu-sso**, **mu-ssito** (intens.), to speak low, to mutter.

401. mus; mush; μυσ; mus; steal. (Cf. No. 403.)

μυ-ῖα (for **μυσ-ῖα**), a fly.

mu-sca, a fly, [*midge*, *mosquito*, *mosquito*].

402. **mar**, **mal**; —; **μνλ**; **mol**; rub, grind.

μνλ-η, μνλ-ος, a mill, a millstone, [*meal*]; *μνλ-ωθρός*, a miller; *μνλ-αι, μνλ-όδοντες, μνλ-τραι*, the molar teeth, the grinders.

mōl-o, to grind; **mōl-a**, a mill, millstone, *meal*; **mol-āris**, of a mill, of grinding, *molar*; **im-mōl-o** (*in, mola*), to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal, to sacrifice, to *immolate*.

403. **mus**; **mush**; **μνσ**; **mus**; steal. (Cf. No. 401.)

μνσ, a *mouse*, a muscle (shell-fish).

mus, a mouse; **mus-čilus** (dim.), a little mouse, a sea *muscle* (*mussel*), a *muscle* (of the body), [*muscular*]; **mus-čip-čila**, **mus-čip-čilum**, (*mus, capio*), a mouse-trap.

404. Perhaps these words are from the root **mu** (No. 400).

μωρός, dull, foolish; *μωρία*, folly; *μωρόμαι*, to become dull, be stupefied; *μωράίνω*, to be silly, to be foolish.

mōrus, foolish; **mōrus**, self-willed, peevish, *morose*.

405. *᷄μβρος*, rain; *᷄μβριος*, rainy; *᷄μβρέω*, to rain.

imber, rain, a rain-storm, a shower of rain; **imbrex**, a hollow tile, pantile (used in covering roofs, for conducting off the rain).

406. *ἀμός*, raw, fierce; *ἀμότης*, rawness, fierceness.

amārus, bitter.

407. *ἄμος*, the shoulder; *ἄμοπλάτη*, the shoulder-blade.

timērus (incorrectly spelled **hūmērus**), the upper part of the arm, the shoulder.

P

r; r; ρ; r (sometimes **l**).

408. **ar**; **ar**; **dp**; **ar**; fit, join closely. The Indo-European root *ar* has the fundamental meaning of motion in the direction of something. From this arise the meanings of attaining a goal, close union, fitness, closeness, narrowness. The root *ar* is in Sanskrit retained unchanged in form. In Greek it appears under three forms, *ἀρ*, *ἔρ*, *ὸρ*; and to each of these forms a definite meaning is attached, to the one with *a* that of fit-

ting (No. 408) and ploughing (No. 410), to the one with *e* that of rowing (No. 411), to the one with *o* that of raising or arousing (No. 414). Comparing the Latin words, *artus*, *rēmus*, *ōrior*, we find a similar special meaning attached to each of the corresponding vowels.

ἀρ-αρ-ίσκω, to join, to fit together, to be joined closely together, to fit or suit; **ἀρ-μενος**, fitting, fitted or suited; **ἀρ-θρον**, a joint, (pl. limbs); **ἀρ-τύω**, to prepare; **ἀρ-τύς**, **ἀρ-θυός**, a bond, friendship; **ἀρ-ιθμός**, a number, a numbering; **ἀρ-ιθμητικός**, of or for numbering; **ἡ ἀριθμητική** (sc. τέχνη), arithmetic; **ν-ήρ-ιτος**, **ν-ήρ-ιθμος**, **ἀν-άρ-ιθμος**, countless; **ἀρ-μός**, a joint, the shoulder-joint; **ἀρ-τὶ**, just, exactly; **ἀρ-τιος**, suitable, exactly fitted; **ἀρ-τίζω**, to prepare; **ἀρ̄-**, insep. prefix, used to strengthen the meaning of its compound; **ἀρ-είων**, better; **ἀρ-ιτος**, best; **ἀρ-έσκω**, to make good, make amends, please; **ἀρ-ετή**, goodness, excellence, manhood, valor; **ἀρ-εάω**, to be fit or proper; **ἐρ̄-ηρ-ος**, fitting exactly; **ἄρα** (*ἀρ*, *ῥά*), then, straightway.

ar-ma, armor, *arms*; **ar-mo**, to arm, [*army*, *armada*]; **ar-matūra**, *armor*, [*armature*]; **ar-mus**, the shoulder, the *arm*; **ar-tus**, fitted, close, narrow, severe; **ar-tum**, a narrow place; **ar-te**, closely; **ar-tus**, a joint, (pl. limbs); **ar-ticūlus** (dim.), a joint, (of discourse) a part, a division, *article*; **ar-ticūlo**, to utter distinctly, to *articulate*; **ars**, skill in joining something, skill in producing, occupation, *art*, [*artist*, *artisan*, *artifice*, *artificer*, *artificial*, *artful*, *artless*, *artillery*]; **in-ers** (*in*, *ars*), unskilled in any art, inactive, *inert*, [*inertia*]; **sollers**, solers (*sollus* [old word meaning ‘entire’], *ars*), [*having all art*], skilled, intelligent.

409. *ark* (expanded fr. rt. *ar*); —; —; —; spin.

ἀράχ-νης, a spider; **ἀράχ-νη**, a spider, a spider's web; **ἀράχ-νων**, a spider's web.

arā-nea (= *araknea*), a spider, a spider's web; **arā-neus**, a spider; **arā-neum**, a spider's web.

410. *ar*; —; *dp*; *ar*; move, plough.

ἀρ-όω, to plough; **ἀρ-οτήρ**, a ploughman; **ἀρ-οτος**, a crop or cornfield, ploughing, seed-time; **ἀρ-ορπον**, a plough; **ἀρ-οντα**, tilled land.

ἄρ-ο, to plough, [arable]; ἄρ-ἀτορ, a ploughman; ἄρ-ατιο, a ploughing; ἄρ-ἄτρυν, a plough; ἀρ-νυς, ploughed, arable; ar-vum, an arable field; ar-mentum(?), cattle for ploughing, a drove, a herd.

411. **ar, ra; ar; ἐρ; ra, re;** move, move with oars. (Cf. No. 408.)
 ἀμφ-ήρ-ης, fitted on both sides, with oars on both sides; ἀλυ-ήρ-ης, sweeping the sea; τρι-ήρ-ης, a galley with three banks of oars, a trireme; πεντηκόντ-ορο-ς, a ship of burden with fifty oars; ἐρ-έ-της, a rower; ὑπ-ηρ-έ-της, an under-rower, under-seaman, servant; εἰρ-εσία, ἐρ-εσία, a rowing, a crew; ἐρ-έστω, to row; ἐρ-ετμόν, an oar.

ră-tis, a raft, boat, vessel; **rē-mus**, an *oar*, [rudder]; **rē-mi-gium**, a rowing, the oars, the rowers; **tri-rē-mis** (adj.), having three banks of oars; **tri-rē-mis** (subst.), a vessel having three banks of oars, a *trireme*.

412. **var; —; ἐρ, Fər; ver;** speak.
 εἰρ-ω, to say, (ἐρ-έω, εἰρ-ηκα [for ἔ-Ἐρη-κα], ἐ-ρήθ-ην, ρη-τός [for Fρη-τός]); ρή-τωρ, a public speaker; ρη-τορικός, *rhetorical*; ή ρη-τορική (sc. τέχνη), *rhetoric*; ρή-τρα, a verbal agreement, an unwritten law, a law; ρή-μα, a word; ρή-σις, a speaking, speech; εἰρήνη, peace.

ver-bum, a *word*, a *verb*; **ver-bális**, *verbal*; **ver-bōsus**, full of words, *verbose*; **ad-verbium**, an *adverb*; **prōverbium** (*pro, ver-bum*), a *proverb*.

413. **var; —; —; —; cover.**

εἰρ-ος, ἐρ-ιο-ν, wool; ἐρ-ίν-εος, ἐρεοῦς, woollen.

vell-us, a *fleece*, *wool*; **vill-us**, shaggy hair.

414. **ar; ar; ὁρ; or;** arouse, rouse one's self, rise. (Cf. No. 408.)
 ὁρ-νυμι, ὁρ-ίνω, ὁρ-οθύνω, to stir up, excite, arouse; ὁρ-ούω, to rise and rush violently on or forward; ἀν-ορ-ούω, to start up; οὐρ-ον, a boundary; δίσκ-ουρ-α (pl.), a quoit's cast.

ὄr-ior, to stir one's self, to rise, to have one's origin from, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, ex, in, ob, sub); **or-tus**, a rising, origin,

birth ; **abertus**, *abortio*, a premature birth, *abortion* ; **ōr-iens**, the rising sun, the East, the *Orient*; **ōr-ientālis**, *oriental*; **ōr-igo**, birth, origin, [*aborigines*, *aboriginal*] ; **ōr-iginālis**, primitive, *original*.

415. var; —; ὄρ, Fop; ver; be watchful, wary.

ὄρ-ομαι, to watch ; **οὐρ-ος**, a watcher, guardian ; **ἐπί-ουρ-ος**, a guardian ; **φρουρός** (*προ-ορός*), a watcher ; **φρουρά**, a looking out, a watch, guard ; **τιμá-ορο-s**, **τιμωρός**, upholding honor, helping, avenging, punishing ; **πυλα-ωρός**, **πυλωρός**, a gate-keeper ; **θυρ-ωρός**, a door-keeper ; **ὤρα**, care, heed ; **ὄρά-w**, to see ; **Ὄρα-μα**, a sight, [*cosmorama* (*κόσμος*, world), *diorama* (*διά*, through), *panorama* (*πᾶν*, all)] ; **ἀ-ὄρā-tos**, invisible.

ᴠ̄rēor, to reverence, to fear ; **r̄-v̄r-eor**, to honor, *reverence*, *revere*, [*reverent*, *reverend*] ; **v̄r̄-ēcundus**, feeling shame, modest.

416. ὄρ-μή, 1. a violent movement onward, a rush, an attack ; 2. the first stir or start in a thing, effort, attempt ; 3. a start on a march, etc. ; **ὄρ-μάw**, to set in motion, to urge on, (more commonly *intrans.*), to hurry on, to start ; **ἀφ-ορ-μή**, **ὄρ-μη-**
τήριον, a starting-place, an incentive.

417. ὥρυγ-ή, ὥρυθμός, a howling, a roaring.

r̄ūg-io, to roar, to bellow ; **r̄ūg-ītus**, a roaring.

418. var; var; —; —; —; cover.

οὐρ-ανόs (*ὤρ-ανόs*, *ὄρ-ανόs*), the vault or firmament of heaven, a ceiling, the roof of the mouth, palate ; **οὐρ-άνιοs**, heavenly ; **Οὐρανίωνεs**, the gods.

419. ρ̄īγ-os, frost, cold ; **ρ̄īγ-ιοv**, more frosty or cold, more horrible ; **ρ̄īg-éw**, to shudder with the cold, to shudder at anything ; **ρ̄īg-ów**, to be cold, to shiver from frost or cold.

frig-us (*subst.*), cold ; **frig-eo**, to stiffen with cold, to be cold ; **frig-idus**, cold, *frigid*.

420. ρ̄īξ-a, a root.

r̄ādix, a root, [*wort*, *radical*].

421. **sru**; **sru**; **þv, σρv**; **ru, rou, ro**; flow, break forth, come out with vehemence.

ρέω (*peú-σω, ē-ρρύη-ν*), to flow, to run; ρέ-os, ρεῦ-μα, ροή, a stream; ρύ-σις, ρεῦ-σις, a flowing; ρύ-τός, flowing; ρευστός, made to flow, fluctuating; ρεῖθρον, ρέ-εθρον, a stream, the bed of a stream; ρύ-αξ, a stream that bursts forth, esp. a stream of lava; ρύ-μη, the force, swing, rush of a body in motion; ρύ-θμός, any motion, esp. a regular, recurring, vibratory motion, time (in music), *rhythm*. From the root **þv** comes the stem **þv-**. ρύ-μαι, to move with speed or violence, to rush; ρύ-ννυμι, to strengthen, to put forth strength; ρύ-μη, strength, force; Ρώ-μη, Rome; ἐ-ρωή, a quick motion, rush; ἐ-ρω-έω, to rush, rush forth.

Ru-mo, an older name of the Tiber; **Ro-ma** (= *Srou-ma, Rou-ma*, stream-town), *Rome*; **ru-o** (= *srov-o*), to rush down, fall down, go to ruin, (compd. w. com, de, di, e, in, ob, pro, sub, super); **ru-inā**, a falling or tumbling down, *ruin*.

422. **svar, sar; sar; σερ, ἐρ, ἐρ, σερ, ερ, δερ; ser, sre, sor;** swing, hang, bind; (Latin) arrange, put together.

σερ-ά, a rope; δρ-μος, 1. a chain, necklace, 2. a roadstead, anchorage, place where the ships swing or ride at anchor, where ships are bound or fastened, 3. = ἐρ-μα, ear-ring; (*ὅρμος*, with the second signification, is by some referred to δρμάω, No. 416); δρ-μαθός, a string or chain (as of beads, etc.); δρ-μία, a fishing-line; ἐρ-μα, an ear-ring (prob. of strung pearls); ἐρ-μα, prop, support, ballast, (prob. belongs with this root); εἰρ-ω (simple verb rare; compds. w. ἀν-, δι-, εν-, ἐξ, σύν), to fasten together in rows, to string; εἰρ-μός, a train, series (as of things bound or fastened together); εἰρ-ερος, bondage; δείρ-ω [Ionic], (Att. αἴρ-ω, Aeol. ἀέρρω), to raise, to lift; δορ, a hanger, a sword; δορ-τύρ, a strap over the shoulder to hang anything to, a sword-belt; αἴώρα, a machine for suspending bodies, a being suspended or hovering in the air, oscillation; δρ-τάω, to fasten to or hang one thing upon another; δρ-τάνη, that by which something is hung up, a rope, cord.

sér-o, to join or bind together, to plait, to entwine, (compd. w. ad, de, dis, ex, in, inter, pro, sub, trans), [*insert*]; **disserto** (freq. fr. *disséro*), to discuss, to treat, [*dissertation*]; **in-ser-to** (freq. fr. *inséro*), to put into, to insert; **ser-mo** (may be referred to No. 422 or to No. 423), a speaking, discourse, [*sermon*]; **ser-tum** (rare in sing., freq. in pl.), a wreath of flowers; **sér-ies**, a row, succession, *series*; **rē-te** (= *sre-te*), a net; **rē-ticulum** (dim.), a little net, [*reticule*]; **rē-ticulatus**, made like a net, *reticulated*; **circum-rētio**, to enclose with a net, ensnare; **ir-rētio**, to take in a net, catch, ensnare, hinder; **sér-a**, a bar for fastening doors; **ob-sér-o**, to bolt, bar, fasten; **rē-sér-o**, to unlock, unclose, open; **ser-vus**, slavish; **ser-vus, ser-va**, a slave, a servant; **ser-vitium**, slavery, the class of slaves, [*service*]; **ser-vitudo**, *servitude*; **ser-vilis**, slavish, *servile*; **ser-vio**, to be a servant or slave, to *serve*, (compd. w. ad, de, in, sub); **sors**(?), anything used to determine chances, a lot, (*séro : sors = fero : fors*); **sor-tio**(?), **sor-tior**(?), to cast or draw lots; **con-sors**(?), having an equal share with another or others, partaking of in common; **con-sors**(?) (subst.), a sharer, partner, *consort*; **ex-sors**(?), without lot, having no share in.

423. svar ; svar ; συρ ; sur ; tune, sound.

σῦρ-γξ, a musical pipe; **συρ-ίζω**, to pipe, to make any whistling or hissing sound; **σῦρ-γμός**, a shrill piping sound, a hissing.

ab-sur-dus, 1. out of tune, giving a disagreeable sound, harsh, 2. incongruous, silly, *absurd*; **su-sur-rus**, a humming, whispering; **su-sur-ro**, to hum, buzz, whisper.

424. ὥρα, any limited time or period (as fixed by natural laws and revolutions), whether of the year, month, or day, a season, spring-time, part of a day, hour, the right or fitting time; **ὥρος**, time, a year; **ὥρασι**, in season; **ὥραῖος**, timely, seasonable; **ἄὥρος**, untimely.

hởra, (lit. a definite space of time fixed by natural laws), an hour, a season.

425. **ru**; **ru**; **ἀρυ** (**ω** is here a prefixed vowel); **ru, rau**; sound.
ἀρύ-ομαι, howl, roar; **ἀρυ-θμός**, a howling, roaring; **ἀρυ-μαγδός**, a loud noise, din.

rū-mor, common talk, *rumor*; **rū-mifīoō** (*rumor, facio*), to report; **rau-cus, rāv-us**, hoarse; **rāv-is**, hoarseness.

A

l; l; λ; L. **L** is sometimes represented by **r**.

426. al; —; dλ; al, ol, ul; grow, make to grow, nourish.

ἄν-αλ-ros, insatiable; **ἄλ-σος**, a grove; **Ἄλ-τις**, the sacred grove of Zeus at Olympia.

ἄl-o, to nourish, support; **ἄl-esco** (inch.), to grow up; **co-άlesco** (inch.), to grow together, become united, *coalesce*; **ἄl-imēntum**, nourishment, *aliment*; **ἄl-imonium**, sustenance, support, *alimony*; **al-tor**, (fem. *al-trix*), a nourisher; **ἄl-umnus** (adj.), that is nourished; **ἄl-umnus** (subst.), a foster-son, pupil, *alumnus*; **ἄl-umna**, a foster-daughter, a pupil; **ἄl-umno**, to nourish, educate; **al-mus**, nourishing, cherishing, kind; **al-tus** (lit. grown or become great), high, [old]; **al-titudo**, height, *altitude*; **ex-al-to**, to elevate, *exalt*; **ἄl-émentum**, a first principle, *element*; **ad-ἄl-eo**, to cause to grow up, to magnify; **ad-ul-tus**, grown up, *adult*; **ἄd-ἄl-esco** (inch.), to grow up; **ad-ἄl-escens**, growing up; **ἄd-ἄl-escens** (subst.), a youth; **sub-ἄl-es**, a sprout, offspring; **ind-ἄl-es**, inborn or native quality; **pro-les** (= *pro-ol-es*), offspring; **obs-ἄl-esco** (inch.), to wear out, fall into disuse, become obsolete; **obs-ἄl-ētus**, worn out, *obsolete*.

427. ἄλλος, another; **ἄλλως**, otherwise; **ἄλλ-ίλος**, one another; **ἄλλά**, (in another way), but; **ἄλλ-oīos**, of another kind; **ἄλλ-άσσω**, to make other than it is, to change, exchange; **ἄλλ-ότριος**, of or belonging to another, foreign, strange.

ali-us, another (of many), other, *else*; **ālio**, to another place, elsewhere; **ālia** (sc. *via*), in another way; **ali-as**, at another time; **ālter**, otherwise; **ali-bi** (contr. fr. *aliubi*), elsewhere; **ali-enus**, that belongs to another person, place, object, etc., *alien*; **ali-ēno**, to transfer, *alienate*; **ali-quantus** (*alius, quantus*), somewhat, some; **ali-quando**, at some time, sometimes; **ali-quis** (*alius, quis*), some one, something; **ali-quot** (*alius, quot*), some, several, [*aliquot*]; **al-ter** (a comparative form of *alius*), the other of two, one of two, [*alter, alterative*]; **al-ternus** (adj.), *alternate, alternative*; **al-terno**, to *alternate*; **al-tercor**, to dispute, quarrel, *altercate*; **al-tercatio**, a dispute, *altercation*; **altēr-ūter**, one of two, either; **ad-ul-ter** (*ad, alter*), an *adulterer*.

428. γλῦκν-*s*, sweet; γλῦκν-*της*, sweetness; γλεῦκ-*os*, must; ἀ-γλευκ-ή*s*, not sweet, sour.

dul-cis (perhaps from *gulcis*, by dissimilation), sweet, [*dulcetdul-cēdo, sweetness.*

429. var; val; Feλ, Faλ; vol; wind, roll, grind.

ἐλύ-*w*, to wind, to twist together; εἰλύ-*w*, to roll, enfold; εῖλυ-μα, a wrapper; ἔλυ-προ*v*, a cover; ὥλυξ, a whirling; ὥλλά-*s*, a rope; δλοί-τροχο*v*, δλοί-τροχο*v*, a rolling stone; δλ-μο*s*, a round stone, a mortar; οὐλάι, coarsely-ground barley; ἀλέω, to grind; ἀλευρο*v*, ἀλείατα, wheaten flour; ἀλέτη*s*, a grinder; ἀλε-τό*s*, a grinding, meal; ἀλε-τρίβ-αvos, a pestle; ἀλο-άω, to thresh; ἀλω-ή, ἀλω*s*, a threshing-floor.

volv-o, to roll, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, e, in, ob, per, pro, re, sub, super), [*walk, well* (vb.), *convolve, convolution, devolve, evolve, evolution, involve, involution, revolve, revolution, revolt, revolver*]; **vōl-ūto** (freq.), to roll; **vōl-ūbilis**, rolling, whirling, (of speech) rapid, *volatile*; **vōl-ūmen**, a roll, *volume*.

430. ἄλαιοv, olive-oil; ἄλαι-a (Att. ἄλά-a), the olive-tree, the fruit of the olive-tree, an olive.

δλέu-m, *oil*, olive-oil, [*oleaginous*]; **δliva**, an *olive*, olive-tree.

431. ἄλος (*Felos*), low ground.

valles, *vallis*, a valley.

432. ἄλος, a nail; ἐφ-ἄλος, nailed on or to; ἐφ-ἄλος, to nail on.

vallu-s, a stake, a palisade; vallum, a rampart set with palisades, a fortification; vallo, to surround with a rampart and palisades, (compd. w. circum, com, e), [*circumvallation*]; inter-vallum, the space between two palisades, an interval.

433. las; lash; λα, λασ; las; wish, long for.

λά-ω, to wish; λῆ-μα, λῆ-σις, will; λε-λα-ίματι, to desire earnestly; λε-λη-ματι (pf.), to strive eagerly; λία-ν, very, exceedingly.

las-o-ivus, playful, wanton, *lascivious*, [*lust*].

434. λαυός, left, i.e., on the left side.

laevu-s, left, i.e., on the left side.

435. λάξ, λάγδην, with the foot; λακ-τίζω, to kick with the heel or foot; λακ-πάτηρος, trampled on.

calx, the *heel*; calo-o, to tread under foot; circum-caloo, circum-culoo, to trample around; oon-culoo, to crush or bruise by treading; de-culoo, to tread down; pro-culoo, to tread down, to despise; ex-culoo, to tread out or down; in-culoo, to tread into or upon, to impress on, to *inculcate*; oo-culoo, to trample upon or down; re-caloo, to tread again, retrace; calcar, a spur; calo-ens, a shoe; calo-ītro, to kick, to be stubborn, [*recalcitrant*, *recalcitrant*].

436. λᾶ-ός, the people; λά-ῖτον, λῆ-ῖτον, the town-hall or council-room; λειτουργός, (λεῖτος or λεῖτος, ζργον), a public servant; λειτ-ουργία, a burdensome public office or duty, any public service, the public service of the gods, [*liturgy*]; λειτ-ουργέω, to perform public duties; βασιλεύς (prob. from rt. βα and Ionic λευ = λαο), a king (as leader of the people).

437. **Iu**, *lav*; —; **λαF**; **lu**, *la*; gain, get booty.

λά-ω, *ἀπο-λαν-ω*, to enjoy; **λεία**, Ion. **λητή**, Dor. **λαία**, **λητός**, booty; **λητόμαι**, to seize as booty; **λητρός**, she who gives booty, epithet of Athena; **λά-τρις**, a hired servant; **λα-τρεύω**, to work for hire, to serve; **λω-ίων** (for **λω-Φίων**), better.

lă-crūm, gain, [*lucre*]; **lă-crōr**, to gain; **lă-cratiūs**, *lucrative*; **lă-tro**, a hired servant, a hired soldier, a freebooter, a robber; **lă-trōcīnōr**, to practise robbery on the highway; **lă-trōcīnum**, freebooting, robbery, piracy.

438. **lap**; —; **λαπ**; **lab**; lick.

λάπ-τω, to *lap* with the tongue, to drink; **λαφ-ύσσω**, to swallow greedily.

lăb-rum, **lăb-ia**, **lăb-ea**, **lăb-iūm**, a *lip*, [*labial, labiate*]; **lamb-o**, to lick, *lap*, (compd. w. circum, de, prae, praeter).

439. **λάχ-νη**, soft, woolly hair; **λάχ-νος**, wool; **λαχ-νήεις**, woolly, shaggy; **λαχ-νέομαι**, to grow hairy; **λῆ-νος**, wool.

lă-na, wool; **lă-nū-go**, down; **lă-neus**, woollen; **lă-nicius**, woolly, fleecy.

440. **rag**, *lag*; —; **λεγ**; **leg**; collect, gather.

λέγ-ω, to pick, collect, count, tell, speak (the meaning 'speak' is the latest, and is developed through the intermediate notion of 'counting one's words'); **λεκ-τός**, chosen, spoken; **λογ-άς**, gathered, chosen; **δια-λέγ-ομαι**, to converse with, [*dialectic, dialectic*]; **διάλογος**, a conversation, *dialogue*; **κατα-λέγ-ω**, to lay down, to pick out, to recount; **συλ-λογ-ή**, a collecting, levying; **ἐκ-λογ-ή**, a picking out, election, selection; **λόγ-ος**, a word, speech, reason, [*logarithm (λόγος, ἀριθμός), logic, logomachy (λόγος, μάχη), -logy in compds., e.g., geology (γῆ, λόγος)*]; **λέξ-ις**, a speaking, speech; **λογ-ίζομαι**, to reckon, to consider, [*syllogize, syllogism*].

lēg-o, to collect, gather, hear, see, read, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, inter, per, prae, se, sub), [*lecture, collect, elect, select*]; **di-lig-o** (*dis, lēgo*), (to distinguish one by selecting him from others), to esteem highly, to love; **intellēgo**, less correctly

intelligo, [*inter, lego*], (to choose between), to perceive, understand, distinguish, [*intelligent, intellect*]; **neg-lég-o**, less correctly **neg-lig-o**, **neo-lég-o**, [*nec, lego*], (not to gather), to *neglect*, to slight; **rē-lég-o**, to collect again, go over again, read again; **lec-tio**, a gathering, a reading, *lection*; **leo-tor**, a reader; **leg-ibilis**, *legible*; **lég-io**, (prop. a levying), a body of soldiers, a *legion*; **lég-ionarius**, *legionary*; **di-lig-ens** (prop. esteeming, loving), attentive, *diligent*; **neg-lég-ens**, **neg-lig-ens**, heedless, *negligent*; **ɛ-lég-ans** (another form of *eligens*), luxurious, *elegant*; **rē-lig-io**, in poetry also **rel-lig-io** (by some authorities derived from *relicare*), reverence for God (the gods), *religion*; **col-lég-a**, one who is chosen at the same time with another, a *colleague*; **col-lég-iūm**, persons united by the same office or calling, a *college*, a corporation; **leg-ūmen**, (that which is gathered), pulse, any *leguminous* plant; **lec-tus**, a reading; **střep-lex** (*super, lego*), household utensils, furniture; **lig-num**, (that which is gathered), wood, firewood, (*lignum* is by some derived from Sk. rt. *dah*, burn).

441. II; —; λει; lev; smooth, polish.

λεῖ-os, **λευ-pós**, smooth, even, level; **λει-ότης**, smoothness; **λε-áinw**, **λει-áinw**, to smooth, to polish.

lēv-is, smooth; **lēv-itas**, smoothness; **lēv-o**, to smooth, to polish; **lēv-igo**, 1. to make smooth, 2. to make small, pulverize, *levigate*.

442. lak; —; —; —; bend.

λέχ-pios, slanting, crosswise; **λέχ-pis** (adv.), slanting, crosswise; **λοξ-ós**, slanting, crosswise, indirect.

lio-Inus, bent or turned upward; **obliquus**, slanting, *oblique*; **obliquo**, to turn aside or in an oblique direction; **li-mus**, side-long, aslant; **li-men**, (prop. a cross-piece), a threshold; **ɛ-li-mīno**, to turn out of doors, [*eliminate*]; **sub-li-mis** (etym. dub., perhaps *sub*, *limen*, up to the lintel; or *sub*, *lēvo*), uplifted, high, *sublime*; **li-mes**, a cross-path, boundary, *limit*; **li-mīto**, to

enclose within boundaries or limits, to *limit*; **lux-us** (adj.), dislocated; **lux-um**, **lux-us**, a dislocation; **lux-o**, to dislocate, to *luxate*, [*luxation*].

443. ri, li, lib; —; λιβ; ri, li, lib. From the fundamental idea 'melt' have been developed two meanings, viz.: 1. flow, drop, melt away, pass away; 2. melt on to, adhere to.

λειβ-ω, to pour, to let flow; λοιβ-ή, a drink-offering; λιψ, λιβ-άς, λιβ-ος, anything that drops or trickles, a drop, a stream; λιβ-ός, wet; λειβ-ηθρον, a wet country or place; λιβ-άδιον, a small stream, a wet place; λιμ-ην, a pool; λιμήν, a harbor; λει-μών, a moist, grassy place, a meadow.

ri-vus, a small stream of water, a brook, [river]; **ri-vitulus** (dim.), a small brook, a *rivulet*; **ri-välis** (adj.), of or belonging to a brook; **ri-väles** (subst.), those who have or use the same brook; **ri-välis**, a competitor in love, a *rival*; **ri-vo**, to lead or draw off; **de-ri-vo**, to draw off, divert, *derive*, [*derivation*]; **cor-ri-vo**, to conduct streams of water together; **li-no**, **li-nio**, to daub, spread over, (compd. w. ad. circum, com, de, ob, per, prae, sub, super); **li-tus**, **li-tura**, a smearing, anointing; **li-ni-men-tum**, smearing-stuff, *liniment*; **li-tus**, the sea-shore; **littōra** (less correctly *litera*), a *letter*, a word, (pl. an epistle); **litterālis**, *literālis*, of or belonging to letters or writing, *literal*; **litteratura**, *literatura*, philology, *literature*; **oblittero**, **oblitero**, to blot out, *obliterate*; **de-le-o**, to destroy; **lib-o**, to take a little of, to taste of, to pour out in honor of a deity, to make a libation, (compd. w. de, prae, pro); **lib-atio**, a *libation*; **lib-um**, **lib-us**, a consecrated cake, a cake; **de-lib-u**, to besmear, anoint; **Lib-er**, an old Italian deity who presided over planting and fructification, afterwards identified with the Greek Bacchus.

444. λινο-ν, anything made of flax, linen; **λίνεος** (adj.), of flax, linen.

lin-um, flax, *linen*; **lin-eus** (adj.), of flax, of linen; **lin-ea**, a linen thread, a *line*; **lin-eāris**, of or belonging to lines, *linear*; **lin-eālis**, consisting of lines, *lineal*; **lin-eāmentum**, a line (made

with a pen, pencil, brush, etc.), a feature, *lineament*; **dē-lin-eo**, (lit. to make a line down), to sketch out, to *delineate*; **lin-eous**, of or belonging to linen or flax.

445. λίς, λέων, lion; λέαινα, lioness.
leo, lion.

446. λί-s (st. *λιτ*), smooth; **λιτ-ós**, smooth, plain; **λιστό-s**, **λισ-ποs**, **λισ-φοs**, smooth; **λισ-τροv**, a tool for levelling or smoothing, a spade; **γλω-ós**, sticky oil; **γλύ-a**, **γλοe-á**, glue.

†**glu-o**, to draw together; **glus** (for the usual *gluten*), *glue*; **glü-ten**, **glü-tinum**, *glue*; **glü-tino**, to *glue*, (compd. w. ad. com, de, re).

447. lubh; lubh; λιφ; lib, lub; desire, long for.
λίπ-τω, λίπ-τομαι, to be eager, to long for; **λιψ**, a longing.
lib-et, **lüb-et**, (impers.), it pleases, it is pleasing; **lib-eo**, **lüb-eo**, to please; **prō-lib-ium**, desire, pleasure; **lib-ido**, **lüb-ido**, desire, passion; **lib-er**, doing as one desires, free; **lib-ero**, to *liberate*; **lib-ératio**, *liberation*; **lib-érator**, a *liberator*; **lib-ertas**, *liberty*; **lib-ertus**, a freedman (in reference to the manumitter); **lib-er-tinus** (adj.), of or belonging to the condition of a freedman; **lib-ertinus** (subst.), a freedman (in reference to his condition or class), [*libertine*]; **lib-erālis**, of or belonging to freedom, noble, *liberal*; **lib-erālitas**, a disposition befitting a freeman, a noble spirit, *liberality*.

448. lu; lu; λυ; lu; loose, release, ransom.
λύ-w, to *loose*, [*lose, -less*]; **λύ-η, λύ-a**, dissolution, separation; **λύ-σιs**, a loosing, release, [*analysis*]; **λυ-τήρ**, a deliverer; **λύ-τροv**, a ransom.

lu-o, to *loose*, release; **rē-lūo**, to *redeem*; **solvo** (= *se-lu-o*), to *loose*, (compd. w. ab, dis, per, re), [*solve, solution, a&osolve, absolute, absolution, dissolve, dissolute, dissolution, resolve, resolute, resolution*].

449. **lu**; —; **λυ**, **λο**, **λου**; **lu**, **luv**, **lav**; wash.

λύ-μα, filth or dirt removed by washing, defilement; **λύ-θρον**, defilement; **λύ-μη**, 1. outrage, ruin, 2. defilement; **λυ-μαίνομαι**, to outrage, to ruin; **λού-ω** (orig. form **λό-ω**), to wash; **λού-τρόν** (= **λοφετρόν**), a bath; **λου-τήρ**, a bathing-tub; **λού-τριον**, water that has been used in washing.

lū-o, to wash, cleanse, expiate, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, dis, e, per, praeter, pro, sub), [*ablution, dilute, dilution*]; **pol-luo**, to defile, to pollute; **lū-tum**, **lū-tus**, mud, clay, [*lute*]; **lū-to**, to daub with mud or clay; **lu-s-trum** (that which is washed, covered with water or flooded), a muddy place, a haunt or den of wild beasts; **lu-s-trum**, (that which washes out or expiates), an expiatory offering, a period of five years, a *lustrum*, [*lustral*]; **de-lū-brum**, a temple or shrine (as a place of expiation); **al-lūv-ies**, a pool of water occasioned by the overflowing of the sea or a river; **al-lūv-ius**, *alluvial*; **di-lūv-iūm**, **di-lūv-ies**, **di-lūv-io**, an inundation, *deluge*, [*diluvial*]; **lāv-o**, to wash, bathe, *lave*; **lau-tus** (part.), washed; **lau-tus** (adj.), elegant, noble; **lō-tio**, a washing, a *lotion*.

450. **λάβ-η**, maltreatment, outrage; **λω-βάομαι**, to maltreat, outrage; **λωβ-ένω**, to mock; **λω-βητήρ**, a slanderer, a destroyer. **lab-es**, a spot, a stain.451. **mal**; **mal**; **μαλ**; **mal**; be dirty.

μέλ-as, black; **μελ-άνω**, to blacken; **μολ-ύνω**, to stain. **māl-us**, bad; **māl-e**, badly, ill, (in Eng. *male-*, *mal-*, e.g., *malevolent, maltreat*); **māl-itia**, badness, *malice*; **māl-ignus** (for *maligenus*, from *malus* and *gen*, root of *gigno*), of an evil nature or disposition, *malignant, malign*; **māle-faciō**, to do or act wickedly; **māle-factor**, an evil-doer, *malefactor*; **māle-dico**, to speak ill of, revile, curse; **māle-dictio**, evil-speaking, *malediction*.

452. For this group of words, there is assumed a stem-form *mluva*. *Ml* was softened in Greek by means of the auxiliary vowel *o*, while *m* in Latin, being in immediate contact with *l*, was changed into *p*.

μόλυβος, *μόλιβος*, *μόλυβδος*, lead; *μολύβδανα*, a ball of lead; *μολιβόνις*, *μολυβόνις*, leaden.

plumbum, lead, [*plumb*, *plumber*, *plumbago*]; **plumb-eus**, of or belonging to lead, leaden.

453. *ul*; *ul*; *ῳλ*; *ῳλ*; howl.

ὅλολύζω, to cry aloud; *ὅλολυγή*, *ὅλολυγμός*, any loud cry.

Ὥληλα, a screech-owl, [*owl*]; *Ὥληλο*, to howl, to shriek; *Ὥληλατος*, a howling, wailing, shrieking.

454. *οὐλε*, hail (a salutation); *ὅλβος*, happiness; *ὅλβιος*, happy, blessed.

salv-us, safe, [*save*, *salve?*, *salver*, *salvage*, *salvation*, *savior*]; **salv-eo**, to be well; **sál-us**, health, safety; *sál-ūbris*, healthful, *salubrious*.

455. *σάλ-ος*, unsteady, tossing motion, the open sea; *σαλεύω*, to toss; *σόλ-ος*, a quoit.

sál-um, the open sea.

456. *σίαλον*, spittle; *σίαλος*, fat, grease.

saliva, spittle, *saliva*.

457. *spal*; *sphal*; *σφαλ*; *fal*; deceive, disappoint.

σφάλλω, to make to fall, to mislead; *σφάλμα*, a false step, a fall; *ἀ-σφαλ-ής*, firm, sure; *σφαλ-ερός*, likely to make one fall, ready to fall.

fall-o, to deceive, [*fall*]; *fal-sus*, *false*; *fall-ax*, deceitful, *fallacious*; *fall-acia*, deceit, trick, [*fallacy*].

458. *ὑλη*, a wood, forest; *ὑλήεις*, woody; *ὑλημα*, under-wood.

silva, a wood, forest; *silvestris*, of or belonging to a wood or forest; *silvōsus*, full of woods, [*sylvan*].

Σ

s; s; σ; s (or usually, when between two vowels, **r**).

459. as; as; ἐσ; es. The three principal meanings of this root are probably developed in the following order: *breathe, live, be*. The distinction of this root from the root *bhu* (No. 348) is that the root *as* denotes, like respiration, a uniform, continuous existence, while the root *bhu* implies a becoming. By short and natural steps, we have the successive meanings, *living, real, true, good*.

εἰ-μί (Aeol. *ἐμ-μί* = *ἐσ-μί*), *am*, *ἐσ-τί*, *is*; *εὐ-εσ-τώ* (*εὖ*, *εἰμί*), well-being; *ἐσ-θλός*, good, excellent; *ἐσ*, good, brave, noble; *ἐρεός*, true, real; *ἐτ-ῡμος*, true; *τὸ ἐτ-ῡμον* (as subst.), the true, literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology or derivation, the *etymon* or root; *ἐτῡμο-λογία*, the analysis of a word so as to find its origin, its *etymology*; *ἐτ-ομός*, ready, certain, real.

οσ, mouth; **ὅρο**, to speak, plead, entreat, (compd. w. ex, per), [oral]; **ὅρatio**, a speech, *oration*; **ὅρator**, a speaker, *orator*; **οracūlum**, a divine announcement, an *oracle*; **οσ-οτιλον** (dim.), a little mouth, a pretty mouth, a kiss; **οσ-οτιλον**, to kiss, (compd. w. de, ex, per); **οσ-οculatio**, a kissing, *osculation*; **ορificium** (*os*, *facio*), an opening, *orifice*; **ορārium**, a napkin, handkerchief; **οράμ** (prob. from *co* = *cum*, *os*), in the presence of; **οσ-οτίο**, **οσ-οτιον** (*os*, *ciero*), to open the mouth wide, to gape; **sum** (= *esum*), am, (compd. w. ab, ad, de, in, inter, ob, post, potis, prae, pro, sub, super). Whenever *s* of the stem *es* comes between two vowels, *e* is dropped, as in *sum*, *sunt*, or *s* is changed to *r*, as in *eram*, *ero*. **essentia**, the being or *essence* of a thing; **absens**, *absent*; **praesens**, *present*; **praesento**, to place before, to present; **repraesento**, to bring before one, to bring back, to *represent*; **soms**, (prop. he who was it, the real person, the guilty one) [adj.], guilty, criminal; **insons**, guiltless, innocent; **sonticus**, dangerous, serious.

460. **vas**; **vas**; **ἱστε**, **Fer**; **ves**; cover around, clothe.

ἐν-νυμ, to clothe; εἰ-μα, a dress, a garment, clothing; εἰ-μάτιον, a piece of dress, a cloak; ἡσθῆς, dress, clothing; εἴδως, a fine robe; ἡ-άρως, good for wear.

ves-tis, clothing, [vest, vestment, vesture]; **ves-tio**, to clothe, to vest, (compd. w. circum, com, de, in); **vas** (gen. *vasis*), a vessel, utensil, [vase]; **vas-culum** (dim.), a little vessel, [*vascular*].

461. Under this number the root is perhaps the same as of No. 460.

ἐσπέρος, evening (subst. and adj.); ἐσπέρα, evening; ἐσπέριος, ἐσπεριώς (adj.), toward evening, western.

vesper, the evening, evening-star, the west, [*vesper*, *vespers*]; **vespéra**, the evening; **vespertinus**, belonging to evening.

462. **sa**; —; **σω**, **σω**; **sa**; save, safe, whole and sound.

σάο-ς, σώο-ς, σῶ-ος, σῶ-ς, safe and sound; σῶ-κος, strong; σώ-ζω (lengthened from σά-ω, σαό-ω, σώ-ω), to save; σω-τήρ, a savior, preserver; ἀ-σω-τος, without salvation, abandoned.

σᾶ-nus, sound, whole, *sane*; σᾶ-no, to make sound, heal, restore; σᾶ-nitas, soundness of body, soundness of mind, *sanity*; in-σᾶ-nus, unsound in mind, *insane*; σos-pes (prob. from σῶς and the root *pa*, nourish, or from σῶς and *pelo*), saving, delivering; σos-pes (subst.), a savior, deliverer; σᾶ-oer, 1. dedicated to a divinity, sacred, 2. devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited, accursed; **sacrum**, a holy or sacred thing, a sanctuary; **sa-cellum** (dim.), a little sanctuary, a chapel; **sa-oro**, to declare or set apart as sacred, to consecrate; con-sĕ-oro, to devote, to *consecrate*; ex-sĕ-oror, to curse, to *excrete*; ob-sĕ-oro, (lit., to ask on religious grounds), to beseech, implore; rĕ-sĕ-oro, to beseech again, to free from a curse; σᾶ-crāmentum, 1. the thing set apart as sacred, the sum deposited by the two parties to a suit, 2. the thing setting apart as sacred, the military oath of allegiance, a solemn obligation or engagement, 3. (in eccl. and late Lat.) something to be kept sacred, a mystery, revelation, *sacrament*; σᾶ-cerdos, a priest, a priestess, [*sacerdotal*]; **sancio**, to render sacred or inviolable,

to confirm, to sanction; **sanctio**, an establishing, a decree, ordinance, *sanction*; **sanctifico** (*sanctus, facio*), to make holy or treat as holy, to *sanctify*. (The words *sacer* and *sancio* with their derivatives are by some considered to come from the root *sak*, shown in No. 497.)

463. *sa, si*; —; *σα, ση*; *sa, sa-p, se, si*; *sow*.

σά-ω, ση-θω, to sift; *σῆ-στρον*, a sieve.

sē-ro (= *se-s-o*) (*sē-vi, sā-tus*), to sow, plant, beget, bring forth, (compd. w. circum, com, in, inter, ob, pro, re, sub); **să-tio**, a sowing, planting; **să-tor**, a sower, planter, father; **in-si-tio**, an ingrafting; **sē-men**, seed; **sē-mīno**, to sow, (compd. w. dis, in, prae, pro, re), [*disseminate*]; **sē-mīnārium**, a nursery, nursery-garden, seed-plot, *seminary*; **saeculum**, *seculum* (perhaps to be referred to *secus, sequor*), a race, a generation, an age; **saeculāris**, *secularis*, of or belonging to a saeculum, temporal, *secular*; **Sa-turnus**, (the Sower), *Saturn*; **pro-sāpia**, a stock, race.

464. *στλεγγ-ίς, στελγ-ίς, στεργ-ίς*, iron for rubbing or scraping. *strig-ilis*, a scraper. The root is the same as that of No. 465.

465. *strag, strang*; —; *στραγγ*(st.); *strag, strang, strig, string*. This root has two principal meanings: 1. to draw or force through, to press; 2. to strip.

στράγξ, a drop; *στραγγ-εύω*, to force through, to twist, (in middle voice) to turn one's self backward and forward, hesitate; *στραγγ-άλη*, a halter; *στραγγαλ-ιά*, a knot hard to unloose; *στραγγ-αλίζω*, to *strangle*.

string-o, to draw tight, press together, touch, strip off, (compd. w. ad, com, de, dis, in, ob, per, prae, re), [*strong, strain, string, stringent, astringent, strict, stricture, restrict, restriction, constrict, constriction*]; **strang-ilo**, to choke, *strangle*.

466. *si, sliu, siv; siv; συ; su*. The root *si* means 'bind,' *su* means 'sew.'

κασ-σύ-ω (prob. contr. from *κατα-σύ-ω*), *καττύω*, to stitch or sew together like a shoemaker; *κάσ-σύ-μα, κάτ-τυ-μα*, anything stitched of leather; *κασ-σύ-s, κατ-τύ-s*, a piece of leather.

sū-o, to *sew*, (compd. w. ad, in, ob, prae, sub, trans); **sū-tor**, a shoemaker, cobbler; **sū-tūra**, a seam, *suture*; **sū-tēla**, (prop. a sewing together), a cunning device; **sū-būla**, an awl.

467. σύς, ὥς, a swine, a pig.

su-s (the prolific animal), a *swine*, boar, *sow*, pig.

468. σφῆξ, a wasp.

vespa, a *wasp*.

H

ks ; ksh ; t ; hs , chs.

469. ἀλέξω, to ward or keep off, to help; **ἀλεξητήρ**, a helper. These words are formed on an expansion of the root **ἀλ** (No. 3).

470. ἄξων, an axle; **ἄμ-αξ-α, ἄμ-αξ-α** (**ἄμ** is for **ἄμα**, No. 377), a wagon.

ax-is, an axle-tree, *axle*, *axis*, of the earth, the pole, the heavens. We may consider **ἄξ** as an expanded **ἄγ** (No. 104), and the Latin *ax* as an expanded *ag* (No. 104).

471. vaks ; vaksh ; a\x03c ; — ; increase.

a\x03c-w, **a\x03c-ávw**, to increase; **a\x03c-η**, **a\x03c-ησις**, **a\x03c-ημα**, growth, increase. Cf. No. 138. By adding *s*, the root *vag* becomes *vaks* (Sk. *vaksh*), Greek *Fεξ*, with prothetic *a* *ἀFεξ*, with a 'thinning' from *Fε* to *v*, *a\x03c*.

472. ἐξ, ἐκ (Locr. *ἐ*), from out of, out of, forth from.

ex, eo, e, out of, from; **ex-ter**, **ex-tērus**, outward; **ex-terior**, outer, *exterior*; **ex-tremus**, outermost, *extreme*; **ex-tra** (contr. from *extera*), (adv.), on the outside, (prep.) outside of, without, beyond, [*extra*]; **ex-trāneus**, external, *extraneous*; **ex-ternus**, outward, *external*; **ex-trinsecus** (adv.), from without, [*extrinsic*].

473. ἔξ (from *Fεξ*), six; **ἐκ-τός**, the sixth.

sex (from a primitive Graeco-Italic form *svex*), *six*; **sextus**, the sixth.

F**v; v; F; v.**

474. *aiés, aiér* (*ἀεὶ*), always, even, for ever ; *āt-ðios*, everlasting ; *aiór*, lifetime, an age, a long space of time.

ævn-m, lifetime, age, an age or generation, long time, eternity, [*aye, ever*] ; *aetas* (contr. from *aevitas*), lifetime, age, an age or generation ; *aeternus* (contr. from *aeviternus*), eternal ; *aeternalis*, everlasting, *eternal*.

475. **av; av; dF; av, au**; hear, attend to, help, treat affectionately or tenderly.

ātō, to hear, to perceive ; *ēt-a-i-ō*, to hear, to understand ; *ā-t-ras* (Dor.), a beloved youth.

au-di-o, to hear, understand, listen to, (compd. w. ex, in, ob, sub), [*audible, audience, audit*] ; *ob-oe-dio, ob-ē-dio* (*ob, audio*), to hearken to, to obey ; *ob-oe-diens, ob-ē-diens*, obedient ; *āv-us*, a grandfather ; *āv-ia*, a grandmother ; *āv-unctūlus* (dim.), uncle ; *āv-ōo*, to desire earnestly, to be or fare well ; *āv-idus*, longing eagerly for something ; *āv-lditas*, eagerness, *avidity* ; *āv-ārus*, covetous, avaricious ; *āv-aritia, āv-arities*, *avarice* ; *au-deo* (for *avideo*, from *avidus*, prop. to be eager about something), to dare, to be bold ; *audax*, daring, courageous, *audacious*.

476. **av, va; vā; aF, Fa; va, ve, a; breathe, blow.**

ā-ō, *ā-ημι*, to blow, breathe hard ; *ā-ή-r̄ys*, a blast, gale, wind ; *ā-ελλa*, a stormy wind, a whirlwind ; *aū-pa*, air in motion, a breeze ; *oū-pos*, a fair wind ; *ā-ήρ*, the lower air or atmosphere, air, [*aerolite* (*λίθος*), *aeronaut* (*ναύτης*)]; *ātōθω*, to breathe out ; *ātōθ-μa*, short-drawn breath, panting, *asthma* ; *aū-w*, to shout, to call aloud ; *āū-r̄y*, a cry, shout, war-cry ; *āū-r̄éw*, to cry, to shout ; *i-w-ή*, a shout or cry ; *aū-δή*, the human voice, speech.

ven-tus, *wind*; **ven-tūlus** (dim.), a slight wind, a breeze; **ven-tilo**, to blow gently, to *ventilate*; **van-nus**, a *fan*, a *van*; **āér**, the *air*, (prop.) the lower atmosphere; **āérius**, **āereus**, *aerial*, airy, high, [*aerate*, *aeriform*].

477. **āv̄t-μήν**, **āv̄t-μήj**, breath; **āt-μόs**, smoke, vapor, [*atmosphere*]. These words are derived from No. 476, the root being expanded by *at*.

478. **čap**, **čp** (= *Féσ-ap* = *Féap*), spring; **čap-wós**, of spring. **ver** (= *ves-er* or *ver-er*), the spring; **ver-nus**, of spring; **ver-nális**, of spring, *vernal*.

479. **io-v** (= *Fiov*), the violet; **iádηs** (*iov*, *eldos*), violet-like, dark-colored, [*iodine*].

víola, the *violet*.

480. **i-ós**, an arrow, rust, poison. **virus**, a slimy liquid, a poisonous liquid, poison, *virus*; **virulentus**, poisonous, *virulent*.

481. **i-s** (pl. *lv-es*), sinew, strength; **iv-iov**, nape of the neck; **iφi**, strongly, mightily; **iφios**, strong; **iφiμos**, strong, mighty, goodly.

vis (pl. *vires* for *vises*), strength; **vi-ðlo**, to treat with violence, to *violate*; **viłentus**, forcible, *violent*. For these words there is assumed a Graeco-Italic stem *vi*, which, coming from the *vi*, plait, (No. 482), meant *band* or *cord*, then (like *nervus*, No. 363) *sinew*, and finally *strength*. The stem is expanded in Greek in some forms by *v*, in Latin by *s* (afterwards becoming *r*).

482. **va**, **vi**; **vja**, **va**; **i**; **vi**; plait, entwine.

i-rvs, shield-rim, felloe of a wheel; **i-réa**, a willow, [*withe*]. **vi-š-o**, to plait, weave; **vi-men**, a pliant twig, a withe; **vitta**, a band, a fillet; **vi-tis**, a vine; **vi-tium**, (prop. a twist), a fault, defect, *vice*; **vi-típēro** (*vitium*, *paro*), to censure, *vituperate*.

483. **oi-vos** (orig. *Fóivos*), *wine*; **oi-vŋ**, vine; **oi-vás**, **oi-v-apov**, a vine-leaf, a tendril; **oi-v-ávθŋ**, vine-shoot, vine-blossom.

vi-num, *wine*. The Indo-European root is probably *vi* as in No. 482.

484. ὄ-ις (orig. ὄ-*ῖς*), οἶς, a sheep. (Sk. *av-is*, a sheep.)
ὄνι-ς, a sheep; ὄνιλος, a sheep-fold.

The Sanskrit *avis*, as an adjective, means *devoted, attached*, and is probably derived from the root *av* (No. 475). The sheep may have been called pet, favorite, from its gentleness.

485. οἰ-ωνό-ς, a large bird. (Sk. *vis*, a bird.)

Ὄνις, a bird; ὄνιλον, a place where birds are kept, an *aviary*; αὐ-έπεις, (contr. for *aviceps*, from *avis*, *capio*), a bird-catcher; αὔγυρ (avis and Sk. *gar*, to call, show, make known), an *augur*, soothsayer; αὔγτηρος, αὔγτηρος, to act as augur in any matter; *ex-augτηρος*, to desecrate; *in-augτηρος*, to practise augury, to consecrate, *inaugurate*; αὔσπεξ (a contraction of *avis-pex*, from *avis-spicio*), (lit. a bird-seer), an augur, soothsayer; αὔσπικιον, augury from birds, *auspices*, [*auspicious*]; αὔγτηριον, *augury*, prophecy. The root is probably *va*, *av*, blow, as in No. 476. We may assume the Indo-European stem *avi*, from which came Greek ὄ-*ῖ* = ὄ-*ῖ*. In Sk. the initial vowel was lost.

486. φ-όν (φίον), an egg.

ὄνυ-μ, an egg, [oval, *ovate*, *ovary*].

The older Graeco-Italic form was ὄγνο-μ, of which the Roman suppressed the *j*, and the Greek suppressed the *F*.

Spiritus Asper.

A Greek spiritus asper is in the following words the representative of an Indo-European initial *s* followed by a vowel, which *s* is retained in the Sanskrit and the Latin.

487. Prefix ἀ-, ἀ-, ὅ-, with. (Sk. *sa*, *sam*, with). The aspirated form is found in only two words, ἀ-θρό-ος and ἀ-πας; but the so-called ἀ copulative, expressing union, participation or likeness, is very common with the spiritus lenis; e.g., from ἀ copulative and κοίτη, bed, we have ἀκοίτης, husband, ἀκοίτης, wife. This prefix is not related to σύν, ξύν, or to Latin *com-*, but it is probably akin to ἀ-μα (No. 377) and perhaps to No. 488.

488. *ā* in *ἄπαξ* (formed from *ā* and the root *παγ*, No. 285), once; *ἀ-πλό-os*, single.

sim-plex (*sim* = Sk. *sam*, *plico*), *simple*; *singuli*, one to each, separate. These words are derived from a stem *sam*, *sa*, with the meaning *one*, and are probably akin to No. 487 and 377.

489. Pronominal stem, *ī*, *Fē* (for *σFē*), *σφē*, (*οῦ*, *οī*, *ī*), himself, herself, themselves; *ἴ-όs*, *όs*, *σφόs*, own, his own, her own, their own; *i-διo-s*, one's own, private, personal; *i-δώ-τηs*, a private person, one who has no professional knowledge, [*idiot*]; *i-δίω-μa*, a peculiarity, *idiom*.

se, himself, herself, itself, themselves; **suis**, of or belonging to himself, herself, itself, themselves, [*suicide*].

The Spiritus Asper appears in the following words as the representative of an original *j* or *y*, which in Sk. and Latin may be retained or replaced by *i* or *e*.

490. **ya**; **ja**; (st. *ā*, fem. *ā*, *ī*); **i**; pronominal forms.

ō-s, who; *ōs*, as.

i-s, he; **e-a**, she; **i-d**, it; **iste** (compounded of two pronominal stems, *i* and *to*), this, that, this of yours, that of yours; *ipse* (*is* and *pse* for *pte*; the suffix *pte* being from the same root as *potis*, No. 314), he himself; **i-bī** (from the pronominal root *i*, with dative ending *bi* [as in *tibi*, *sibi*], in locative sense [as in *ubi*]), there; **i-ta**, thus; **i-tēm** (from the pronominal root *i* and *-tam*), just so, in like manner, also, [*item*]; **i-dem** (from the pronom. rt. *i* and the demonstrative suffix *-dem*, meaning *just*, *exactly*), the same, [*identical*, *identity*, *identify*]; **i-tōrum**, (acc. sing. neut. of a comparative form from the pronom. rt. *i*), further, again; **i-tōrō**, to do a thing a second time, to repeat, [*iterate*, *reiterate*].

In the following words (Nos. 491–495), in Greek a simple vowel is the representative of the Indo-European vowel corresponding to it: *ā*, *e*, *ō*, representing original *ā*; *ā*, *η*, *ω*, representing original *ā*; *i* and *u* representing original *i* and *u*; and the original vowels are retained in Sk. and Latin, sometimes in a fuller form.

491. *vas, us ; ush, us ; — ; us* ; burn.

εῦω, εὔω, to singe ; *αὔω*, to kindle.

ur-o (= *us-o*) (*us-si, us-tus*), to burn, (compd. w. ad, amb, com, de, ex, in, per, *prae*) ; *us-tor*, a burner of dead bodies ; *combūro* (*com, būro = uro*), to burn entirely, to consume ; *com-bus-tio*, a burning, *combustion* ; *bus-tum*, the place where the bodies of the dead were burned and buried, a tomb.

492. *ἡώς*, Aeol. *ἀύως*, Att. *ἔώς*, the dawn ; *Ἐωσ-φόρος*, Bringer of morn, (Lat. Lucifer), the Morning-star ; *αὔριον*, to-morrow ; *ἡ-μι* (adv.), early ; *ἡμι-γένεια*, child of morn ; *ἡέριος* (adj.), early ; *ἄριστον*, morning-meal, breakfast.

aurōra (for *aus-os-a*), the dawn, morning. Of these words the Indo-Eur. rt. is *us*, burn, shine.

493. *i; i; i; i; go.*

"As the root *i* has been expanded in Sk. to *ja*, so Greek *i* has been expanded to *ie*, which occurs in *λέναι*. From the same *ja* in a causative sense comes *i-n-μι*, i.e., *ji-jd-mi*, and, with the addition of a *c*, Lat. *jacio*." Curtius.

ει-μι (pl. *i-μεν*), to go ; *i-της*, *i-τα-μός*, headlong, eager ; *οι-μος*, a way, path ; *οι-μη*, the course of a song ; *οι-τος*, fate, doom ; *iημι* (causal of *ειμι*), to put in motion, to send.

e-o (pl. *i-mus*), to go, (compd. w. amb, ab, ad, ante, circum, com, ex, in, inter, intro, ob, per, *prae*, *praeter*, pro, re, retro, sub, trans), [exit, transient, transit, transition, transitive, transitory] ; *Itus, Itio*, a going ; *ambitio*, a going round, a soliciting for votes, *ambition* ; *cōmēs* (*com, eo*), a companion ; *I-ter* (for *i-tiner*), a going, a journey, [itinerant] ; *in-It-iūm*, a going in, a beginning, [initial] ; *in-It-io*, to begin, to *initiate* ; *ex-It-iūm*, a going out, destruction ; *sēd-It-io* (*sed*, i.e., *sine, itio*), a going apart, dissension, *sedition* ; *subitus*, that has come on stealthily or unexpectedly, sudden, unexpected ; *cōitus*, coetus, a coming together, an assemblage ; *praetor* (for *praeitor*), a leader, a *praetor* (*pretor*) ; *jā-c-īo*, (to make go, cause to go, hence), to throw, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, com, de, dis, e, in, inter, ob,

prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*adjective, conjecture, dejected, eject, inject, interject, interjection, object, project, prject, reject, subject, subiect*]; **amiolo** (*am = ambi, jacio*), to throw around, to wrap about; **amictus**, an outer garment, clothing; **jao-to** (freq.), to throw, to hurl; **jao-tura**, that which is thrown overboard, loss; **jao-tilus** (adj.), that which is thrown, cast, or hurled; **jao-tilum**, a net, a dart; **jao-tilor**, to hurl a javelin, to throw, [*ejaculate*]; **obex** (*ob, jacio*), a bolt or bar, a barrier; **jao-eo** (intrans. of *jacio*), (lit. to be thrown or cast, hence), to lie, (compd. w. ad. circum, inter, ob, *prae*, *sub*), [*adjacent, circumjacent*]; **Janus**, an old Italian deity (the month of January, as the beginning of the year, was sacred to him, as were also the beginnings of things in general; and the doors of houses were under his special protection); **Jānuarius** (adj.), of or belonging to Janus; **Jānuarius** (sc. *mensis*), *January*; **jā-nua**, a door; **jānitor**, a door-keeper, a janitor.

494. is; ish; i^r; —; wish, long for.

iō-r̄ηs, will, desire; **i-μερος**, a longing or yearning after.

495. o^rs, the ear.

aur-is (= *aus-is*), the ear, [*aurist, auricular*]; **aus-culto** (freq.), to listen to, give ear to, [*auscultation*]. The Indo-Eur. rt. of these words is probably *av* (shown in No. 475). By adding *s* we have the stem *aus* shown in the Latin *auris* (= *ausis*).

PART III.

Irregular Substitution of Sounds.



k; k, p; π; qu.

496. **vak**; **vak'**; **Fēr**; **vōc**, **vec**; sound, speak, call.

ē-(F)ειπον, **ειπον**, I spoke, I said; **ēπ-os**, a word, (pl.) epic poetry; **ēπ-ικός**, *epic*; **ōψ**, a voice; **ēν-οπ-ý**, a cry, voice, sound.

vox (st. *vōc*), a voice, sound; **vōc-o**, to call, (compd. w. a, ad, com, de, e, in, pro, re, se), [*convocate, evoke, invoke, provoke, revoke*]; **vōc-ābulum**, an appellation, name, [*vocabulary*]; **vōc-ālis**, that utters a voice, *vocal*; **vōc-ātio**, **vōc-ātus**, a calling, summoning, [*vocation, avocation, convocation, invocation, provocation, revocation*]; **vōc-ifērō** (*vox, fero*), to cry out, *vociferate*; **con-vic-iūm** (= *con-vec-iūm*), a violent or loud noise, loud or violent reproaching; **invīto** (= *in-vic-ito* = *in-vec-ito*), to *invite*, ask.

497. **sak**; **sak'**; **ēπ** (for *σεπ*); **sequ**, **sec**, **soc**; follow.

ēπ-w, to be about or with; **ēπ-ομai**, to follow; **ē-σπ-όμην** (2 aor.), I followed; **ēπ-έτης**, a follower, attendant; **ōπ-λον**, an implement, (pl.) arms.

sēqu-or, to follow, (compd. w. ad, com, ex, in, ob, per, pro, re, sub), [*sue, suit, ensue, pursue, sequence, consequent, consequence, subsequent, consecutive, persecute, prosecute*]; **sec-tor** (freq.), to follow continually or eagerly, (compd. w. ad, com, in); **as-sec-la** (ad-sec-la), a follower; **sēqu-ester**, a depositary, a trustee; **sēqu-estro**, to give up for safe-keeping, surrender, [*sequester, sequestrate*]; **sōc-undus**, following, the following in

time or order, the next, the *second*, [secondary]; **sō-undo**, to favor, to *second*; **sō-us**, adv. (prop. following later in rank or order), otherwise; **sō-ius** (adj.), sharing, associated; **sō-ius** (subst.), a sharer, partner, companion; **sō-ialis**, of or belonging to companionship, *sociable*, *social*; **sō-io**, to associate, to share a thing with another, (compd. w. ad, com, dis), [associate, association, consociate, consociation, dissociate, dissociation]; **sō-ietas**, *society*.

498. ik; —; i^w; ic; hit.

iπτομαι, to press hard, to hurt; *ἴψ* (st. *ἴπ*), a noxious worm; *ἰπ-ος*, (in a mouse-trap) the piece of wood that falls and catches the mouse, a fuller's press.

Io-o, to strike, to hit; **io-tus**, a blow, a stroke, (in prosody or music) a beating time, a beat.

499. iππος (*ίκκος*), a horse; *iππό-τα*, a driver or rider of horses, a horseman, knight; *iππος*, of or pertaining to horses; *iππεύς*, a horseman; *iππό-δρομος*, a chariot-road, race-course, *hippodrome*; *iππο-πόταμος*, the river-horse, *hippopotamus*.

ēquu-s, a horse; **ēqu-inus**, of or belonging to horses, *equine*; **ēqu-es**, a horseman; **Equ-ites**, the order of knights; **ēqu-ester**, of horsemen, of cavalry, *equestrian*; **ēq-u-to**, to ride, (compd. w. ad, in, inter, ob, per, praeter). The Indo-Eur. root of these words is probably *ak* (No. 2).

500. rik; rik'; λιπ; liqu, lic; leave, leave free.

λείπ-ω, **λιππ-άνω**, to leave; **λείμ-μα**, **λείψ-άνον**, a remnant; **λοιπ-ός**, remaining, the rest; **λ-λειψ-is**, a leaving out, *ellipsis*, *ellipse*.

linqu-o (*liqu-i*, *lic-tum*), to *leave*; **dē-linquo**, to fail, to be wanting in one's duty, [delinquent]; **rē-linquo**, to leave behind, *relinquish*, [*relic*, *relict*]; **dē-rēlinquo**, to forsake entirely, [dereg-*lict*]; **rē-liqu-u-s**, that is left behind, remaining; *reliquiae*, *relliquiae*, the remains, *relics*; **līc-et** (it is left to one, open to one), is is lawful, permitted, (*licet*, being the intrans. to *linguere*, as

pendet to *pendere*, *jacet* to *jacēre*), [*licit*, *illicit*]; **līc-entia**, freedom, license; **līc-eo**, to be for sale; **līc-eor**, to bid at an auction; **pol-līc-eor**, [to bid or offer largely, cf. No. 317], to offer, to promise; **liqu-eo**, to be fluid or liquid, to be clear or evident; **liqu-esco** (inch.), to become fluid or liquid, to become clear; **liqu-idus**, flowing, fluid, *liquid*, clear; **liqu-or**, to be fluid or liquid, to flow; **liqu-or**, fluidity, a fluid or liquid, *liquor*.

501. **mark**; **març**; **μάρπι**, **ματ**; **mulo**; touch, seize.

μάρπι-τω (2 aor. ζ-μαπ-ον), to catch, seize; **μάρπι-τις**, a seizer, ravisher.

mulo-o, †**mulo-to**, to maltreat, injure; **mulo-eo**, to stroke, to touch lightly, (compd. w. com, de, per, re).

502. **ak**; **ac**, **ak-sh**; **ōπ**; **oc**; see.

✓**ōπ** (*օπ-ωπ-α*, *օψ-ομαι*), see; **օμ-μα**, the eye, a sight; **օψ**, the eye, countenance; **օψις**, the look or appearance of a person or thing, countenance, sight; **օπ-τήρ**, a spy, a scout; **օπ-ιπτεύω**, **օπ-ιπτεύω**, to look around after; **օπ-ή**, an opening, a hole; **օπ-εας**, an awl; **օπ-τικός**, of or for sight, *optic*, *optical*, [*optics*, *optician*]; **օφ-θαλμός**, the eye; **օφ-θαλμία**, a disease of the eyes, *ophthalmia*, *ophthalmy*.

օτ-իլլս, an eye, [*ocular*, *oculist*, *daisy*]; **օտ-իլո**, to make to see, to make visible, [*ogle*]; **in-օտիլո**, to *inoculate*, i.e., to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another; **ex-օտիլո**, to deprive of eyes.

503. **օπ-օս**, juice, (properly) the milky juice which flows naturally from a plant or is drawn off by incision; **օփ-նյս**, clear, sure (prop. of a keen, decided taste); **օփ-օս**, skilful, intelligent, wise, [*sophist*, *philosopher*]; **օփ-իա**, skill, intelligence, wisdom; **օփ-իշա**, to make wise, to become wise.

սղ-o, to suck; **ex-սղօ**, to suck out; **սղօ-սս** (*succus*), juice; **սղօ-ւլենտս**, full of juice or sap, *succulent*; **սղօ-մեն** (= *sug-imen*, *sug-men*), breast; **սղ-ա**, must or new wine boiled thick, [*sap*]; †**սղօ**, *soap*, [*saponaceous*]; **սղ-իօ**, to taste, to have taste, to

have good taste, to be wise; *săp-iens*, wise, *sapient*; *săp-or*, taste; *săp-idus*, well-tasted, relishing, savory, wise; *in-săp-idus*, tasteless, *insipid*.

504. πέντε, five; **πέμπτος**, the fifth.

quinque, five; *quintus* (= *quinc-tus*), the fifth.

505. pak, kak; pak'; πεπ; **coqu, coc;** cook, ripen.

πέπων, cooked by the sun, ripe, soft, tender; *πεπτός*, cooked; *πέψις*, a ripening, cooking, digestion; *δυσπεψία*, indigestion, *dyspepsia*, *dyspepsy*; *πέπτω*, to soften or ripen, to cook; *πέπμα*, any kind of dressed food, (but mostly in plur.) pastry; *πόπαρον*, a sacrificial cake.

cōqu-o, to *cook*, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, in, per, *prae*, *re*), [*decoction*]; *cōqu-us* (*cōquos*, *cōcus*), a *cook*; *coqu-in-a*, a *kitchen*; *cū-li-na*, (= *coc-lina*), a *kitchen*, [*culinary*].

506. ka; ka; πο; κο; quo; pronominal roots.

πόθι, *ποῦ*, where; *πόθεν* (Ion. *κόθεν*), whence? *πῶς* (Ion. *κῶς*), how? *πότε* (Ion. *κότε*), when? *πότερος* (Ion. *κότερος*), which of two? *πόστος* (*πόσος*), which in a series? *ποῖος* (Ion. *κοῖος*), of what nature, of what sort? *πόσος* (Ion. *κοσός*), of what quantity?

quo-d, that, because; *quo* (prop. dat. or abl. of *qui*), where, whither; *ū-bī* (for *quo-bi*), where; *qua-m* (adverbial acc. of *qui*), how; *quan-do*, when; *ūter* (for *cu-ter*, or *quo-tero-s*, in form a comparative of *quis*), which of the two, [whether]; *ūterque* (*uter*, *que*), each (of the two), one and the other, one as well as the other; *quo-t*, how many, as many; *quātiens*, *quāties*, how often, how many times, as often as, [*quotient*]; *quātus*, which or what in number, order, etc., [*quota*]; *quantus* (*quam*), how great, [*quantity*]; *quālis*, of what sort or kind, [*quality*].

507. √πεπ, say.

ē-σπ-ēτε, say; *ēv-ē-σπ-ēv*, said.

508. **tark**; —; **τρεπτ**, **τραπτ**; **torqu**, **torc**; turn, wind.

τρέπω (Ion. **τράπω**), to turn; **τροπή**, a turning round; **τρόπος**, a turn, manner, *trope*; **τροπικός**, belonging to a turn or turning, [*tropic, tropical*]; **τροπαιός**, of a turning, of or belonging to a defeat or rout; **τρόπαιον**, a *trophy*, a monument of the enemy's defeat (**τροπή**); **τρόπης**, a ship's keel; **τροπήγιον**, **τροπηέλον**, a press; **τραπέω**, to tread grapes; **εὐτράπηλος**, easily turning, versatile.

torqu-eo, to turn, to twist, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, in, ob, per, prae, re), [*torsion, tort, tortoise, contort, contortion, distort, distortion, extort, extortion, retort, retortion*]; **tor-to** (freq.), to torture; **tor-tor**, an executioner, torturer; **tor-tura**, a twisting, *torture*; **tor-tus**, a twisting, winding; **tor-tuōsus**, full of crooks or turns, *tortuous*; **tor-mentum**, an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, torture, *torment*; **torqu-is**, **torqu-es**, a necklace; **torc-ūlum**, **torc-ūlar**, a press.

g; g; β; b, v, g.509. **ga**, **gva**, (**g**)**va-n**, **ba**; **ga**, **gam**; **βα**; **bi**, **bi-t**, **bu**, (**ven**), go.

2 aor. **ἔ-βην**, I went; Hom. pres. part., **βι-βά-s**, going; (iterative) **βάσκε**, go; (verbal adj.) **βατός**, passable; pres. **βαίνω**, I go; **βῆμα**, a step, a raised place to speak from; **βωμός**, an altar (with a base or steps); **βῆλός**, the threshold; **βέβηλος**, allowable to be trodden, profane; **βάσις**, a stepping, step, *base, basis*; **ἀνάβασις**, a going up; **βάθρον**, that on which anything steps or stands, a pedestal, step, the ground; **βάδος**, a walk; **βαδίζω**, to walk or go slowly, to march; **βέβαιος**, firm, steady; **βιβάζω** (causal of **βαίνω**), to make to mount, to lift up.

věn-io, to come, (compd. w. ad, ante, com, de, dis, e, inter, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub, super), [*advent, adventure, con-vene, cónvent, event, intervene, invent, inventory, prevent, super-vene*]; **ven-tito** (freq.), to come often; **ad-věn-a**, one who comes

to a place, a foreigner, a stranger; **ven-tio**, a coming, [*intervention, invention, prevention, supervention*]; **con-ven-tio**, a meeting, *convention*, agreement; **con-tio** (less correctly *concio*) (= *con-ventio*), a meeting, a discourse; **contio-nor, concio-nor**, to be convened in an assembly, to deliver an oration; **bā-cūlum, bā-cūlus**, a staff; **bē-to, bae-to, bi-t-o**, to go, (compd. w. ad. e, in, inter, per, praeter, re); **ar-bi-t-er** (*ar = ad, bito*), one that goes to something in order to see or hear it, a spectator, one who approaches a cause in order to inquire into it, an *arbiter*; **ar-bi-tror**, to hear, judge, believe, *arbitrate*; **ar-bi-trium**, judgment, decision; **ar-bi-trarius**, of arbitration, uncertain, depending on the will, *arbitrary*; **am-bū-lo** (= *ambi-bū-lo*), to go about, to walk, (compd. w. circum, de, in, ob, per, re), [*ambulant, ambulance, ambulatory, amble, perambulate*].

510. —; **gal; βαλ, βλ, βολ**; —; fall, glide, slip away, let slip, let fly, throw.

βάλ-λω, to throw, (intr.) to fall; **δια-βάλ-λω**, to throw over or across, to slander; **διά-βολ-ος**, a slanderer, the Slanderer, the *Devil*; **δια-βολ-ικός**, slanderous, devilish, *diabolical*; **βλή-μενος, βλητός**, hit; **βλή-μα**, a throw, a missile, a wound; **βέλ-ος**, a missile; **βέλ-εμνον**, a dart; **βελ-όνη**, a point, a needle; **βολ-ή**, a throw, a stroke; **βόλ-ος**, a throw with a casting-net, a net; **βολ-ίς**, a missile, the sounding-lead.

511. **βαρύ-s**, heavy; **βαρύ-tovos** (*βαρύς, τόνος*), deep-sounding, [*barytone, baritone*]; **βαρ-οs**, **βαρύ-της**, weight, [*barometer*]; **βαρέ-w**, to weigh down; **ἐπι-βαρέ-w**, to weigh down, press heavily upon.

grāv-is (= *gar-uis*), heavy, *grave*, [*grief*]; **grāv-itas**, weight, *gravity*; **grāv-o**, to load, to weigh down, (compd. w. ad. de, in, *prae*), [*grieve, aggrieve, aggravate*]; **grāv-esco** (inch.), to become burdened or heavy; **grāv-idus**, pregnant, laden; **brū-tus** (kindred with *βαρύς*, perhaps contracted from *bārūtus*), heavy, dull, irrational, *brute*, [*brutal*].

512. gl, gvi-v, gvi-g; gīv; βι; vi, vi-v, vi-g; live.

βι-os, βι-oros, βι-orī, life, course of life, livelihood, [biography, autobiography, biology]; βι-ōw, to live.

vit-a, life; vit-ālis, vital; viv-us, living, quick; viv-idus, living, animated, vivid; viv-ax, tenacious of life, vigorous, vivacious; viv-ācītas, natural vigor, liveliness, vivacity; viv-o, to live, (compd. w. com, pro, re, super), [revive, revival, survive]; vio-tus, that upon which one lives, provisions, victuals.

513. gu; gu; βo; bo; cry aloud, roar, bellow.

βo-η, a loud cry, a shout; βo-āw, to cry aloud, to shout.

bō-o, bōv-o, to cry aloud, to roar; re-bō-o, to bellow back, resound, re-echo; bōv-Inor, to bellow at, to revile.

514. gar, gal; gar; βop, βpo; vor (for gvor), gur, gul, glu; swallow, devour.

βi-βρō-σκω, to eat; βop-á, meat; βop-ós, gluttonous; βρō-μα, food; βρω-τήρ, eating.

vōr-o (= gvoro), to devour; dē-vōrō, to swallow down, to devour; vōr-ax, swallowing greedily, voracious; vōr-ācītas, greediness, voracity; vōr-āgo, (that which swallows up), an abyss, whirlpool; gur-ges, a raging abyss, a whirlpool, [gorge]; in-gur-gīto, to pour in like a flood or whirlpool; gur-gīl-io, the gullet, windpipe; gūl-a, the gullet, throat, [gully]; glū-tio, gluttio, to swallow or gulp down, [glut, deglutition]; in-glū-vies, the crop, maw.

515. gu; gu; βo; bo; bellow.

βoύs, an ox, a cow; βou-κόλοs, a herdsman; βou-κολικόs, pastoral, bucolic.

bōs, an ox, a cow, [bos, bossy, bovine].

k; k'; τ; qu.**516. τε, and.**

que, and. This particle is probably derived from the interrogative stem (No. 506).

517. *τέσσαρες*, four; *τέταρτος*, *τέτταρος*, the fourth; *τετράκις*, four times.

quattuor, *quatuor*, *four*; *quartus*, the fourth, [*quarter*, *quart*, *quartan*, *quartette*, *quarto*]; *quāter*, four times; *quādro*, to make square, [*quadrat*]; *quadrans*, a fourth part, [*quadrant*]; *quadrigae* (contr. from *quadrijugae*, *quatuor*, *jugum*), a set or team of four; *quadrūpēs* (*quattuor*, *pes*), a four-footed animal, a *quadruped*.

518. $\sqrt{\tau\iota}$, pay.

τί-ω, to pay honor to a person, to honor, to value; *τί-vw*, to pay a price, (mid.) to have a price paid one, to exact a penalty; *τι-μή*, honor, value; *τι-μάω*, to honor, to value; *τι-μημα*, valuation, census; *τι-μη-τῆς*, one who estimates, the censor; *τι-σις*, payment by way of return or recompense, vengeance.

519. *ki*; —; *τι*; *qui*; interrog. pronom. roots.

τι-s, *τι* (interrog. pronomoun), *who?* *what?* *τις*, *τι* (indef. pronomoun enclitic), any one, anything.

qui-s, *qui-d*, (interrog. prounoun), *who?* *which?* *what?* *qui-s*, *qui-d*, (indef. prounoun), any one, anything. These forms are to be referred to *ki*, the weaker form of the interrogative stem; the stronger form is shown under No. 506.

In the following example the corresponding letters are **gh**; **gh**; **θ**; **f**.

520. *ghar*; *ghar*; *θep*; *for*; *fur*; hot, warm.

θép-opau, to become hot or warm; *θép-os*, summer; *θep-μός*, hot, warm?, [*thermometer*]; *θép-μη*, heat; *θép-μau* (pl.), hot springs; *θep-μετε* (vb.), heat; *θep-μaiνw*, to warm, to heat.

for-mus, *for-midus*, warm; *fur-nus*, *for-nus*, an oven; *for-nax*, a *furnace*, an oven; *for-ceps* (*formus*, *capiō*), (lit. that which takes hold of what is hot), a pair of tongs, *forceps*.

In Nos. 521 and 522 we find a change of an original **b** or **bh** to Greek **F**.

521. Sk. *bhaṅg'* (*bhanag'-mi*), break, burst; *bhang-as*, breach.

Greek $\sqrt{\text{Φαγ}}$. *ἀγ-νυμ*, to break; *ἀγ-ή*, breakage, a fragment, the place where the waves break, the beach; *ἀ-αγ-ής*, unbroken, not to be broken.

522. **bargh, bhrag; —; Φραγ, Φρηγ; frag;** break.

ῥήγ-νυμι, to break, break or burst through; ῥῆγ-μα, a fracture, a rent; ῥῆγ-μίσ, ῥῆγ-μίν, breakers; διαρρώξ, rent asunder; φωγαλέος, broken, cleft, torn.

frang-o, to break, (compd. w. com, de, dis, e, in, inter, ob, per, prae, re, sub), [*frangible, fraction, infringe, infraction, refract, refraction, refractory*]; **frag-men, frag-mentum,** a piece broken off, a *fragment*; **frāg-or,** a breaking, a crashing; **frāg-ilis,** easily broken, *fragile, frail*; **frac-tūra,** a *fracture*.

In the following words we find in Greek an interchange of λ and ρ.

523. **sar; sar; dλ; sal; leap.**

ἄλλ-ομαι, to spring, leap; ἄλ-μα, a spring, leap; ἄλ-τικός, good at leaping, active.

sāl-io, to leap, (compd. w. ad, dis, ex, in, prae, pro, re, sub, trans), [*salient, assail*]; **sal-tus,** a leaping, a bound; **sal-to** (freq.), to dance, (compd. w. ad, de, dis, ex, in, per, prae, sub, trans), [*assault, desultory, exult, insult*]; **sāl-ax,** fond of leaping, *salacious*; **sal-ebra,** a jolting-place, roughness in a road; **prae-sul,** one who leaps or dances before others.

524. **ἄλ-s** (m.), salt; **ἄλ-es** (pl.), intellectual ‘salt,’ wit; **ἄλ-s** (f.), the sea; **ἄλ-ιος**, marine; **ἄλ-ιεύς**, one who has to do with the sea, a fisher, a sailor; **ἄλ-μη,** sea-water, brine; **ἄλ-μυρός,** salt, briny; **ἄλ-ιζω,** to salt.

sal, salt, the sea, intellectual acuteness, wit; **sāl-io, sālo, sallo,** to salt down, to salt; **sal-sus,** salted, salt.

525. **var, val; var; βολ, βουλ; vol; will, choose.**

βούλ-ομαι (Hom. βόλ-εται, ἐ-βόλ-οντο), to will, to wish; **βουλ-ή,** will, plan; **βούλ-ησις,** a willing, a purpose; **βούλ-ημα,** a purpose; **βουλ-εύω,** to take counsel, to plan.

vōl-o, to *will*, to wish, [*volution*]; **nō-lo** (= *ne, volo*), to wish or will . . . not, to be unwilling; **vōl-untas,** will, choice; **vōl-un-tarius,** willing, *voluntary, volunteer*; **vel** (old imperative of *volo*, take your choice) (*conj.*), or; **vel . . . vel,** either . . . or.

. 526. —; **var**; **F λ** ; —; press, restrain, shut in, protect.

$\epsilon\bar{\imath}\lambda-\omega$, $\epsilon\bar{\imath}\lambda-\acute{e}\omega$, to pack close, to collect; $\epsilon\bar{\imath}\lambda-ap$, a close covering, a defence; $\bar{\imath}\bar{\imath}\lambda-\ddot{\alpha}m\acute{o}s$, a throng of warriors; $\epsilon\bar{\imath}\lambda-\eta$, $\bar{\imath}\lambda-\eta$, a crowd, a troop; $\bar{\imath}mu\bar{\imath}\lambda\acute{o}s$ ($\bar{\imath}mu\acute{o}s$, $\bar{\imath}\lambda\eta$), a crowd, a throng; $\bar{\imath}mu\bar{\imath}\lambda\acute{e}\omega$ ($\bar{\imath}mu\bar{\imath}\lambda\acute{o}s$), to be together with, be associated with.

527. **ōλo-s** (Ion. $\bar{\imath}\bar{\imath}\lambda\acute{o}s$), whole, [*catholic*].

sollu-s (old Latin form, retained in the compounds, *sollennis*, *sollers*, *sollicitus*, *sollifereus*), whole, entire; **sōl-idus**, firm, *solid*.

528. **svar**; (**svar**, heaven); **σερ** (for **σF ρ**), **σερ**, **σελ** (for **σF λ**); **ser**, **sor**, **sol**; shine, burn.

$\sigma\acute{e}ip\cdot\iota\oslash$ = $\sigma\acute{e}ip\cdot\acute{o}s$, hot, scorching; $\Sigma\acute{e}ip\cdot\iota\oslash$, Sirius, the dog-star; $\sigma\acute{e}ip\cdot\iota\acute{a}\omega$, to be hot and scorching; $\sigma\acute{e}\lambda-as$, light; $\sigma\acute{e}\lambda-\acute{e}\mu\eta$, the moon, [*selenography*].

sōr-ēnus, clear, bright, *serene*; **sōr-ēno**, to make clear or fair; **sōl**, the sun; **sōl-āris**, *solar*.

PART IV.

Application of the Principles of the New School.

CHAPTER I.

ABLAUT I.

THE three root-forms which are treated under the names of ablaut I., II., and III., each occur regularly in Greek, as in the other languages of the family, only in certain kinds of formations, or, conversely, a certain Greek word has but one historically correct root-form or ablaut. But as in language everywhere, so especially in a language of the rich, independent life of the Greek, disturbing forces have operated against the laws which originally shaped the several word formations, and have in certain cases succeeded in almost obliterating the effects of these laws. The unfriendly forces at work are best defined as: 1. *Assimilation* by what is generally termed 'false analogy' or form association. 2. *New formation* upon some already existing form, or upon the material abstracted from such a form. A single example to illustrate each will not be amiss.

(1) The noun bases in *ες*, generally serving as abstracts (*θέρ-ος*, *κλέφ-ος*, etc.), are made with ablaut I. According to this rule are made *βένθ-ος* and *πένθ-ος*, both occurring in Homer, but going out of common use about the time of Herodotus. In the later language there appear in addition to these *βάθ-ος* and *πάθ-ος*, illegitimately made with ablaut III. These are evidently formed after the analogy of *βαθ-ίς*, *ξ-παθ-ον*, etc., forms which regularly have ablaut III., and with which the abstracts were associated in the minds of the

language-users until they crowded out the historically correct $\beta\acute{\imath}\theta$ -os and $\pi\acute{e}n\theta$ -os, because there were no forms by mental association with which they could be kept alive.

(2) The present $\rho\acute{a}p\tau\omega$ is made with ablaut III. Ordinarily the theme of the present stands in no formal relation with the themes of the other tenses, e.g., the present $\pi\acute{a}\sigma\chi\omega$ is made with ablaut III., but future $\pi\acute{e}\sigma\mu\omega$ ($\pi\acute{e}n\theta$ -σμω) with ablaut I., as the future regularly is. But the future and sigmatic aorist corresponding to $\rho\acute{a}p\tau\omega$ are made according to its root-vowel: $\rho\acute{a}\psi\omega$, $\acute{e}\rho\rho\alpha\psi\omega$, where we should expect $\rho\acute{e}\mu\psi\omega$, $\acute{e}\rho\rho\mu\psi\omega$; cf. $\rho\acute{o}\mu$ -φεύς.

Verbal Formations.

1. The singular of non-thematic (root) presents originally was accented on the root, which appears in its first strong form. The material in Greek is very meagre: $\acute{e}\bar{l}$ -μι, $\acute{e}\bar{l}$ and Hom. $\acute{e}\bar{l}$ -σθα, $\acute{e}\bar{l}$ -σι : \acute{i} -μεν. — $\acute{e}\bar{l}$ -μί ($\acute{e}\sigma$ -μί), Dor. $\acute{e}\sigma$ -σί, $\acute{e}\sigma$ -τί: Dor. (σ)-ερτί; further the Hom. infinitive $\acute{e}\bar{d}$ -μεναι; cf. Lat. es-t = Sk. at-ti. An Indo-European irregularity is contained in κεῖ-ται = Sk. $\acute{c}e$ -te, because ablaut I. appears in the middle. From Class BB there is another example: φη-μί, φή-ς, φη-σί: φᾶ-μέν. Sanskrit has this class largely represented: \acute{e} -mi, i-más; ás-mi, s-más; hán-mi; ghn-ánti; vác-mi; uo-más, etc. The only Latin instance which preserves the difference between strong and weak forms is contained in es-t: s-unt.

2. The entire system, active and middle, of thematic presents, when corresponding to the Hindu I. class, is made with ablaut I. They are to be found in Curt. Verb. I², 210 and 223. Examples: $\acute{e}\chi$ -ω, δέχ-ομαι, τεί-ω, κε(y)-ομαι, κλέ(F)-ω, ἀλεύ-ομαι, δέρ-ω, πέλ-ομαι, μέν-ω, φειδ-ομαι, φεύγ-ω, τέρσ-ομαι, σπέν-δω, μέμφ-ομαι, etc. Of Class BB: λήθ-ω, τήκ-ω, ηδ-ομαι, etc. Lat. leg-o, reg-o, trem-o, dic-o (= deic-o), fid-o (= feid-o), dūc-o (= deuc-o), ur-o (= eus-o), clep-o, serp-o, etc.

3. A considerable number of presents of the iota-class are made (irregularly) with ablaut I.: $\pi\acute{e}\sigma\sigma\omega$, σείω ($\sigma\acute{e}F$ -γω), πλείω

(πλεF-γω), κλείω (κλεF-γω), τείρω, φθείρω, σπείρω, ἀγείρω, ἐγείρω, δείρω, κείρω, μείρομαι, πείρω, εῖρω (σερ-γω), τελλω, δελλω and ζέλλω, ὀφείλω, ὀφέλλω, στέλλω, κέλλω, ὀκέλλω, μελλω, σκέλλω, τεύνω, γείνομαι, θείνω, κτείνω, λεύσσω, ἔρδω (= Fεργ-γω).

4. The future systems, active and middle, are made with ablaut I.: ἐδ-οῦμαι, κεί-σομαι, πλευ-σοῦμαι, δερ-ῶ, στελ-ῶ, τεν-ῶ, νεμ-ῶ, λεύψω, φευξοῦμαι, τέρψω, βλέψω, πέμψω, etc.

5. The sigmatic (first) aorist system, active and middle, is made with ablaut I.: ἔλεξα, ἔ-δδει-σα, ἔ-ρρευ-σα, ἔ-φθειρα, ἔ-στειλα, ἔ-μενα, ἔ-λευψα, ἔ-θρεψα, etc. To these correspond the simple s-aorists in Sk. (Whitney, §§ 878, 879): *a-gro-s-i*, *a-ne-s-i*, etc.

6. The first aorist passive, a special Greek formation, is made with this ablaut with very few exceptions. It differs in this important respect from the second aorist passive, which is made with ablaut III. The following are the instances from roots of Class AA: ἡνέχ-θην, ἐ-πέφ-θην, ἐ-πέχ-θην, ἐ-στέφ-θην, ἐ-λέχ-θην, ἐ-πνεύσ-θην, ἐ-πλεύσ-θην, ἡγέρ-θην (ἀγείρω), ἡγέρ-θην (ἐγείρω), ἐ-κέρ-θην, ἐ-πείσ-θην, ἡλείφ-θην, ἡρείχ-θην, ἐ-λείφ-θην, ἡμείφ-θην, ἐλείχ-θην, ἐ-δείχ-θην, ἐ-ψεύσ-θην, ἐ-τεύχ-θην, ἐ-ζεύχ-θην, ἐ-γεύσ-θην, εύ-θεις, ἐ-κλέφ-θην, ἐ-θέλχ-θην, ἐ-πλέχ-θην, ἐ-βλέφ-θην, ἐ-φλέχ-θην, ἐ-δέρχ-θην, ἐ-στρέφ-θην, ἐ-τρέφ-θην, ἐ-θρέφ-θην, ἐ-σπέρχ-θην, ἐ-τέρφ-θην, ἐ-βρέχ-θην, ἐ-στέρχ-θην, ἐ-σπέύσ-θην, (= ἐ-σπένδ-θην), ἐ-μέμφ-θην, ἐ-πέμψ-θην; of Class BB cf. ἐ-λήφ-θην and ἐ-δῆχ-θην.

Seeming exceptions are the Doric ἐ-στράφ-θην, ἐ-τράφ-θην, etc. Their vowels are on the same level with, and are to be explained like τράφ-ω, στράφ-ω, τράχ-ω, etc., as a special dialectic peculiarity.

Interesting are the cases in which first and second aorist passive occur from the same root: ἐ-κέρ-θην : ἐ-κάρ-ην; ἡλείφ-θην : ἐξ-ηλίφ-ην, ἡρείφ-θην : ἡρίπ-ην; ἐ-ζεύχ-θην : ἐ-ζύγ-ην; ἐ-κλέφ-θην : ἐ-κλάπ-ην; ἐ-πλέχ-θην : ἐ-πλάκ-ην; ἐ-δέρχ-θην : ἐ-δράκ-ην; ἐ-στρέφ-θην : ἐ-στράφ-ην; ἐ-τέρφ-θην : ἐ-τάρπ-ην; ἐ-τρέφ-θην : ἐ-τράπ-ην; ἐ-θρέφ-θην : ἐ-θράχ-ην; cf. from Class AA ἐ-τήχ-θην : ἐ-τάκ-ην.

Nominal Formations.

7. Nominal and adjectival bases in *es* are made with ablaut I.:

(*F*)*ētos*, *néph-os*, *ēχeσ-phiν*; *ēt-os*, *pék-os*, *lép-os*, *pé(s)-os*, *ktré-os*, *stéy-os*, *téy-os*, *ēreβ-os*, *léχ-os*, *ēd-os*, *réy-os*, *réθ-os*, *stéφ-os*; *dé(y)-os*; *ré(F)-os*, *kle(F)-os*, *skéū-os*; *dér-os*, *mér-os*, *θér-os*, *elr-os*, *ēr-os*; *ēl-os*, *βél-os*, *tél-os*, *skél-os*, *mel-os*; *muén-os*, *gén-os*, *sthéne-s*, *ném-os*, *gém-os*; *elb-os*, *meid-os*, *teiχ-os*; *γλeūn-k-os*, *κeūn-th-os*, *ζeūn-y-os*, *ēreut-h-os*, *teuχ-h-os*, *ψeuδ-h-os*; *κeρd-os*, *ērk-os*, *θeρs-o-s*, *stréφ-h-os*; *βlép-h-os*, *φlég-h-os*, *ēlk-os*, *klép-h-os*, *βeñθ-h-os*, *pénθ-h-os*, *réyκ-h-os*, (*réyχ-h-os*), *ēyχ-h-os*, *ēleyχ-h-os*, *féyy-h-os*, *lémφ-h-os*, *lémφ-h-os*.

Adjectives: *πoδ-ηneκήs*, *eύ-μeνήs*, *io-δnefήs*, *eύ-σeβ-ήs*, *Έteo-κlήs* (theme: -κleF-es), *Eύ-πtepήs*, *ηmeprtήs*, *pep-ι-ckelήs*, *ζa-φleγήs*, *ā-tevήs*, *ā-mfi-řřepήs*, *ā-σpepxehs*, *ā-μeрphés*.

As first members of compounds: *φepeσ-βiωs*, *ēgepσi-μaχo}s*, *θelξi-noo}s*, etc.

Cf. also nouns in *as*: *séb-as*, *dém-as*, *séł-as*, *gér-as*, *skép-as*, *kré-as*, *lép-as*.

Formed by association with *βaθ-ús*, *θraσ-ús*, *κrat-ús*, etc., are made *πaθ-os*, *βád-os*, *θáro-s*-os and *θráσ-s*-os, *κrát-s*-os and *κápt-s*-os, etc.; some historically correct forms, *péñθ-os*, etc., are also preserved. Otherwise irregular are *λáx-os*, *őx-os*; *eύ-tuχήs* and *δuσ-πoνήs* are denominative formations.

Lat., *gen-us*, *petm-us*, *vet-us*, etc. In comp., *de-gener*.

8. Bases in *taω*, *τηρ*, *τηs* are formed with ablaut I.: **Eк-τaωp*, *Néσ-τaωp*, *Méν-τaωp*, *Σtéν-τaωp*, *νeμ-é-τaωp*, *ērk-τaωp*, *κéν(τ)-τaωp*, *θelk-τaωp*, *teuk-τaωp*; — *θelk-τír*, *θrepet-τír*, *strep-τír*, *ζeuk-τír*, *peus-τír*, *teuk-τír*, *älueip-τír*, *peus-τír* (: *peiθw*), *γen-e-τír*; — *ēp-é-τηs*, *nefel-ηgep-é-τηs*, *ēr-é-τηs*, *Méν-τηs*, *aǔθ-é-τηs*, *älueip-τηs*, *ψeuσ-τηs*, *peus-τηs*, *klép-τηs*, *θepeσ-τηs*.

The secondary suffix *tro-* follows the same norm: *λék-τroν* *κéν(τ)-τroν*, *dér-τroν*, *φeр-τroν*, *ta* *θrepet-τra*; *φepeτroν* and *rép-ε-τroν*.

Lat., *sec-tor*, *emp-tor*, *vec-tor*, *lec-tor*, *tex-tor*, *gen-i-tor*, etc.

9. Noun-bases in *man* (neuters in *μα-τ*; masculines in *μων*) are made with ablaut I.: *εῖ-μα*; Aeol. *ἔμ-μα* (root *Fεστ*), *πέμ-μα*, *λέμ-μα*, *ζέσ-μα*, *στέμ-μα*, *βδέσ-μα*, *δρεγ-μα*, *ρέγ-μα*; *δεῖ-μα*, *χεῖ-μα*, *πνεῦ-μα*, *ρεῦ-μα*, *χεῦ-μα*, *νεῦ-μα*, *δεῦ-μα*; *τέρ-μα*, *φέρ-μα*, *σπέρ-μα*, *έρ-μα*, *δέρ-μα*, *κέρ-μα*; *πέλ-μα*, *τέλ-μα*, *σέλ-μα*; *ἀλειμ-μα*, *ἔρειγ-μα*, *ἔρεισ-μα*, *λεῖμ-μα*, *δεῖγ-μα*, *ψεῦσ-μα*, *τεῦγ-μα*, *κεῦθ-μα*, *ξεῦγ-μα*, *γεῦ-μα*; *βλέμ-μα*, *κλέμ-μα*, *θέλγ-μα*, *πλέγ-μα*, *φλέγ-μα*, *ἔργ-μα*, *δέργ-μα*, *στρέμ-μα*, *θρέμ-μα*, *πεῦσ-μα* (= *πενθ-μα*). As an example of an exception *χύ-μα* is late; *χεῦ-μα* Homeric.

Sk., *kár-man*, *bhár-man*, *tok-man*, *várt-man*, etc.

Lat., *ger-men*, *seg-men*, *ter-men*, *lū-men* (= *leuc-men*).

Nouns in *μων*: *χει-μών*, *λει-μών*, *πλεύ-μών*, *πνεύ-μών*, *τέρ-μών*; *τερ-ά-μών* and *τελ-α-μών*; derivatives: *φλεγ-μον-ή*, *βέλ-ε-μν-ον*, *στελ-μν-ίαι*; in comp. *άν-ει-μών*, 'unclad': *εῖ-μα*.

Lat., *ter-mo*, *ser-mo*.

10. The comparatives and superlatives in *ιων* and *ιω-τος* are formations accented on the root-syllable, and are regularly made with ablaut I.: *κερδ-ίων*, *κέρδ-ιστος*; *μείζων*, *μέγ-ιστος*, *μεί-(γ)ων*; *κρέίστων* (*κρέτ-γων*), Doric-Ionic *κρέστων*; the superlatives *κράτ-ιστος* and *κάρτ-ιστος* (abl. III.) have been attracted to the vocalic condition of the positive *κρατ-ύς*.

11. Formations in *ανο*, *αη*, *ονη* (*υνη*) seem to be pretty equally divided between ablauts I. and II. With ablaut I.: *έδ-ανός*, *σφεδ-ανός*, *σκεπ-ανός*, *στεγ-ανός*; *σκέπ-ανον*, *δρέπ-ανον*, *λεύψ-ανον*; *έρκ-άνη*, *σφενδ-όνη*, *περ-όνη*, *βελ-όνη*, *άμπτ-εχ-όνη*; cf. *τέμ-ενος*.

With ablaut II.: *ζό(Φ)-ανον*, *δργ-ανον*, *πόπ-ανον*, *δχ-ανον*, *χό(Φ)-ανος*; *χόδ-ανος*, *όρφ-ανός*, *ρόδ-ανός*, *ούρ-ανός* (= *Fορ-ανός*), *όρκ-άνη* (*δρχ-άνη*), *τορ-όνη*.

CHAPTER II.**ABLAUT II.***Verbal Formations.*

THE Greek, as well as the Indo-European, perfect is a non-thematic or root-formation. Like the non-thematic present, it originally exhibited the difference of accent and root-form between the singular active on the one hand and the dual-plural active and entire middle on the other. The singular active, having the accent on the root, contained and still regularly contains strong forms; in case of Class AA, ablaut II.: ἔ-οικ-α, μέ-μον-α : ἔ-ϊκ-τον, μέ-μα-τον; of Class BB: λέ-ληθ-α, πέ-φην-α : λέ-λασ-ται, πέ-φᾶν-ται. The perfects with *o* are given in Curt. Verb. II., 185 and 188. Examples: τέ-τοκ-α, δέ-δοι-κα, ἔ-φθορ-α, ἔ-Φολ-α, κέ-κον-α, δέ-δρομ-α, πέ-ποιθ-α, ἔλ-ήλουθ-α; δέ-δορκ-α, κέ-κλοφ-α, πέ-πονθα, λέ-λογχ-α, πέ-πομφ-α.

Lat., *o* in the old perfects: *mo-mord-i*, *spe-pond-i*, and *te-tond-i*.

[NOTE. Many are the intrusions which have been made upon this rule of root-vowels for the singular active. So the vowel-group *eu*, as is well known, has, with the exception of the single ἔλ-ήλουθ-α, supplanted the group *ov*: τέ-τευχ-α, πέ-φευγ-α, κέ-κευθ-α, πέ-πνευ-κα. Not infrequently the weak forms of the perfect have intruded upon the singular, as vice versa the strong forms have generally usurped the territory of the weak in the active dual and plural: δέ-δι-α with δέ-δοι-κα; ἔ-φθαρ-κα with ἔ-φθορ-α; ἔ-σπαρ-κα, κέ-καρ-κα, ἔ-σταλ-κα, τέ-τα-κα, ἀλ-ήλιφ-α, ἐρ-ήριπ-α; the frequency of κ-perfects among these attests the fact that these are later formations, made after the accentual law, the cause of the difference between strong and weak forms, had become extinct. A few

perfects are made upon the theme of the present: κέχανδ-α : χανδάνω ; (ξ-πτᾶρ-α : πταίρ-ω) ; εἰληχ-α by the side of λελογχ-α is made like εἰληφ-α, λεληθ-α, etc.; λαγχάνω, ξλαχ-ον (root-syllable λγχ), apparently equal to λαμβ-άνω, ξλαβ-ον (root-syllable λλβ) show the reason.]

2. Derived verbs in *aya*, Gr. *ε(y)ω*, take ablaut II. : ὁχ-έω, ἐκ-ποτ-έομαι, φοβ-έω, φορ-έω, πον-έω, στοιχ-έω, πορθ-έω, στροφ-έω, τροπ-έω, τροφ-έω, στοργ-έω, τρομ-έω, στροβ-έω, δρομ-έομαι; the same formations are contained in μεμόρ-ηται, βεβόλ-ημαι, ἀπ-ε-κτόν-ηκα, σπορ-ητός, δομ-ήτωρ, etc.; an exception is στιβ-έω, made directly upon στιβ-ος.

Lat., *mon-eo*, *noc-eo*, *tond-eo*, *tong-eo*, *spond-eo*, etc.

Nominal Formations.

3. A special Greek formation made in close junction with the preceding are the themes in εύς: τοκ-εύς, χο(F)εύς, τορ-εύς, φορ-εύς, φθορ-εύς, σπορ-εύς, γον-εύς, φον-εύς, δρομ-εύς, τομ-εύς, νομ-εύς, πορθ-εύς, στροφ-εύς, τροφ-εύς, ἀμοργ-εύς, ἀμαλγ-εύς, πλοκ-εύς, κλοπ-εύς, δρομφ-εύς, πομπ-εύς, etc.; στιβ-εύς occurs like στιβ-έω.

4. Themes in *a* (Greek *o*, masculine and neuter, *η* feminine) are formed with ablaut II. The accent in historical times is generally found on the suffix in the case of *feminines*; on the suffix also in the case of *masculines* when they have the function of *adjectives* or *nomina agentis*; but on the root in the case of *masculines* when they are *abstracts* or *names of objects*. Accordingly there are:—

(a) Feminines: ἑν-(F)οπ-ή, σκοπ-ή, ῥο(F)-ή, πνο(F)-ή, βολ-ή, στολ-ή, φον-ή, τομ-ή, στοιβ-ή, στουδ-ή, κλοπ-ή, πομπ-ή, etc.

(β) Adjectives and Nomina Agentis: δοχ-ός, σκοπ-ός, λοιπ-ός, σμου-ός, θο(F)ός, βορ-ός, τομ-ός, ἀμιδ-ός, ἀμοιβ-ός, τροφ-ός, κλοπ-ός, ὀλκ-ός, πομπ-ός, φορ-ός (cf. φόρ-ος), τροχός (cf. τρόχ-ος), etc.

(γ) Abstracts and Names of Objects: τόκ-ος, φόβ-ος, λόγ-ος, χο(F)-ός, σό(Φ)-ος, νόμ-ος, φόν-ος, δρόμ-ος, βόλ-ος, στόλ-ος, πτόρ-ος, φόρ-ος, στοιχ-ος, τρόχ-ος, δνόφ-ος, μόρμφ-ος, δρύγχ-ος, etc.

Exceptionally forms with ablaut I.: φειδ-ός, λευκ-ός, Δελφ-οί, ἥργ-ον; with ablaut III.: φυγ-ή, ζυγ-όν, στίχ-ος, etc.

Lat., *dol-u-s, mod-u-s, tuj-a*.

5. Themes in *i* are maybe with ablaut II.: τρόχ-ις, τρόφ-ις, τρόπ-ις, χρόμ-ις, μόρυφ-ις, δρόπ-ις. Those in *ā* are pretty evenly divided between ablauts I. and II., and generally have the tone on the suffix: ἐλπ-ίς, σκελ-ίς and σχελ-ίς, σελ-ίς, λεπ-ίς, κερκ-ίς; ζο(F)-ίς, βολ-ίς, λοπ-ίς, φλογ-ίς, βροχ-ίς.

6. A special Greek formation (probably secondary) with ablaut II. are the nouns in *á̄s*: λογ-ά̄s, σπορ-ά̄s, στολ-ά̄s, λοιπ-ά̄s, ὀλκ-ά̄s, πλοκ-ά̄s, λοπ-ά̄s, δρομ-ά̄s, ὅργ-ά̄s, δορκ-ά̄s, φορβ-ά̄s, νομ-ά̄s, ὄρχ-ά̄s, τριχ-ά̄s, φοιτ-ά̄s, Στοιχ-ά̄des, Στροφ-ά̄des; exceptions with ablaut III.: φυγ-ά̄s, νιφ-ά̄s, μιγ-ά̄s.

7. Themes in *ma* (*mos*, *μη*, *μον*; *ιμος*, *αμος*) are regularly formed with ablaut II.; the accent wavers between root and suffix, except in the case of those in *ιμος*: γόν-ιμος, λόπ-ιμος, μόρσ-ιμος, τρόφ-ιμος, πλόκ-ιμος, σπόρ-ιμος, φθόρ-ιμος. Those without intervening vowel are, (a) With the accent on the root: πότ-μος, ολ-μος, τόρ-μος, ὅρ-μος, ὄλ-μος, ὄρκ-μος; λόχ-μη, ολ-μη, τόλ-μη. (b) With the accent on the suffix: ῥογ-μός, δλοι-μός, λοι-μός, συν-εοχ-μός, κορ-μός, φορ-μός, στολ-μός, βροχ-μός, ῥωχ-μός, πλοχ-μός, φλογ-μός; δοχ-μή, ὄρ-μή; also a base κοι-μα- in κοι-μά-ω. In *αμος*: πλόκ-αμος, ὄρχ-αμος; οὐλ-αμός (=: *Fολ-*), πατ-αμός.

Lat., *for-ma* (Sk. root *dhar*); *for-mus* (Sk. root *ghar*).

8. Themes in *ta* (*το*, *τη*) which are not verbal adjectives are regularly accented on the root-syllable and take ablaut II.: ολ-τος, κοι-τος, κόν(τ)-τος, νόν-τος, φόρ-τος, χόρ-τος.

Lat., *hor-tus* = κόρ-τος.

CHAPTER III.

ABLAUT III.

THIS root-form is the one which appears when the accent of a word rests on some formative element, not on the root itself. The special Greek law of accentuation has, however, engrafted itself upon the old Indo-European accentual system, leaving but a few fossilized remnants, which have resisted the new law (infinitives of second aorist, verbal adjectives in *rós*, etc.).

Verbal Formations.

1. The dual and plural active and the middle of non-thematic presents were originally accented on the personal suffixes, leaving the root-syllable without accent, which therefore appears in its weakest form, ablaut III.: *i-tov*, *i-mεv* : *ēμi*; Doric (σ)-*ērti* : *ēσ-ri*; the vowel is inorganically restored in *ēσ-méν*, *ēσ-tón*, etc., as is shown by Sk. *s-mas*, Lat. *s-umus*, etc. Of Class BB: *φa-μέν*, *φa-tóv* : *φη-μí*; *č-φa-μεν*, *č-φa-tov* : *č-φη-σθa*. Sk. *s-mas* : *as-mi*; *i-más* : *ē-mi*; *ha-thás* : *hán-mi*. Lat., *s-unt* : *es-t*. With the same ablaut are formed the optative and participle of non-thematic presents: *i-ότην*, *i-όντος* : *ēl-μi*; (σ)-*όντος* and (σ)-*έτεός* = Sk. *sat-yá-s*; cf. *φa-ίην*, *φá-μενος* : *φη-μí*.

2. Reduplicated thematic presents are formed with ablaut III.: *γí-γv-o-μai*, *μí-μv-w*, *i-σχ-w*, *πí-πτ-w* and *tíktw* for *τí-τk-w*. Lat. *gi-gn-o*.

3. Presents whose formative element is the inchoative suffix *σκ* added immediately to the root are formed with ablaut III.: *βá-σκω* (*βv-σκω*) = Sk. *gá-chāmi*; *πάσχω* (= *πvθ-σκω*) : *πένθ-os*; *μίσγω* (*μíγ-σκω*) : *Μεξίας*; *ἴσκω* (*Fik-σκω*) : *ě-Foik-a*. Cf. of Class BB: *φá-σκω*: *φη-μí*; *λάσκω* (*λάk-σκω*) : *λέ-λāk-a*; *χάσκω* (*χáv-σκω*) : *κέ-χηv-a*.

4. Only a small number of presents of the *iota*-class (IV. class) are formed with ablaut III., though this is the historically correct formation: *πταίρω* (*πτρ-γω*) : Εύ-πτέρ-ης; *σπαίρω* and ἀσπαίρω; *βάλλω* (*βλ-γω*) : βέλ-ος; *δαίρω* : δέρ-μα; *μαίνομαι* (*μν-γομαι*) : μέν-ος; *καίνω* : κέ-κον-α. Roots of Class BB: *φαίνω* (*φάν-γω*) : πέ-φην-α; *πάλλω* (*πάλ-γω*) : ē-πηλ-α. With reduplication: *τι-ταίνω* (*τι-τγ-γω*).

5. A number of nasal formations are made with ablaut III.

(a) Those in *ανω*: *ἰκ-άνω* : īk-ω (= ēik-ω), *ἀμαρτ-άνω* : *ημερτ-ής*; *α-νξ-άνω* : ā-ñēñ-ω; *δαρθ-άνω*.

(b) Those with double nasals are uniformly made with ablaut III.: *θι-γ-γ-άνω*; *λι-μ-π-άνω*; *τυ-γ-χ-άνω*; *ἐρυ-γ-γ-άνω*; *πυ-ν-θ-άνομαι*; *φυ-γ-γ-άνω*; *λα-γ-χ-άνω* (= λγ-γ-χ-άνω) : λέ-λογχ-α; *χα-ν-δ-άνω* (*χγ-ν-δ-άνω*) : *χείσομαι* (= χενδ-σομαι); *πα-ν-θ-άνω* (*πγ-ν-θ-άνω*) : *πενθ-ος*; of roots of Class BB: *ἀ-ν-δ-άνω* : ē-ād-α; *λă-μ-β-άνω* : λῆψομαι; *λă-ν-θ-άνω* : λήθ-ω; *μă-ν-θ-άνω*.

(c) Presents with nasals and *v*: *ἐρυθ-αίνω* : ēρευθ-ος; *ἀλιτ-άνω* : *ἀλεί(τ)-της*; *α-ν(σ)-αίνω* and *α-ñ(σ)-αίνω* : Lat. *ur-o* (= *eus-o*) and Sk. *ōs-atī*; *παθ-αίνω* : *πένθ-ος*, *μαρ-αίνω* : Sk. *már-ate*. So also *πεπ-αίνω*; but ablaut III. of roots of the type A does in most cases not differ graphically from ablaut I. With reduplication: *τε-τρ-αίνω*.

6. The non-thematic second aorist (*μι*-form) is historically an imperfect belonging to a non-thematic present, and accordingly shares with it the peculiarity of differentiating the root-form of the singular active (ablaut I.) from that of the remaining persons of the indicative, active and middle, the entire optative, and the participles (ablaut III.).

In roots from Class BB the Greek has ē-πτη-ν : ē-πτά-μην, *πτă-í-ην*; ē-βη-ν : *βă-í-ην*; ē-τλη-ν : ē-τλă-ν, *τλă-í-ην*; ē-φθη-ν : *φθă-ν*, etc.

In roots of Class AA this original vocalic difference appears also upon close search. There occur in the first place the following forms with ablaut III.: ē-χύ-μην, ē-σσύ-μην, *κλῦ-θι*, and *κλύ-μενος*; *ἀπο-υρά-s* and *ἀπο-υρά-μενος* : *ἀπό-(F)ερ-σε*; ē-κτα-το : *κτόν-ος*; *ἀπ-έ-φα-το*.

For traces of formations containing ablaut I. and supplementing these, we must look to a set of peculiar aorists: *ἐχεν-α* and *ἐχε(F)-α*, *ἐσσεν-α*, *ἥλεν-άμην*, and *ἥλε(F)-άμην*. These are not sigmatic aorists which have dropped their *σ*, but they are strong forms of root-aorists, whose corresponding weak forms live in *ἐχύ-μην* and *ἐσσύ-μην*. An old conjugation was *ἐχεν-α* (for *ἐχεν-μ*), *ἐχεν-s*, *ἐχεν-t* : *ἐχυ-μεν*, etc., precisely as the imperfect of a *μ*-verb: *ἐτί-θην*, etc. : *ἐτι-θεμεν*, etc. But the strong forms attracted the weak forms of the active to their vowel condition in accordance with that same tendency towards uniformity which has disturbed the original difference between the singular and the dual-plural of the perfect active. **Ἐχεν-α*, *ἐσσεν-α*, etc., are therefore conjugated independently through the active like sibilant aorists, and even middle forms (*ἥλεν-άμην*) occur; but *ἐχύ-μην* and *ἐσσύ-μην* have preserved the historically correct root-forms belonging to all the persons, except the singular active.

7. The common second aorist is a formation which corresponds to an imperfect of a thematic present which has the accent on the thematic vowel, therefore ablaut III. The true accentuation, which is the cause of the weak root-form, appears in the infinitives and participles: *πιθ-έν*; *πιθ-έσθαι*, *πιθ-ών*, *πιθ-όμενος*. From roots of type A: *ἐ-σχ-ον*, *ἐ-πτ-ό-μην*, *ἐ-σπ-ον* : *ἐπ-ω*, *ἐ-σπ-ον* : Lat. *in-sec-e*; *ἥνεγκ-ον*. Irregularly with ablaut I.: *ἐτεκ-ον*. From roots of type B: *ἀμ-πνυ-ε*, *ἐ-κλυ-ον*, *ἐ-πταρ-ον*, *ἥγρ-όμην*: *ἐ-γείρω*; *ἀγρ-όμενος*: *ἀγείρω*, *ῳφλ-ον*, *ἐ-καν-ον*, *ἐ-κταν-ον*, *ἐ-ταμ-ον*, *ἐ-δραμ-ον*. Irregularly with ablaut I.: *ἀγερ-έσθαι*: *ἀγρ-όμενος* (both Homeric); *ῳφελ-ον*: *ῳφλ-ον*; *ἐ-τεμ-ον* (late): *ἐ-ταμ-ον*. From roots of type C: *ἐ-πιθ-ον*, *ἥρικ-ον*, *ἥριπ-ον*, *ἐ-φλιδ-ον* (Hesych.), *ειδ-ον*, *ἰκ-όμην*, *ἐ-λιπ-ον*, *ἥλιτ-ον*, *ἐ-στιχ-ον*, *ἐ-θιγ-ον*, *ἐ-δικ-ον*, *ἐ-ψυθ-εν*, *ἐ-τυχ-ον*, *ἐ-φυγ-ον*, *ἥλυθ-ον*, *ἐ-κυθ-ον*, *ἐ-πιθ-όμην*, *ἥρυγ-ον*, *ἐ-πραθ-ον*, *ἐ-δρακ-ον*, *ἐ-τραπ-ον*, *ταρπ-ώμεθα* and *τραπ-έιομεν*, *ἐ-βραχ-ον*, *ἥμαρτ-ον* and *ἥμβροτ-ον*, *ἐ-δαρθ-ον* and *ἐ-δραθ-ον*, *ἐ-δραπ-ον*, *ἐ-παθ-ον*, *ἐ-δακ-ον*, *ἐ-χαδ-ον*, *ἐρ-ραφ-ον*, *ἐ-λαχ-ον*. From roots of Class BB: *ἐ-λαθ-ον*, *ἐ-λαβ-ον*, *δι-έτμαγ-ον*, *ἐ-λακ-ον*, etc.

8. The reduplicated thematic aorist is formed with ablaut III.: *ἔειπον* (= *ε-Fe-Fπ-ov*); *ἔ-σπ-ό-μην*; *ἔ-κε-κλ-ό-μην*, *ἔ-πε-φν-ον*, *ἔ-τε-τμ-ον*, *πε-πιθ-ό-μην*, *πε-φιδ-ό-μην*, *τε-τυκ-ό-μην*, *πε-πιθ-ό-μην*, *τε-ταρπ-ό-μην*; from Class BB: *λε-λαθ-ό-μην* : *λήθ-ω*.

9. The second aorist passive system is formed with ablaut III., differing remarkably in this respect from the first passive system, which is formed with ablaut I.: *ἔ-ρρύ-ην*, *ἔ-σσυ-ην*, *ἔ-πτάρ-ην*, *ἔφθ-άρ-ην*, *ἔ-σπάρ-ην*, *ἔ-δάρ-ην*, *ἔ-κάρ-ην*, *ἔ-πάρ-ην*, *ἔ-(F)άλ-ην*, *ἔ-στάλ-ην*, *ἔ-κάν-ην*, *ἔξηλύφ-ην*, *ἡρίπ-ην*, *ἔ-μύγ-ην*, *ἔ-λάπ-ην*, *ἔ-ζυγ-ην*, *ἔ-κλάπ-ην*, *ἔ-πλάκ-ην*, *ἔ-λάπ-ην*, *ἔ-δρακ-ην*, *ἔ-στραφ-ην*, *ἔ-τράπ-ην*, *ἔ-τραφ-ην*, *ἔ-τάρπ-ην*, *ἔ-βράχ-ην*, *ἔ-ρράφ-ην*. Exceptions with ablaut I.: *ἔ-φλέγ-ην*, *ἔ-πλέκ-ην*, variant for *ἔ-πλάκ-ην*; *ἔ-τέρσ-ην*. From roots of Class BB: *ἔ-τάκ-ην* : *τέ-τηκ-α*; *ἔ-σατ-ην* : *σέ-σηπ-α*; *ἔ-σφάλ-ην* : *ἔ-σφηλ-α*; *ἔ-φάν-ην* : *πέ-φην-α*, etc.

10. The domain of ablaut III. in the perfect, it has been seen, regularly is: The dual and plural active and the entire middle of the indicative; the optative, active and middle, and the participles.

In Greek this relation has been disturbed by the inroads of the strong forms of the singular active (ablaut II.), so that, as a rule, the perfect system follows their norm through all forms of the active, showing ablaut II. However, the traces of the old regime of ablaut III. in the active are not wanting, especially in the older language. Of the indicative and participle active from roots of Class AA there are to be found: *ἔ-ϊκ-τον*, *ἔ-ϊκ-την* : *ἔ-οικ-α*; cf. middle: *ἔ-ϊκ-το* and *ἢ-ϊκ-το*; *ἔ-πέ-πιθ-μεν* : *πέ-ποιθ-α*; *ἴσ-τον*, *ἴδ-μεν*, *ἴδ-νια* : *οἰδ-α*; *δεί-δι-μεν* and *δέ-δι-μεν*, *ἔ-δε-δί-την*, *δε-δι-ώς* : *δεί-δοι-κα* and *δέ-δοι-κα*; *ἔλ-ηλύθ-αμεν* : *είλ-ήλουθ-α*; *ἔκ-γέ-γα-τον*, *γέ-γα-μεν*, *γε-γα-ώς* : *γέ-γον-α*; *μέ-μα-τον*, *μέ-μα-μεν*, *με-μα-ώς* : *μέ-μον-α*; *πέ-πασ-θε*, *πε-παθ-νιά* : *πέ-πον-θα*. From roots of Class BB: *τέ-τλα-ίην* : *τέ-τλη-κα*; *κέ-κράχ-θι* : *κέ-κραγ-α*; *ἔ-στά-τον*, *ἔ-στα-μεν* : *ἔ-στη-κα*; *δε-δᾶ-νια* : *δέ-δη-ε*; *με-μάκ-νια* : *με-μηκ-ώς*; *τε-θᾶλ-νια* : *τέ-θηλ-α*; *λε-λάκ-νια* : *λέ-ληκ-α*; *σε-σᾶρ-νια* :

σε-σηρ-ώς; ἀρ-ἄρ-νια : ἀρ-ηρ-ώς. Apparently of all forms of the active the feminine participle has resisted longest the attacks of assimilation.

In the perfect middle system ablaut III. has generally survived: *εῖμαι* (*Fε-Fο-μαι*) : *ἐσ-σα*; *κέ-κλι-μαι*, *ἐ-σου-μαι*; *κέ-χυ-μαι*, *ἐ-φθαρ-μαι*; *ἐ-σπαρ-μαι*, *δέ-δαρ-μαι*, *κέ-καρ-μαι*, *πέ-παρ-μαι*, *τέ-ταλ-μαι*, *ἐ-σταλ-μαι*, *τέ-τα-μαι*, *πέ-φα-ται*, *ἀλ-ῆλιμ-μαι*, *ἐρ-ήριγ-μαι*, *ἐρ-ήριμ-μαι*, *μέ-μυγ-μαι*, *τέ-τυγ-μαι*, *πέ-φυγ-μαι*, *πέ-πινσ-μαι*, *ἐ-στραμ-μαι*, *τέ-τραμ-μαι*, *τέ-θραμ-μαι*. In roots of type A, ablaut III., as usual, necessarily coincides with ablaut I.: *ἐ-ζεσ-μαι*, *ἐ-στεμ-μαι*, *ἐν-ήνεγ-μαι*, *εί-λεγ-μαι*, *λέ-λεγ-μαι*; such forms as these have given rise to others made with the same vowel, where ablaut III. would be historically correct and possible: *πέ-πλεγ-μαι* (cf. *ἐ-πλάκ-ην*), *κέ-κλεμ-μαι* (cf. *ἐ-κλάπ-ην*), *βέ-βρεγ-μαι*, *πέ-φλεγ-μαι*, *ἐ-στεγ-μαι*, for *κέ-κλαμ-μαι*, etc.; then also forms *ἐ-ζενυ-μαι*, *δέ-δειγ-μαι*, *λέ-λειμ-μαι*, etc. From roots of Class BB: *λέ-λᾶσ-μαι* : *λέ-ληθ-α*; *πέ-πο-ται* : *πέ-πω-κα*; *πέ-φαν-ται* : *πέ-φην-α*.

Nominal Formations.

11. Verbal adjectives in *τός* and *τέος* = Sk. pass. participles in *-tas* accent the suffix and accordingly appear with ablaut III. In Greek this condition appears in the following cases: *ἀ-τι-τός*, *ρύν-τός*, *πλυν-τός*, *κλυν-τός*, *μορ-τός* and *βρο-τός*, *φθαρ-τός*, *σπαρ-τός*, *δρα-τός* and *δαρ-τός*, *καρ-τός*, *σταλ-τός*, *βα-τός*, *τα-τός*, *αὐτό-μα-τός*, *φα-τός*, *ἐρα-τός*, *πισ-τός*, *ἐρικ-τός*, *ἄ-ισ-τός*, *στιπ-τός*, *ἄ-θικ-τός*, *τικ-τός*, *φικ-τός*, *ἀνά-πινσ-τός*, *ῥαπ-τός*. Roots of type A as usual cannot differentiate ablaut III. from I.: *ἐκ-τός*, *λεπ-τός*, *πεκ-τός*, *πεπ-τός*, *ζεσ-τός*, *λεκ-τός*, etc.; they perhaps were the starting point of illegitimate formations containing ablaut I. where III. was possible, e.g., *ἐγερ-τέον*, *φερ-τός*, *ἄ-δερκ-τός*, *ἄ-φλεκ-τός*, *στρεπ-τός*, *μεμπ-τός*, and even *ἐρεκ-τός*, *δεικ-τέον*, *πευσ-τός*, *ζευκ-τός*, etc. These false formations, in the course of the development of the language away from its original laws and materials, have become on the whole the

more common method for verbals. From roots of Class BB: θε-τός, δο-τός, ἀλασ-τός, πακ-τός, etc.

The abstract nouns in *tí* (*σι*) originally had the tone on the suffix, therefore ablaut III.: *τί-σις*, *ρύ-σις*, *χύ-σις*, *δάρ-σις*, *κάρ-σις*, *στάλ-σις*, *τά-σις*, (*κτά-σις* in) *ἀνδρο-κτα-σί-a*, *πίσ-τις*, *τύξις*, *φύξις*, *πύσ-τις*, *ράψις*, *ἄγαρρις*. From roots of type A necessarily: *πέψις*, *ξε-σις*, *λέξις*, *ὄρεξις*. Thence the *ε* has spread over by far the largest part of these nouns: *δέρ-ρις* (with *δάρ-σις*), *ρεῦ-σις* (with *ρύ-σις*), *φεῦξις* (with *φύξις*), *πεῦσις* (with *πύσ-τις*), *πλέξις*, *θρέψις*, *μέμψις*, etc. From roots of Class BB: *φύ-τις*, *στά-σις*, *δό-σις*, *θέ-σις*, etc. Cf. Latin *stū-tio-(n)*, *rū-ti-o(n)*, *af-fā-tim*.

13. A number of adjectives in *ra* (*ρο-*) have the accent on the suffix and ablaut III.: *ἔρυθ-ρός* = Sk. *rudh-irás* = Lat. *ruber*; *ψυδ-ρός*, *λιβ-ρός*, *ληγ-ρός*, *στιφ-ρός*, *ἔλαφ-ρός*, *γλυκ-ερός*, *στυγ-ερός*; from roots of Class BB: *μάκ-ρός*: *μήκ-ιστος*; *σᾶπ-ρός*; *τᾶκ-ερός*, *πᾶγ-ερός*, etc.



CHAPTER IV.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOTS.

In the present chapter, the roots assigned are to be taken in accordance with the principles laid down in Part I., Ch. VI., and Part IV., Ch. I.-III. It is impossible to arrange the entire etymological material of a language under designated roots, because the roots are not all known. According to the most recent views, the roots of a certain group of words are one and the same element, which appears in different forms when modified by certain surroundings and laws. For instance, *φερ*, *φορ*, *φρ* are one root: *φερ* and *φορ* change with each other in certain formations, the law of the variation being not as yet ascertained; it is clear, however, that there is *some* law: on the other hand, *φρ* varies with both *φερ* and

φορ according to the well-known original accentual difference. Here we know the law.

In *all* roots we look for processes and explanations as reasonable as this, but as yet only the variations described under ablaut I.-III. are understood with anything like satisfactory clearness. Other material, in cases involving variation of the root-vowel, is more or less obscure. Nevertheless, even in such cases, we may often assign roots that are fairly warranted by the evidence of comparison and that will be of practical benefit in associating related words.

In the following sets, the numbers (1-528) are the same as in the body of the work; the definitions of the roots are also the same. It is not necessary to restate the Sanskrit roots; and the omission of them secures a form which exhibits regularly side by side for each set: 1. the Indo-European root; 2. the Greek root; 3. the Latin root.

1. ak, ank ; ἀγκ ; anc, unc.	40. — ; καρπ, κραψ ; —.
2. ak ; ἄκ ; ἄκ ; ác, ác.	41. skarp ; — ; carp.
3. ark ; ἀρκ, ἀλκ ; arc.	42. kar ; — ; —.
5. — ; δακ ; —.	43. — ; κᾶφ, καν ; —.
9. derk, dork, dr̄k ; δερκ, δορκ, δρκ (δρακ) ; —.	44. kei, ki ; κει ; qui, ci.
10. deik, dik ; δεικ, δικ ; dic, dic.	45. sēk ; σκε, σκα ; sēc, sci.
11. — ; δοκ ; δεc, dic.	48. kel, kl ; κελ, κλ ; cēl.
12. deuk, douk, duk ; δυκ ; dūc, dūc.	51. sker, skor, skr ; κερ, κορ, κρ (καρ) ; —.
14. vik ; φεκ, ίκ ; vlc.	53. skap ; σκαψ ; —.
16. — ; φεκ, έκ ; vlc.	54. kei, ki ; κει, κι ; ci, cl.
18. — ; φελκ, φολκ ; lac.	55. klep, klop, klp ; κλεπ, κλωπ, κλπ ; clēp.
21. — ; ik ; —.	56. sklav ; κλᾶρ ; clav, clau.
22. — ; εικ, ικ ; —.	57. kli ; κλι ; cli.
25. Pron. stems: ka, ki ; κα, κι ; —.	58. kleu, klū ; κλευ, κλῦ ; clu.
26. — ; κακ ; —.	59. klu ; κλυ ; —.
28. kal ; καλ ; käl, cäl, clā.	60. skav ; κοφ ; cav, cau.
29. kal ; καλ ; cäl, cal, cēl.	62. ku ; — ; —.
32. kan ; καν ; cän.	64. — ; κοπ ; —.
33. kap ; καψ ; cäp.	66. kard ; κραδ ; card.
35. kvap ; καψ ; vāp (for evap).	

67. —; *κρα*, *κραν*; cer, cre.
 69. ker, kri; *κρι*; cer, cri.
 70. kru; *κρυ*; cru.
 71. —; *κτεν*(*κεν*), *κτον*, *κτδ*; —.
 72. —; *κτει*, *κτι*; —.
 73. —; *κοF*, *κυ*, *κοι*; cav, cau.
 74. kur; *κυρ*, *κυλ*; —.
 76. kō; *κω*; cō, cū.
 77. —; *λάκ*, *λάκ*; lōqu, lōc.
 78. lak; *λακ*; lac.
 80. reuk, roun, rk; *λυκ*; lūc, lūc.
 82. mak; *μακ*; mac.
 83. —; *νεκ*; nēc, nōc
 85. vik; *φικ*; vīc.
 87. —; *πεκ*, *ποκ*; pec.
 89. —; *πευκ*, *πυκ*; —.
 90. pik, pig; *πικ*; pic, pig.
 91. plak; *πλακ*; plac.
 92. —; *πλεκ*, *πλοκ*; plāg, plēc,
 plic.
 95. —; —; scalp.
 96. scad, scand; *σκαδ*; scad.
 97. skap; *σκαπ*, *σκιπ*; scap.
 98. —; *σκαπ*; —.
 99. —; *σκεπ*, *σκοπ*; spēc.
 101. sku; *σκυ*; scu.
 102. —; *σκυλ*; —.
 104. ag; *ἀγ*, *ἄγ*; āg, ēg, äg.
 105. —; *ἄγ*; —.
 107. arg; *ἀργ*; arg.
 108. gau; *γαυ*, *γᾶF*, *γα*; gau.
 111. —; *γεμ*, *γομ*; gēm.
 112. gen, gon, gn; *γεν*, *γον*,
 γν(γα); gēn, gn, gnā.
 115. geus, gous, gus; *γευ*; gus.
 117. gar; *γαρ*; gar.
 118. grabh; *γλαφ*; —.
 119. glubh; *γλυφ*; —.
 120. gan, gnā, gnō; *γνω*, *γνο*; gnā,
 gnō.
 122. —; *γραφ*; scrib, scrob, serof.
123. verg; *Φεργ*, *Φρεγ*; —.
 124. verg; *Φεργ*; urg.
 125. jeug, jüg; *ζευγ*, *ζύγ*; jüg.
 126. dheigh, dhīgh; *θειγ*, *θηγ*; fig.
 127. lag; *λαγ*; lag.
 129. rug, lug; *λυγ*; lüg.
 130. lig; *λυγ*; lig.
 131. —; *μελγ*, *μολγ*; mulg.
 132. —; *μεργ*, *μοργ*; merg.
 133. —; *δργ*; virg.
 134. rēg; *δργ*, *δρεγ*; reg.
 135. steg; *στεγ*; steg, tēg, tog, tog.
 138. veg, aug; *νέγ*; vēg, vīg, aug.
 140. —; *φλεγ*; flag, fulg.
 141. —; *φρυγ*; frig.
 142. bheugh, bhūgh; *Φευγ*, *Φύγ*;
 fūg, fūg.
 143. —; *ἀρχ*; —.
 144. agh, angh; *ἀχ*, *ἄγχ*; ang.
 145. —; *βρεχ*, *βροχ*; rig.
 146. —; *λαχ*, lēv (for legv).
 147. —; *φεχ*, *έχ*; vēh.
 148. —; *σεχ*, *σχ*, *έχ*; —.
 149. —; *ἀχ*, *ἄγχ*; —.
 150. —; *λεχ*; lēc.
 151. reigh, roigh, righ, ligh; *λιχ*,
 lig.
 152. steigh, stigh; *στειχ*, *στιχ*;
 stig(?).
 153. —; *τρεχ*, *τροχ*; —.
 154. gha, ghi; *χα*, *χαν*; hi.
 155. —; *χενδ*, *χᾶδ*; hend.
 156. ghrad; *χλαδ*; grad.
 158. ghar, ghra; *χερ*; grā.
 159. —; *χερ*; hir, her.
 160. ghjes; —; —.
 161. ghi; *χι*; hi.
 163. —; *χρεμ*, *χρομ*; —.
 164. —; *χρι*; fri.
 165. gheu, ghou, ghū; *χευ*, *χου*,
 xū; fū, fūd.



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| <p>167. ister, str; астр; ster, astr.</p> <p>173. pet, pt; πετ, ποτ, πτ, πτā; pēt.</p> <p>175. stā, stā; στā, στη, στā; stā, stā.</p> <p>176. stel, stol, stl; στελ, στολ, στλ (σταλ); stol.</p> <p>177. —; στεμφ, στεμβ, στομφ, στοβ; —.</p> <p>178. —; στεν, στον; —.</p> <p>179. —; στερ; —.</p> <p>181. —; στεφ; stip, stip.</p> <p>183. stig; στιγ; stig, stig.</p> <p>185. ster, stor; στρω, στορ; strā, ster, stor.</p> <p>186. —; στευ, στυ; —.</p> <p>188. ten, ton, tñ; τεν, τον, τν (τα, ταν); tēn, tōn.</p> <p>189. stag; ταγ; tāg, tāg.</p> <p>190. ta; τάκ, τάκ; ta.</p> <p>192. tva; τε (for τFe); te, tu.</p> <p>194. tek, tok, tk,—teuk, tük; τεκ, τοκ, τκ, —τευκ, τүк, —τευχ, τүх; tec.</p> <p>195. tel, tol, tl; τλā, τλη, τλă,—τελ, τολ, τлā; tol, tul, tlā.</p> <p>196. tem, tom, tñ; τεμ, τομ, τμ, τμāy; tem, tom.</p> <p>197. —; τερ; ter, tra.</p> <p>198. —; τερ; ter, tor, tri.</p> <p>199. —; τερ, τарп,—τρεф, τρоф, τραф; —.</p> <p>200. —; τερσ, τарс; tors.</p> <p>202. tres; τρεσ; tors.</p> <p>203. —; τρεμ, τρом; trēm.</p> <p>204. Stems: tri; τρι; tri.</p> <p>205. tu; τν; tu.</p> <p>206. stud; τνδ; tūd.</p> <p>207. —; τνк; —.</p> <p>208. tvar; —; —.</p> <p>209. sval; σφεв, ѿв; suad.</p> <p>210. da, da-k; δā, δак; doc.</p> | <p>211. —; δα; —.</p> <p>212. —; δāv, δаF; —.</p> <p>213. —; δаμ; dōm.</p> <p>214. —; δап, δеп; dāp.</p> <p>215. —; δаpθ; dorm.</p> <p>218. —; δη, δε; —.</p> <p>219. dem, dom; δеμ, δоm; dōm.</p> <p>220. dek; δеξ; dex.</p> <p>221. der, dor, dr; δеp, δор, δр (δар); —.</p> <p>223. dei, doi, di; δει, δоi, δι; di.</p> <p>224. di, div; δι, δиF; di, div.</p> <p>225. dō, dō; δω, δо, δωк; dō, dā.</p> <p>227. —; δрā; —.</p> <p>228. —; δрa; —.</p> <p>229. —; δрeμ, δроm, δрап; —.</p> <p>233. єl, єl; єδ, єδ, єδ; єd, єd.</p> <p>234. sed; єδ; єd, єd.</p> <p>235. sed; єδ; єd, єd.</p> <p>236. veid, void, vid; Feид, Foид, Fιδ (ιδ); vid, vid.</p> <p>237. svid; σφιδ, iδ; sud (for svid).</p> <p>238. —; μεδ; mōd.</p> <p>239. —; μελδ; —.</p> <p>240. od; єδ, єδ; єd, єl.</p> <p>242. —; πεδ, ποδ; рed.</p> <p>243. —; σκεδ, σχεд, κεд; scand.</p> <p>244. skid; σκид, σχид; scid, cid, caed.</p> <p>245. spad, spand; σφаδ; fund.</p> <p>247. vad, ud, und; єδ; und.</p> <p>248. —; Feθ; vād.</p> <p>249. aidh, idh; aiθ; aed.</p> <p>250. —; єλθ; —.</p> <p>251. —; єθ, єнθ; —.</p> <p>252. svédh; σφηθ; sōd, sōd, sued.</p> <p>253. roudh; épouθ; rud, ruf, rub.</p> <p>254. —; θа, θη; fē, fi.</p> <p>255. —; θеF; —.</p> <p>256. —; θη, θе; da, fa, fā-c.</p> <p>257. ghen; θeν; fend.</p> |
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258. —; θευ (θεF), θο, θο; —.
260. dhars; θαρσ, θαρσ; fars.
261. dhar, dhra; θρα; fir, for.
262. drē; θρη, θρε; —.
265. dhu; θυ; fu.
266. keudh, kūdh; κευθ, κύθ; cud.
268. —; θδ; ὁδ, ὁδ.
270. —; πευθ; —.
271. bhendh, bhoīdh, bhidh; πειθ,
ποιθ, πιθ; fid (= feid), foed
(= foid), fid.
272. —; πευθ, πύθ; —.
273. bhudh; πυθ, πυνθ; fund.
275. rap; ἀρπ; rāp.
276. sarp; ἀρπ; sarp.
277. —; φελπ, ἐλπ; vol(u)p.
281. serp; ἑρπ; serp, rēp (for srep).
282. —; λαμπ; —.
283. reup, roup, rup, lup; λυπ;
rup.
284. —; νεπ; —.
285. pak, pag; πάγ, πηγ; pāg, pāg,
pāc, pāc.
286. pav; παF; pāv.
291. pa; πα; pā, pēn.
292. pau; παυ; pau.
295. —; πεν, που; —.
296. per, por, pr; περ, πωρ, πωρ;
pēr, pōr.
302. pi; πι; pī.
304. pel, pol, pl; πελ, πολ, πλ,
πλη; ple.
305. plak; πλάγ, πληγ, πλάγ; plāg.
306. pleu, plū; πλευ (πλεF), πλῦ, —
πλῶ, πλω· plu.
307. —; πνευ (πνεF), πνῦ; —.
308. pō; πω, πο, πι; pō, bī.
310. pu; πωι; pū, pū.
312. —; πλε; ple.
313. —; πρω, πωρ; pär.
314. pa; —; —.
315. —; περ, πρ, πρα; —.
316. pra; πρω, προ, πρι; pra, pro,
pri.
318. spju, spu; πτυ, πτυ; spu.
319. pu; πυ; pū, pū.
320. png; πυγ; pūg.
322. pu; —; pū, pū.
323. sphēr, sphor, sphr; — sphel,
sphol, sphl; σπερ, σπωρ,
σπρ (σπαρ), — πλ, πολ, πλ
(παλ); spēr, sprē, spūr, pōl,
pāl, pūl.
324. —; δπ; sōp, sōp.
330. bargh; βραχ; —.
331. arbh, rabh, labh; δλφ; lāb.
335. —; νεφ; nēb, nūb.
339. bhā, bha-n, bha-s, bha-v,
bha-k, bha-d; φā (φη), φā,
— φα-ν, φāν (φαF); fā, fā,
— fa-n, fa-s, fa-v, fa-c, fa-t.
340. —; φαγ; —.
341. bhar φαρ̄ for.
342. —; φεβ, φοβ; —.
343. —; φεν, φον, φν (φα); —.
344. bher, bhor, bhṛ; φερ, φορ,
φρ; fēr, for.
345. —; φλα, φλαδ, φλε, φλι, φλιδ,
φλυ, φλυδ, φληγ; flā, flō,
flū, fle.
346. —; φρακ; farc, frēqu.
348. bhu; φū, φū; fū, fō, fē.
350. an; ἀν; ān.
354. —; ἀνεκ, ἀνοκ; nae.
358. men, mon, mn̄, — madh; μεν,
μν (μα, μαν), — μενθ,
μαθ; mēn, mōn, mān.
360. —; νεμ, νομ; nēm, nūm.
361. —; νεσ, νοσ; —.
364. —; νε, ne.
366. nig; νηγ, νιβ; —.
367. snigh; νιφ; nig, nīv (for nigv).

369. nu; *vū*; nu.
 370. snā, snū; *vēv* (*vēF*), *vū*; nā,
nā, nū.
 372. —; *vō*; nō.
 374. gan, gna, gno; *γνω*, *γνο*;
gnō.
 377. —; *dμ*, *δμ*; sīm.
 379. —; —; mōv, mōv.
 380. mu; *μυ-ν*; mū.
 381. —; *Fεμ*, *δμ*; vōm.
 383. mad; *μαδ*; mād.
 384. makh; *μαχ*; māc.
 385. ma, me; *με*; me.
 386. ma, mi; *με*; ma, mē = mai,
men.
 387. mag, meg; *μεγ*; māg.
 388. smi; *μει*; mī.
 389. —; *μελλ*, *μειλ*; —.
 391. —; *μερ*, *μαρ*; mōr.
 392. mer, mor, mar; *μερ*, *μαρ*,
μαρ; mēr.
 393. mer, mor, mar; *μερ*, *μαρ*, *μαρ*,
μρο, *Bρο*; mōr, mar-c.
 394. —; *μεθ*; mēd, mīd.
 395. —; —; men.
 396. ma; *μα*, *μη*; mā.
 397. mik; *μιγ*; misc.
 398. —; *μιν*, *με*; man, min, men.
 400. mu; *μυ*; mū.
 401. mus; *μυσ*; mus.
 402. —; *μυλ*; mōl.
 403. mus; *μυσ*; mus.
 408. ār; *ἀρ*, *ἀρ*; ar.
 409. ark; —; —.
 410. ar; *ἀρ*; ar.
 411. ar, ra, er; *ἐρ*; rā, rē.
 412. ver; *Fερ*, *ἐρ*; vēr.
 413. ver; —; —.
 414. or; *Fορ*, *ὀρ*; ὄr.
 415. —; *Fορ*, *ὀρ*; vēr.
 417. raug; —; —.
421. sreu, srou, srū; *ρευ* (*ρεF*), *ρου*
(*ροF*), *ρο*, *ρύ*; ru, rou, rō.
 422. syer, ser; *σερ*, *σερ*; sēr, srē.
 423. —; *συρ*; sur.
 425. rau; —; rū, rau.
 426. āl; *ἄλ*; āl, ol, ul.
 428. —; *γλευκ*, *γλῦκ*; —.
 429. —; *Φελ*, *Φαλ*; vōl.
 433. las; *λασ*, *λα*; las.
 437. lau, lav; *λαF*; lav, lu, la.
 438. lap; *λαπ*; lab.
 440. leg, log; *λεγ*, *λογ*; lēg, lēg.
 441. —; *λει*; lēv.
 443. leib, loib, lib; *λειβ*, *λοιβ*, *λιβ*;
rī, lī, ll, lib.
 447. —; *λιφ*; lib, lib, lūb.
 448. lu; *λυ*; lu.
 449. —; *λου*, *λυ*, *λο*; lāv, lū, lūv.
 451. —; *μελ*; māl.
 453. ul; *ὐλ*; ul.
 455. sal; *σαλ*; sāl.
 457. sphal; *σφαλ*; fāl.
 459. es, s; *ἔσ*, *σ*; ēs, s.
 460. ves; *Φεσ*, *ἴστ*; ves.
 462. —; *σαο*, *σω*; sā, sā.
 463. —; *σα*, *ση*; sā, sē, sē, sī.]
 466. siu, siv; *συ*; sū
 471. —; *անէ*; —.
 475. av; *ἀν*; av, au.
 476. av, va; *Fη*, *Φε*, *ἀν*, *Φα*; —.
 482. —; i; vi, vi.
 490. Pron. stems: ja; δ (fem. ā, ī); i.
 491. us; —; ūs, ūs.
 492. aus; *ἀνσ*; aus.
 493. ei, i; *ει*, *ἰ*, —; ī, ī (*ημι*); ī, ī.
 494. is; *ἴστ*; —.
 496. vek, vok, vķ; *Φεν*; vōc, vōc,
vēc.
 497. sek, sk; *σεκ*, *σκ*; sēqu, sēc,
sōc.
 498. ik; *ἴκ*; ic.

500.	reik, roik, rik; λειπ, λοιπ, λιπ;	512.	gi, gvi-v, vi-g; βι; vi, vi-v,
	liqu, liqu, lic.		vi-g.
501.	mark: μαρτ, ματ; mulc.	513.	—; βο; bo.
502	—; ὁκ, ὁπ, ὁπ; ὁς.	514.	—; βρω, βορ; vör, gür, gül,
503.	sap; σαπ, σαφ; sáp, sáp.		glü, glü.
505.	—; τεπ; cöqu, cöc.	515.	gou; βο; bo.
506.	—; πω, πο, κο; quo.	518.	—; τει, τι; —.
507.	—; σεπ, σπ; —.	519.	ki; τι; qui.
508.	terk, tork, třk; τρεπ, τροκ,	520.	—; θερ; for, fur.
	τραπ; torqu, torc.	521.	—; Fay; —.
509.	gem, gom, gm; βᾶ, βη, βᾶ; bi,	522.	vrēg, bhrēg; Fprty, Fprty, Fprty;
	bi, bi-t, bu, vēn, ven.		frag.
510.	—; βελ, βολ, βλ (βαλ),	523.	sar, sal; ál; sál.
	βλη; —.	525.	—; βουλ, βολ; vol.
		526.	—; Feł; —.



SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF GREEK ROOTS.

The following list comprises some roots not included in the foregoing sets. These roots, with words to which they apply, are stated in accordance with the principles of the new school.

529.	βενθ, βαθ. βένθος, βαθύς,	540.	ζη. ζητέω.
	βάθος.	541.	ζωσ, ζοσ. ζόννυμι.
530.	βλω (for μλω), μολ, μλο, βλο.	542.	ἡσ. ἡμαι.
	βλώσκω, ξμολον.	543.	θᾶγ. θήγω.
531.	βρεμ, βρομ. βρέμω, βρόμος.	544.	θαf. θαῦμα.
532.	βω, βο. βόσκω.	545.	θᾶλ. θάλλω.
533.	γρᾶ. γράω, γράνη.	546.	θυᾶ, θυη, θᾶν. θιδσκω, ξθᾶνοιν.
534.	(ἐ)γερ, (ἐ)γρ. ἐγείρω, ἐγρόμην.	547.	θρω, θορ. θρόσκω, ξθορον.
535.	ἐλευθ, ἐλουθ, ἐλῦθ. ἐλευσομαι,	548.	κᾶδ, κηδ, κᾶδ. κῆδω, κεκᾶδη-
	ἐλήλουθα, ήλθον (ήλυθον).		σομαι.
536.	Φαχ. ίάχω.	549.	κᾶφ, κᾶπ. κάπτω.
537.	Φεικ, Φικ, Φικ. εἴκω (= Feíka),	550.	κλᾶγ. κέκληγα.
	ξουκα (= Fé-Φικ-a), ξίκτον	551.	κλᾶF, κλᾶν. κλαίω, κλαύσω.
	(= Fé-Φικ-ton).	552.	λᾶβ, λᾶφ, λᾶθ. λαμβάνω, ξλᾶ-
538.	Φελ. ήλλω, έελμένος.		βων.
539.	Φερ. άπούρας.	553.	λᾶθ, λᾶθ. λαυθάνω, ξλᾶθον.

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| 554. λεγχ, λογχ, λάχ. λαγχάνω,
λέλογχα, ἔλλαχον. | 568. σκλη. ἀποσκλῆναι. |
| 555. μακ. μεμᾶκνα. | 569. στειβ, στοιβ, στῖβ. στείβω,
στοιβή, στῖβας. |
| 556. νᾶF. ναίω. | 570. στεργ, στοργ. στέργω, ἔσ-
τοργα. |
| 557. ξᾶν. ξαίνω. | 571. στρεφ, στροφ, στράφ. στρέφω,
ἔστροφα, στράφήσομαι. |
| 558. πελ, πλ. πέλομαι, ἔπλετο. | 572. τελ, ταλ. τέλλω, ἔτέταλτο. |
| 559. πτερ. πτάρνυμαι. | 573. τάφ, τάφ. ταφείν. |
| 560. πεμπ, πομπ. πέμπω, πέπομφα,
πομπή. | 574. τρω. τιτρώσκω. |
| 561. πενθ, πονθ. (πνθ) παθ. πάσχω,
πείσομαι, πέπονθα, ἔπάθον. | 575. φᾶγ, φᾶγ. ἔφᾶγον. |
| 562. περθ, πορθ, πραθ. πέρθω,
πορθέω, ἔπραθον. | 576. φειδ, φὶδ. φείδομαι, πεφιδέ-
σθαι. |
| 563. πτᾶκ. πτήσσω. | 577. φθᾶ, φθᾶ. φθανω, ἔφθάκα. |
| 564. σᾶπ. σήπω. | 578. φθει, φθῖ. φθίω, φθίνω, ἔφθίτο. |
| 565. σᾶρ. σαίρω, σεσαρνᾶ. | 579. φθερ, φθορ, φθρ, φθαρ. φθείρω,
ἔφθαρμαι, φθορά. |
| 566. σευ, σῦ. σεύω, ἔσσυτο. | 580. χη, χε. κίχημι, κιχείην. |
| 567. σκᾶλ. σκάλλω. | |

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θήρ	259	θύραῖ	264	ἴον	479	κακός	26
θήρα	259	θυρέός	264	ἴός	480	κακώ	26
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θνήσκω	546	√ι	482	ἴππότα	499	καλίος	29
θηγγημα	126	ἴδχω	536	ἴππομαι	498	καλλίων	30
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θοάζω	258	√ιδ	237	ἴς	481	καλλός	30
θοός	258	ἴδιος	489	ἴστημι	175	καλλύνω	30
√θορ	547	ἴδω	237	ἴστορέω	236	καλός	30
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✓καν	43	κίχημη	580	✓κοφ	73	κραδη	38
κανλός	73	κίω	51	κόβεν	506	κράζω	65
καῦμα	43	✓κλ	48	✓κοι	73	κραίνω	67
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καυστός	43	✓κλᾶφ	551	κοίλος	73	κρατινός	40
✓κάφ	549	✓κλαίω	551	κοιμάω	44	✓κραν	67
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κέαρ	38	κλαύσω	551	κοίτη	44	κρανίον	37
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κεῖμαι	44	κλειω	58	κολωνός	63	κράτος	67
κείρω	51	κλείω	56	κόμμα	64	κρατίνω	67
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✓κυθ	266	λαμπτός	282	λευκός	80	λόγος	440
κύκλος	74	λάμπω	282	λευρός	441	✓λογχ	554
κύκνος	32	λαυδάνω	553	λεύσσω	79	✓λοιβ	443
κυλίνδω	74	λάξ	435	✓λεχ	150	λοιθή	443
κυλίω	74	λαός	436	λέχος	150	λοίγιος	129
κυλλός	74	✓λαπ	438	λέχριος	442	λογός	129
κῦμα	73	λάπτω	438	λέχρις	442	✓λοιπ	500
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LATIN TEXT-BOOKS.

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